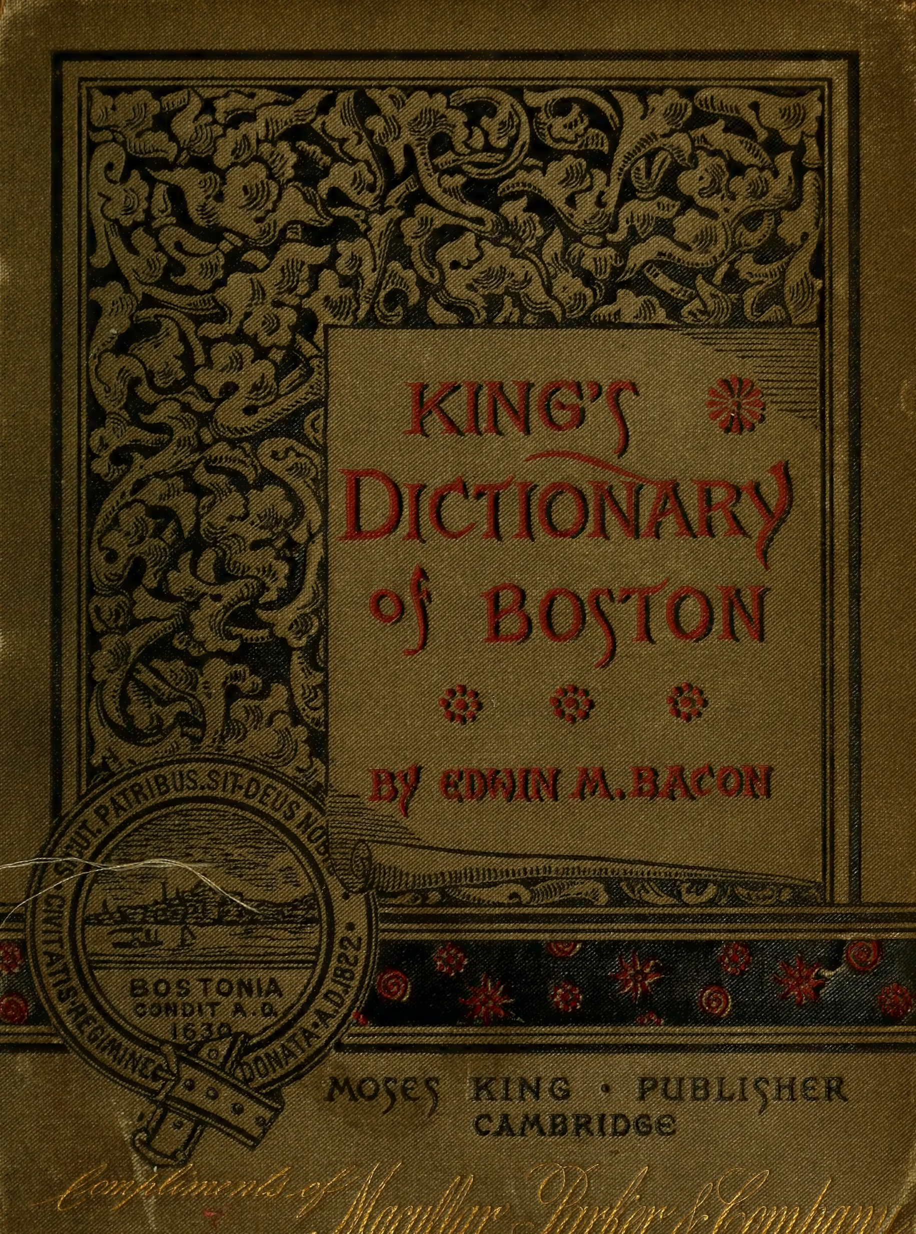

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BY EDWIN M. BACON

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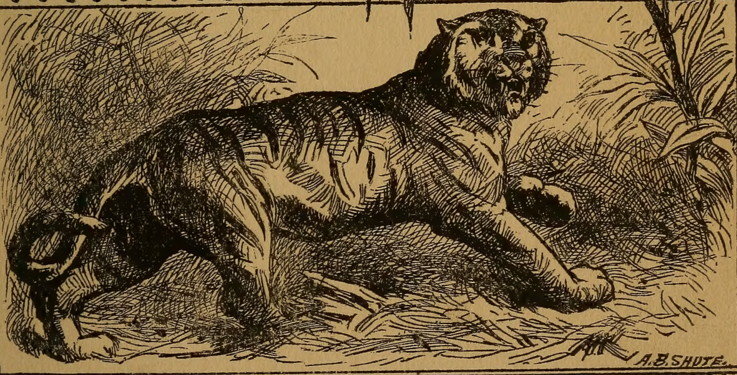

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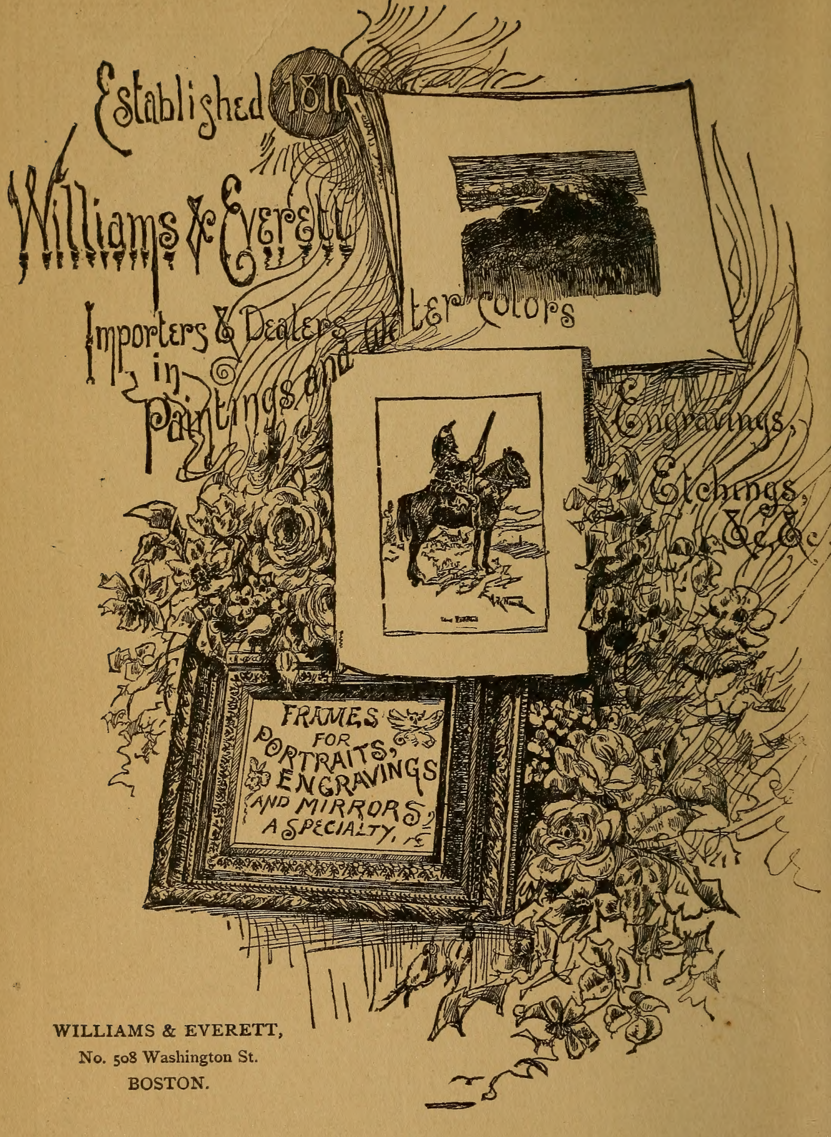

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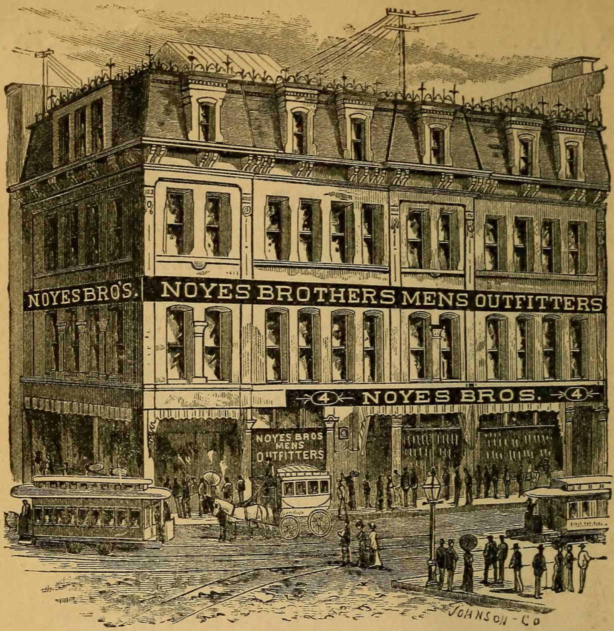
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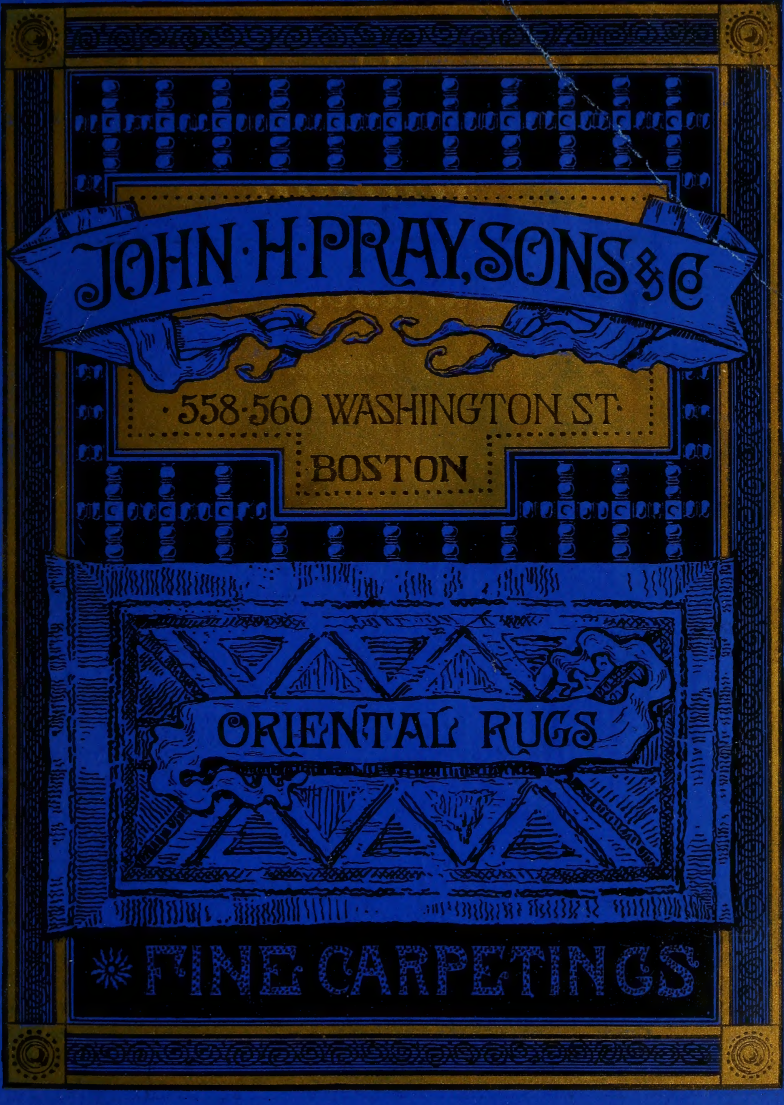

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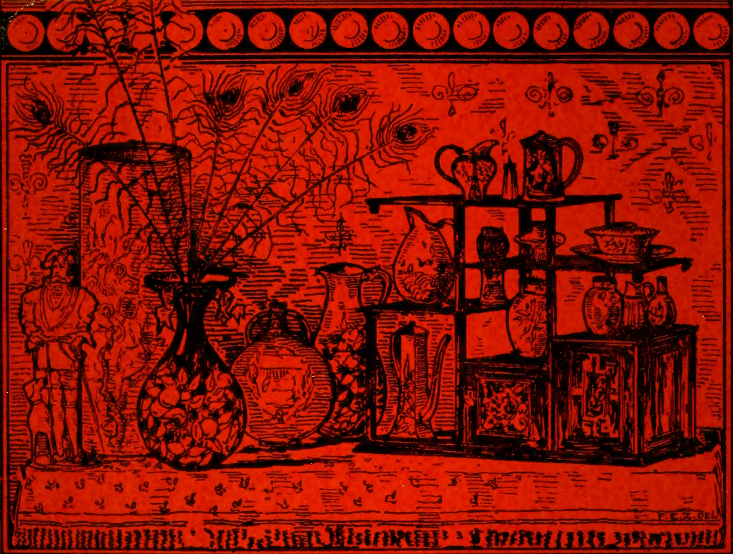

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OF
BOSTON

BY EDWIN M. BACON

WITH AN HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

BY GEORGE E. ELLIS, D.D.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
MOSES KING, PUBLISHER
HARVARD SQUARE
1883

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PREFATORY NOTE.

THE scope of this little work is so concisely stated in the very flattering opening paragraphs of the Introductory Chapter, contributed by the Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis, that, happily for both reader and editor, an explanatory preface is quite unnecessary. In the preparation of this work, the utmost care has been taken to make it thorough and accurate. The full significance of the comprehensive title chosen for it has also been constantly kept in view in the treatment of its more than twelve hundred topics, as well as in their selection and arrangement. The effort has been not to prepare a guide-book simply, nor yet a hand-book conveniently arranged; but to furnish as complete and trustworthy information as is possible of all that goes to make the Boston of to-day, — a guide-book, hand-book, and condensed history of the city, its noteworthy institutions, its many organizations, — charitable, benevolent, literary, and social, — its religious denominations and churches, and its varied and most interesting features: all in one compact volume. It is not to be expected that the book will be found free of errors, or perfect in its scheme; for, with all the care that it is possible to exercise in its composition, absolute accuracy and completeness of statement cannot be secured in a work of this nature. But it is trusted that the inaccuracies will prove to be few, and the excellences many. As the publisher and editor hope to make of "King's Dictionary of Boston" a standard work, and careful and thorough revision of it will be made from time to time, with necessary changes and additions, they will be glad to have inaccuracies pointed out to them, and will welcome any suggestions for the improvement of the book.

The editor desires further to say, that no statement, indorsement, or recommendation whatever in this book has been influenced by advertisers. No payment has been received in any way, or will be received, for the mention in it of a single name, or reference to any firm, company, organization, or institution, private or public, or any enterprise whatsoever. The text of the book from beginning to end is absolutely free from advertising matter; and not one word of it has been influenced, even indirectly, by advertisers or advertising. The advertising matter between these covers will be found exclusively in its proper place, — in the extra advertising pages, at the front and back of the book.

Among the works consulted in the preparation of this Dictionary, are the new and impressive "Memorial History of Boston;" the admirable books of the Messrs. Drake, — "The History and Antiquities of Boston," and the "Landmarks of Boston;" Dr. Shurtleff's "A Historical and Topographical Description of Boston;" Loring's "Hundred Boston Orators;" Frothingham's "Life and Times of Joseph Warren;" Sumner's "History of East Boston;" Foote's "History of King's Chapel;" Edward H. Howard's valuable and interesting "Reports of the Board of Trade;" the serviceable little book known as the "Directory of Charities;" M. F. Sweetser's "King's Handbook of Boston Harbor;" and the noteworthy books of records and statistics issued from time to time under the direction of the city of Boston. Beside these and many others, a large number of histories of the various leading institutions of the city, and the latest annual reports of many organizations and societies, have been consulted and liberally utilized. The editor has also been favored by the generous and most intelligent assistance of all to whom he has applied from time to time during the progress of the work for information, contributions, and help in verifying statements.

INTRODUCTION.

THE rough sheets of "King's Dictionary of Boston" were put into my hands before publication, with the request that I would write an Introduction to it. The elastic condition was added, that in length it might be of one page, or of a hundred. After having carefully looked through the volume, with approval of the plan and of the fidelity and thoroughness of its execution, it seemed to me that it did not need an introduction, but might equally well present and commend itself. It will, however, admit of an introduction of a sort and for a purpose which may soon be stated.

The first impression, doubtless, which the book will make upon one who takes it in hand, will be of the abundance of the material which is to be found for it, and of the convenience coming from having what is in it so methodically disposed. The models for the volume were, of course, the well-known "Dictionary of London" and "Dictionary of Paris." But it has peculiar features of its own, which make it preferable to them in method, arrangement, and the form in which information is presented. There are in it more than thirteen hundred titles of articles, arranging the subjects of them alphabetically, under the leading word most likely to be turned to by the inquirer. These cover all the local features, landmarks, visible objects of interest in the territory; the government and public institutions of the city in their various departments; the corporations and societies administered here; the organizations of its citizens, mercantile, literary, charitable, and social; its clubs and fraternities and its repositories of literature, science, and the arts, with an account of their administration. Incidentally many local customs, observances, and commemorations are recognized. There is also very much of history spread through the pages, with descriptions and statistics. Discussion, comearly, simple, frugal, and, it must be added, our hardest times, there had been no occasion to raise the question; and, had it been raised, it would have been summarily disposed of. Very impressive to us is the reminder that the first occupants and subduers of this soil, the first to turn it to the uses of civilized life, with dwellings and fortifications, highways, meeting-houses, schoolhouses, granaries, water-conduits, and fire apparatus, thoroughly followed the rule "to pay as you go." And the exaction was often a severe one. It never occurred to any magistrate to suggest, "Our children are to have the benefit of this: why not leave it for them to pay a part of the expense?" There was no chance for "bloated bondholders" then. When, six years after the settlement, the proposition was approved for founding a college, "the country-rate," or tax for the current year, was at once doubled. Military expenses are always the costliest, and are regarded as most closely involving the welfare of posterity. But year by year, in their warfare with the savages, the magistrates of Boston resolutely paid their way, filling and clearing their scanty exchequer; and it was not till the struggle was complicated with, and made insupportable by, the cash resources of the people, on account of burdensome war with the French, that we hear any thing of a funded debt and of paper money.

There are those among us who maintain that this good example, both as a matter of obligation and of expediency, should have been imitated down to and in our own times; that no outlay should have been made for any improvement that was not paid for year by year, and that then we should own what we possess. Possibly some nearer approach might have been made towards realizing this condition. But then our city would have worn quite a different aspect, and life in it would have presented quite different experiences. Doubtless the extravagance of public outlays on the basis of funded debts has much to do with encouraging private indulgence and recklessness of expense, as so many individuals pledge their expected future incomes to make the present more enjoyable to them. Yet it may well be questioned, whether the rigid rule of economical proceeding which has been stated is reasonably applicable to a community like our own. A parent may leave to his children an unencumbered inheritance. A son is under an obligation to pay his father's debts if he receives the means from his father's estate. But can those who are born here into the present generation reasonably expect to enter upon a heritage so different from that of their fathers, in the sum of all the conditions which have changed the rough wilderness into all the aspects, conveniences, and resources of a highly advanced civilization, and this without cost to themselves? We might imagine this case, which, however, in its analogies, comes close to the reality: We may suppose the forests, for the supply of fuel for our winters, to have been wholly exhausted fifty or more years ago. Then it may have come to the knowledge of those concerned, that there were inexhaustible beds of coal in the bowels of a mountain, which, however, could be pierced and penetrated, and made to yield their treasures, only by an enormous expense, utterly beyond the resources of those living at the time to meet. An arrangement is therefore made, by which the enterprise is effected; involving as a consequence the obligation, that, for each ton of the coal offered to the use of a subsequent generation, an assessment shall be paid answering to a proportionate share of the original cost of opening or working the mine. This may be regarded as the basis of all legitimate funded civic debts, the annual burden of which is to be borne by those who accede to the benefits purchased by them. Parents find at their use costly school-edifices erected for their children, quite superior to those in which they received their own education. Instead of depending upon dried or polluted wells for the household water, the families draw their supplies from pure streams of distant lakes and valleys. An expensive fire-apparatus is at hand, adding value and security to every one's property. Streets are graded and widened over hills and through narrow lanes, to accommodate the busy traffic and intercourse by which we have the means of living, and many appliances of comfort. Refuges are provided for the poor and unfortunate, steadily increasing in numbers with the quick prosperity of a city. For all these and many other reliefs and facilities to which we accede above the rude and uncomfortable conditions of life for our progenitors, equity and common obligation may well reconcile us to the bearing of an annual burden. The heaviest outlay for annual and permanent taxation has been incurred in Boston for extending local territory on the original peninsula, for grading its broken and irregular surface, and for opening and widening its highways. Some among us have laid up a grudge against the fathers for allowing their cattle to be the original layers-out of the streets. Yet we should not be inconsiderate of the fact, that, though our thoroughfares are crooked and narrow, probably, through our short-cuts, lanes, and foot-passages, a larger proportion of our valuable land-surface is available for going from place to place, especially for those to the manner born, than in any other old municipality in the country, especially the cities which are divided into squares and blocks with the stiff uniformity of a checker-board. When those in Boston who are now old men were boys, if they were asked by a stranger in the streets to direct him to any place, it was generally found more convenient, if one could possibly spare the time, to accompany him to it by short-cuts, than to direct him. Probably more money and labor have been spent upon the territorial surface of Boston, than upon the surfaces of all the other old cities of the Union. Until New York mounted up to the region of the Central Park, it had incurred but comparatively trifling expense in reducing and filling its surface, except in filling up the pond where now stand the "Tombs," and in extending its marginal piers. Philadelphia required scarce any grading. Baltimore had a more broken surface than Boston; but it has been, in the main, left to nature. Chicago, it is true, performed a great feat in raising the level of much of its original and most valuable territory. But when one considers the enormous expense lavished in Boston in straightening and widening and opening thoroughfares, where real property has become immensely valuable, notwithstanding the partial relief afforded by assessments for "betterments," he can hardly deny the suggestion, that it might have been wiser for the authorities, just previous to the adoption of the city regimen, to have taken, at the then fair appraisement, every man's real estate; to have razed most of the edifices; to have laid out sites for all public buildings, and all needed highways, as if on virgin soil; and then to have sold the remaining lots to the highest bidder at auction. Perhaps the device would have been a profitable one.

Our city officials are kept in a state of continual distraction between the vehement appeals to them to advance improvements for the benefit of "the people," and the groanings of the tax-payers — i.e., those who return money directly into the city treasury — under the increasing assessments. As it is proverbially said of Harvard College, that every gift to it only makes it poorer; so it may be said of our city, that munificent favors done it by private benefactors involve it in increased expenditures. A Boston boy who becomes an affluent London banker starts in it a Public Library, and very soon the annual charge of conducting it triples in amount the original gift. It is thought absolutely advisable to rescue what may be a sightly public square from other uses: abuttors contribute a portion of the purchase-money, and the city then assumes the lion's share with the charge of its annual care and adornment. It is exceedingly difficult, if not impracticable, to draw the line between legitimate and reasonable public outlays, and those which may be pronounced unwise and beyond the range of municipal privilege and obligation. Patriotism calls for the spending of thousands of dollars on July 4 and other holidays, in games and amusements from the city treasury; and the plea is, that the money comes back to the city from those who crowd into it: while so many residents run away from the noise, and say that the only profit accrues to the traffickers in peanuts and ices. A sum of money is appropriated to entertain a distinguished visitor: the growlers complain that it is spent in junketing by the city fathers and their favorites. A system of free concerts and public parks is devised; and objections are raised that they risk the increase of immoralities, and demand a larger police-force. The reason given by many wealthy men for evading city taxes is that so much money is wasted in trivial and illegitimate outlays. Truly the city officials have an arduous duty, though it does not seem to wear upon them. The actual security of the city indebtedness is in the real estate of the proprietors; for personal property may be put aside, and carried away in a tin box. Any owner of land, house, and building here may calculate exactly what part of his estate is mortgaged for the public debt. Let him take the gross sum of it, and divide it by the amount at which his own property is appraised out of the whole amount of the city's valuation. Now, as the whole absolute security of the city debt is actually found in the real estate, can any more wise or just arrangement be made than to assess the whole tax on that form of property?

The conclusion which we reach is, that the imposition of public burdens by an entailed indebtedness must always show an offset by a proportioned sum of facilities and resources going down with a public heritage.

Many of the murmurs over the burden for our civic changes and improvements are as unreasonable as would be those of a mother as she finds it necessary to obtain successive enlargements of apparel for a healthful, growing boy. Each and all of our railroad-stations have been reconstructed and enlarged three or four times to accommodate expanding business. The city has occupied successively three halls for its public officials and business, and finds itself straitened for room in its present edifice. Land-owners and builders have to avail themselves of the legal maxim that "whoever owns the soil, owns all the way up to heaven." Each successive new device in the line of facilities, resources, conveniences, and improvements, presents itself to the eyes and use of two quite different classes of persons, divided by one or two score years in age: the one representing those, who, when a new project was under its first suggestion, stoutly and indignantly opposed it, predicting disaster and ruin from its introduction; the other class of observers cannot make themselves realize that the community was ever without the novelty, or could have contrived to exist in the lack of it. Gas, water, and street-railways passed through this ordeal, and now serve these two classes of persons. An elevated railroad is at present under the ordeal. Will it prove exceptional?

It is pleasant to turn from this perplexing and vexatious theme of cost and debt, to a grateful recognition of what has gone out from the public treasury to enrich and enhance, for every one who for a lifetime shares it, the privileges and attractions of this heritage.

First of all, and above all, stands the "Common." Though its first appropriation — we may say, consecration — to the perpetual and unimpaired use of "the people" was the result of a contention between our earliest aristocratic and democratic elements, the latter, having won in the strife, should resolutely hold the prize. Some of us who are not yet aged remember when the good old town found an appreciable portion of its annual income in allowing its householders, at a moderate charge, to pasture cows upon its sacred precincts. Each of them — that is, the cows, not the householders — wore a stout leather collar with a long wooden tag bearing the owner's name. A fence, with wooden posts and two rails, enclosed the field, with many swinging gates. The Frog-Pond, then veritably what its name implies, was more than three times its present surface, was wholly uncurbed, and was trodden around its marshy circuit by the animals as they came to drink, to compose naturally the mixture which we now receive artificially. There were then very few trees within the Common, and no lamps to be kindled by those who with ladders and their huge smoking torches of very strong-smelling oil went round at dusk to light a similar kind of street-illuminators.

The generous offices of the town and city treasury, annually growing more lavish, have gone in three principal directions, besides to the high ways already referred to. These are, to public education on the most liberal and comprehensive scale; to institutions of relief, benevolence, and charity; to contributions and provisions for health, amusement, and happiness. These are all alike institutions, originated, administered and maintained by public tax, though each and all of them have been enriched and amplified by bequests, endowments, or private beneficence. They are respectively and adequately chronicled and described under their appropriate heads in the following pages. The reader will have much reason for appreciating and admiring the conciseness, the good taste, and the condensed fulness of information, under the very comprehensive and very numerous titles covered by these subjects. The articles are evidently prepared from the most recent and authentic sources, and will put an inquiring or an interested seeker in possession of what he is most desirous of knowing concerning their subjects.

The best thing to be said about our schools and our educational system is, that the contention, discussion, and conflict of opinion constantly stirring us as regards their conduct, the experiments tried in them, and the demands for change and schemes of improvement, furnish the evidence that they are still, as from the first, regarded the foremost object of concern among us, and that no rust of meanness, apathy, or routine has gathered about them. The headings of many grand institutions for the three inclusive objects of the city's outlay — which may be found in the following pages — suggest an easy passage to the consideration of the topic of the interposition and lavish contributions of private munificence to advance and complete many noble works, in which the public treasury can be drawn upon only within statutory limits or reasonable restrictions. The reader of the articles in this Dictionary will find his attention drawn in rapid alternations from public institutions for education, charity, and general culture, to those incorporated or associated institutions for the maintenance and advancement of the same comprehensive objects beyond the limits and in directions at which the city treasury has to leave them. Under our democratic *régime*, there can be no distinctions or selections for patronage, no favoritism. What is done for one must be done for all. Some among us insist that public largesses have reached, and even trespassed beyond, the reasonable and lawful limits within which the civic treasury can properly offer its support and favors. There is a sharp division of conviction and opinion upon several subjects included in the matter now before us. The fact that general and indiscriminate provisions on the most comprehensive principles must be made for our school-system, in the view of many of our citizens, involves a large waste in the opportunities and means of extended education, in many branches and some accomplishments, while the primary essentials, so requisite for all, and most likely to be universally appreciated, are slighted. From time to time warm discussions are opened in our journals, in which the original elements of common-school education as recognized by our colony law of 1646 — reading, writing, and arithmetic — are emphasized as expressive of the full obligation to be met at the public expense. The acquisition of these primary essentials would be facilitated to all of but the most ordinary capacity through a supreme regard to their own necessities and self-interests; while a lavish offer of appliances and lessons in more advanced culture would not be appreciated, and would be wholly wasted for large numbers of scholars. Others, of liberal and generous views, would make the means and privileges of our common education most comprehensive, including music, oratory, art, military drill, free drawing, high science, and skill in the use of tools. While this issue must be left to be decided upon the field on which it is discussed, many of the titles in the following pages will be gratefully recognized as leading to information showing to what extent and in how many directions private munificence has taken up the provisions for advanced and enriched education and culture where the public treasury has to leave them. These generally well-endowed, well-furnished, and active institutions — all of them having direct ends of education in view, with incidental special aims and helps — not only receive, but invite and attract, a very large variety of those of both sexes who desire and can appropriate the privileges they offer. There is no occasion for presenting here any list, summary, or analysis of these institutions, as acquaintance with them will be most pleasantly made as they introduce themselves in their places to the seeker through these pages. Some humor is indulged when processions of members of the *Young Men's* Christian Association, or the *Young Men's* Christian Union, are seen to be led off by, and largely composed of, those who are venerable for their whitened locks. The schools and banquets for newsboys and bootblacks offer very characteristic suggestions in their attendants. Files of young pupils invited to a botanical or geological excursion, or to inspect the processes of some manufacture, would seem to have in them inspiration to call out all germs of latent talent. A steamer's deck crowded with children enjoying a harbor-sail, and a band of youngsters gathered from the hot streets and lanes for "a country week," pleasantly remind us how private resources furnish the means for some of the best elements of education, mingling with them, too, a charm and a spirit too often lacking in the routine of the schoolroom.

And as it is when the needful limitations of the public treasury in the matter of education have been reached, so is it in the exacting range of provision for the most comprehensive claims on humanity and benevolence. Public funds for the support of the poor and the relief of the countless miseries of want, disease, and misfortune, must be distributed, indiscriminately, impartially, without favoritism or special considerations. Among the sentiments and traditions of duty which have come down to us through ancestral descent, is that of a tender consideration for those who are spoken of as "having known better days." In the discussions frequently raised among us, whether or not we do or ought to recognize God and Christianity in our Constitutions, it must gratify all, whatever their creeds and opinions, to know that we do so in very many of our Institutions. The public treasury would be wholly inadequate to maintain, support, and administer that large number and variety of special agencies of benevolence, relief, and mercy, the names and objects of which are given — by no means completely and exhaustively — in the pages which follow. And if these institutions did look to the public treasury for their support, some of the more discriminating and delicate requisites for their oversight, classification, and daily routine, would hardly be available. Almost as serious a condition as that of being sure of relief, support, and wise and kind treatment, in poverty or disease, for very many sufferers, is that of the circumstances, surroundings, and companionship under which they are to receive charity, or to spend their remaining years. Those "who have known better days" may well shrink from the repelling associations of a promiscuous hospital or poorhouse. Yet the public treasury could not cosset up or indulgently provide for groups of select favorites of old men, or old women, or children, or incurables, or convalescents, or furnish artificial limbs, or needle-work, or special medical oversight, or in many other of the varieties of need and misfortune, with partial regard for the sentiments and sensibilities and the previous condition of life of the receivers of its bounty. There is something resembling a marvellous ingenuity and adaptation in the range and the specialties of the institutions of charity and mercy tabled in this volume, founded, endowed, and sustained wholly by private munificence. The Association for Public Charities, and the Massachusetts General Hospital, extend their ministrations annually to thousands of objects of their care; and we may follow down or up from these fountain-heads all the lesser rills which carry special favors to groups of sufferers and to lonely ones. A thorough inspection of the treasurers' books of all our moneyed corporations would make an impressive revelation as to the amounts, ever rapidly accumulating, of the funds held in perpetuity for our manifold institutions of charity and mercy.

Several headings of articles in the following pages present names of institutions and societies which would have amazed and not have gratified the native inhabitants of this city fifty or a hundred years ago. These are suggestive to elder citizens of the number and nature of the changes in the character and quality of the population, in the relaxation of old habits and principles, and in the combination, tolerantly and peacefully, of what once were regarded as irreconcilable elements and influences, — both the causes and the results of the development and expansion of our city. Each age and period of its history has offered matter and occasion for anxiety and apprehension, for threatened crises, and of indications (to some) that the end was near. But the catastrophe has been averted. Nor do the wise and trustful see any thing in our horizon which is clouded by ill foreboding. Our confidence now as ever rests upon the equity, the safety, and the practical good working, of the principles to which we have committed ourselves.

GEORGE E. ELLIS.

BOSTON, May, 1883.

KING'S

DICTIONARY OF BOSTON.

Abattoir (The), Brighton district. — The group of buildings of the "Butchers' Slaughtering and Melting Association," which succeeded the old-fashioned slaughtering-houses which were, in their day, most disagreeable features of the neighborhood. The present buildings were erected in 1873, upon the plan of European abattoirs, particularly those of Paris and Zurich, with such changes as served to adapt them to American usages. They have facilities for slaughtering 300 cattle a day, and nearly 1,000 sheep. They are located on the banks of the Charles River; and the grounds occupied by them, or controlled by the corporation, comprise about 50 acres, all on the line of the Boston and Albany Railroad and the Watertown branch of the Fitchburg Railroad. Thus the animals are delivered directly at the doors of the establishment. The buildings include a central building, called the rendering-house, which is 200 by 80 feet, and four stories high; blocks of slaughter-houses, which are grouped about the rendering-house; cattle-sheds, tripe-works, stables, etc. All are of wood. The blood and offal arising from each day's work are rendered and dried on the premises during the same day; and cooling-rooms, supplied with ice, are provided for the cooling and storing of the meat until ready for the market. Steam and water are important agents in the work carried on here, performing a considerable service in elevating and moving material, in rendering the products of slaughtering, and in disposing of noxious gases. By means of tight floors, ample sewerage, and abundance of water and mechanical appliances, the premises are kept unusually clean for such work. Their successful operation since their establishment abundantly demonstrates that it is possible to carry on a great slaughtering and rendering concern without its being offensive either to the workmen in it or the community about it. The conduct of the abattoir is subject to regular inspection by officers of the Board of Health, but in other respects it is a business corporation.

Ace of Clubs Club (The). — A social dining-club composed of members of the journalistic, dramatic, and musical professions. Members are elected by ballot, one black-ball rejecting; and the number is limited to 25. The officers consist of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and are elected annually. A slight initiation-fee is charged; and the regular dues are light, consisting solely of each member's proportion of the cost of the club-dinners. These are had every fourth Sunday evening, in one of the pleasant club dining-rooms of the Parker House. The club is made up of congenial spirits, and its meetings are invariably described by its members as the pleasantest of gatherings. Frequently guests, members of one of the three professions represented in the club, are entertained. The president of the club for 1883 is Charles H. Thayer, theatrical manager; and Charles H. Hoyt of "The Post" newspaper is secretary and treasurer. The first president was Dexter Smith. Among the members are Myron Whitney, Fessenden, Barnabee, Tom Karl, Eugene Tompkins (manager of the Boston Theatre), Louis Aldrich, Sol Smith Russell, Willie Edouin, George Parks of the Boston Museum company, and others well known in their professions. The club dates from 1875. [See *Club-Life in Boston.*]

Actors' Clubs. — See Ace of Clubs, and Macaroni Club; also, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Adams House (The New), now building (winter of 1882–3), No. 555 Washington Street, succeeds the old Adams House, which stood for many years, and was in its day a famous inn. It occupies the site of one of the best-known of the taverns of the early days, — "the Lamb,"— from before whose hospitable door the first stage-coach for Providence started in July, 1767, and which was the starting-point of this stage-coach line for some time after. The original Lamb Tavern was a wooden building of two stories; and the sign of the White Lamb, giving it its name, swung out from its front. The Adams House, which succeeded it, was named for its earliest landlord, Laban Adams, father of William T. Adams, well known to juvenile readers as "Oliver Optic." The plan of the new Adams House is in all respects modern, the intention being to provide the house with every convenience and luxury of the present time. Its front is of white marble with red granite trimmings highly polished, and two towers rise from it to a height of 115 feet above the sidewalk. In the front of the first story, are four large and handsome pillars of polished red granite. There are three street entrances: the middle, the main entrance; the southerly, that for ladies; and the northerly, leading to the bar and billiard rooms below. The large dining-room, 40 by 90 feet, and 18 feet 6 inches high, is the conspicuous feature of the street-floor, reached through the main corridor. It will be for both ladies and gentlemen; the former reaching it by their side entrance into the hotel from the end of a corridor, out of which open the ladies' reception-room and parlor. Off from the north-west side of the dining-room, will be a smoking-room. There will be about 300 rooms in the house for guests. The building is so situated that an abundance of light and good ventilation can be secured from open spaces at the sides. It will be seven stories front and eight rear. The building complete is expected to cost about $300,000. It is built by the heirs of Daniel Chamberlain, long the proprietor of the old Adams House; and is to be leased for a period of fifteen years to Hall & Whipple of Young's Hotel [see *Young's Hotel*], at a rental of ten per cent a year on the cost of construction. The architect is William Washburn, who designed Parker's, the Revere, the old part of Young's, the American, the Fifth-avenue of New York, and many other hotels. [See *Hotels.*]

Adams Nervine Asylum (The), Centre Street, West-Roxbury district. Incorporated in 1877, and opened in 1880. An institution designed to afford care and relief to debilitated and nervous persons of both sexes, residents of this State, who are not insane. Though primarily established for the indigent, paying patients are received. Its founder, whose name it bears, was the late Seth Adams, a wealthy Boston sugar-refiner, whose extensive works were for many years in South Boston. He bequeathed property valued at the time at $600,000 for the establishment and maintenance of the institution.

Occupying the beautiful estate of the late J. Gardner Weld, comprising twenty-four acres, in the Jamaica-Plain part of the West-Roxbury district, and adjoining the grounds of the Bussey Institution [see *Bussey Institution*], its situation is peculiarly attractive and inviting. The buildings now accommodate 30 patients, and at present only female patients are received. The conduct of the hospital is under the direction of a board of trustees and managers, of which Henry P. Kidder is president. Dr. Frank W. Page is the superintendent, and he is aided by competent assistants. The character and stability of the institution, which admirably fills its special field, are well shown by the list of incorporators: John N. Barbour, James C. Davis, Aquila Adams, Emory Washburne, Alpheus Hardy, Samuel Eliot, Charles H. Dalton, James B. Thayer, Willam Claflin, John E. Tyler, Amor L. Hollingsworth, James Longley, Samuel A. Green, Robert W. Willard, Caleb W. Loring, Samuel D. Warren, Rufus Ellis, Joseph Burnett, S. B. Stebbins, and Charles F. Choate.

Adams (Samuel) Statue (The). — Adams Square, in New Washington Street. The work of Miss Anne Whitney. It represents the Revolutionary patriot, clad in the citizen's dress of his period, standing erect, with folded arms, and a determined look in his finely chiselled face. He is portrayed as he is supposed to have appeared just after demanding of Gov. Hutchinson the instant removal of the British troops from Boston, and while awaiting the Englishman's answer. The work is of bronze, and is a counterpart of that by the same artist in the Capitol at Washington. The lower base of the pedestal is of unpolished Quincy granite, cut in eight pieces; and it covers a surface nine feet square. The base surmounting this is of polished Quincy granite, four feet three inches square; the die is three feet square, and the cap surmounting it is three feet eight inches square, both also of polished Quincy granite. The pedestal is ten feet high. The posts at the corners of the base are of granite, two feet eight inches high. The inscriptions on each of the four panels of the pedestal are as follows: —

"Samuel Adams — 1722 — 1803 — A Patriot — He organized the Revolution, and signed the Declaration of Independence."

"Governor — A True Leader of the People."

"Erected A.D. 1880, from a fund bequeathed to the city of Boston by Jonathan Phillips."

"A statesman, incorruptible and fearless."

It was Miss Whitney's desire, that the only inscription should be simply the name of the patriot; but she was overruled by the committee of the city council having the matter in charge. The inscriptions were written by Mayor Prince. The statue was unveiled on July 5, 1880 (the Fourth coming that year on Sunday), without ceremony. Its cost was $6,856. T. H. Bartlett, the sculptor, in his papers on "Civic Monuments in New England," says of this statue, "It is to be commended for its direct purpose. It is not 'made up:' it is necessarily limited in action and scope of outline. The difficulty of making it firm on its feet, of producing a feeling of weight as a body, and interest as a statue, was very great. That the sculptor has succeeded in what she attempted, quite as well as was to be expected, cannot be doubted." [See *Statues and Monuments*.]

Adventists. — At the present time there is in Boston but one church of believers in a second advent. This is called the "Advent Christian Church of Boston." It was organized about four years ago, and is a continuation of what was known as the old Lowell-street Advent Church. It now has about 100 "book-members," so called, and is represented as steadily increasing in interest and numbers. There is an Advent Christian Publication Society, which was incorporated in 1854. It publishes a religious journal called

"The World's Crisis," which is issued weekly. A circulation of 10,134 was claimed for it the first of the year. The society also publishes "The Young Pilgrim," a Sunday-school paper issued semi-monthly; and it maintains a salesroom for the sale of books and tracts of its peculiar doctrines. Its headquarters are at No. 144 Hanover Street, corner of Union. The existence of the Church of the Adventists in this city dates back to 1843, when, in May of that year, the "Tabernacle," a large temporary building in Howard Street, on the site of the present Howard Athenæum [see *Howard Athenæum*], was dedicated. Here the society remained for three years, and then removed to "Central Hall," on Milk Street; in July, 1848, another removal was made, to a chapel on Chardon Street; and after a time a chapel was erected for its use by the "Boston Advent Association," at the corner of Hudson and Kneeland Streets, into which it next moved. The thriving period with the Adventists in Boston may be said to have been during the occupancy of the great Tabernacle. Elder Joshua V. Himes was the preacher during that period, and followed the church through its many vicissitudes after the second-advent excitement had waned. The Adventists maintain, beside the publication society mentioned above, the American Advent Mission Society, which was incorporated in 1862. Its principal mission-work is home-work. It disburses from $2,000 to $6,000 per year in home-mission work in various parts of the country.

Advertiser (The Boston Daily), is published from the new "Advertiser" Building, Nos. 246 and 248 Washington Street, to which it removed in the winter of 1883, from its old quarters on Court Street, on the site of the printing-office in which Franklin learned his trade. It is the oldest daily newspaper in Boston. It was established in 1812, and in its earlier years acquired the good-will of several journals, among them the "Independent Chronicle," "The Boston Patriot" (established in 1809), "The Columbian Centinel," "The New-England Palladium," "The Boston Gazette" (the fourth newspaper in Boston bearing that name), "The Repertory" (first published in 1803 by W. W. Clapp, and united with the "Daily Advertiser" at the beginning of the latter's career, its name for a while being part of the title), and "The Boston Weekly Messenger." The first number of the "Advertiser" published announced its character to be "the predominant feature . . . commercial — yet . . . by no means destitute of a political character;" and this it has strictly maintained ever since, while taking on the improvements of modern journalism, and extending and broadening its various features. The first publisher of the "Advertiser" was W. W. Clapp, father of the present W. W. Clapp of the "Journal" [see *Journal*, the Boston]; and the first editor, Horatio Bigelow. In April, 1814, Nathan Hale, then the editor and proprietor of "The Messenger," purchased the "Advertiser" property from Messrs. Clapp and Bigelow. Mr. Clapp continued for a while as publisher; and Mr. Hale for more than thirty years conducted the paper, first as editor, and then as editor and publisher combined, with credit both to himself and the community. It was under his administration that the paper attained the local title of "the Respectable Daily." He was the first to introduce steam-power-presses in New England; and it is claimed that his was the first journal to introduce the regular daily editorial discussion of political and other topics. This has ever since been a marked feature of the "Advertiser," never more pronounced than at the present time. Mr. Hale died in 1863, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the late Charles Hale (died in 1882), who had for several years previous ably assisted his father in the conduct of the journal, as had also his brothers, Edward E. Hale, the widely known clergyman and general writer of the present day, and the late Nathan Hale, jun. In 1864 Charles Hale was appointed consul-general to Egypt, and he then disposed of the "Advertiser" property to Dunbar, Waters, & Co.; Charles F. Dunbar of the new firm, who had for some time been the assistant editor of the paper, succeeding to the editorship. Mr. Dunbar continued in charge until 1869, when he was appointed professor of political economy in Harvard College, and disposed of his interest in the paper to a new corporation. The late Delano A. Goddard, formerly a leading editor of the Worcester "Spy," a scholarly and cultivated gentleman, succeeded Mr. Dunbar as editor-in-chief, and successfully conducted the paper until his sudden death in January, 1882, when he was succeeded by Edward Stanwood, the present editor, who had long been a leading editorial writer and prominent member of the editorial force of the paper, and had frequently conducted it in Mr. Goddard's absence. Edwin F. Waters, one of the original purchasers of the property from Charles Hale, continued as publisher, nominally as the treasurer, through all the changes in the editorial conduct of the paper, until November, 1882, when he retired after his long service, and was succeeded by Edward P. Call, formerly connected with the "Herald," who is the present publisher. The property is now owned and controlled by the "Boston Daily Advertiser Corporation," organized in the spring of 1882, which is composed partly of former owners and partly of new ones. Until the summer of 1881 the paper was a large folio; but on the Fourth of July of that year it appeared in the quarto form, printed from stereotype plates, on an improved Bullock press with patent cutter and folder attachment. The "Advertiser" has a substantial circulation among the best and most cultivated classes of readers, and it enjoys a valuable advertising patronage. It has the reputation of being not only a thorough commercial and business journal, but a complete and prompt newspaper in every department, well arranged, well written, and thoroughly edited. It has a fine literary flavor, is renowned for its critical reviews of books, its dramatic and musical and art criticisms, and for its general excellence in all that goes to make a representative and complete newspaper of to-day. It employs a large force of experienced editors, writers, correspondents, and reporters, and is conducted with carefulness in every detail, and much pains-taking. In politics it is Republican, but it is by no means a partisan paper: it is broad, liberal, and outspoken on all public questions. The new marble-front "Advertiser Building" is thoroughly fitted and equipped with every convenience and modern appliance.

Agricultural Library. — This library of about two thousand volumes is connected with the office of the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and is to be found in the basement of the State House. It is open at all hours of the day for the use of the members of the Legislature; and other citizens are privileged to consult it. The very considerable agricultural museum formerly kept here has been removed to the State Agricultural College at Amherst. A valuable library, containing many volumes pertaining to agriculture as well as horticulture, is to be found in the rooms of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on Tremont Street, between Bromfield Street and Montgomery Place. [See *Horticultural Society*, *The Massachusetts*.]

Aiding Discharged Convicts (The Massachusetts Society for). — An organization offering a helping hand, when most needed, to those facing the world again after a term in prison. It aids the convict, upon his discharge, with temporary board, clothing, conveyance to friends, and tools to work with, and finds employment for him. The nature and extent of its work are shown by the statistics published quarterly. During the first quarter of the present year the society advised and assisted 89 discharged convicts: 23 of these were furnished with board while seeking employment; 32 with transportation to their homes in this and other States, or to other States to seek employment; 31 with clothing; 18 with meals and lodging; 6 with family stores; and 10 with tools to work at their different trades. The number advised and assisted during 1882 was 367. The society was organized in 1846, and was incorporated under its present name in 1867. Among its founders were Charles Sumner, Samuel G. Howe, Walter Channing, and Edward E. Hale. The funds for its work are provided by yearly subscriptions, gifts, and legacies. It expends from $1,500 to $2,000 yearly. Its headquarters are at No. 35 Avon Street, and its general agent is Daniel Russell.

Albany (The Boston and, Station and Railway). — See Boston and Albany.

Alleys were plentiful enough in old Boston; but of late years the name seems to have fallen into disrepute, and there is hardly a passage low enough in the scale of nomenclature to be called by this old-fashioned name. However mean, it is called a court, a place, or an avenue. Although the name is gone, however, the thing exists; and in few American cities are to be found so many Old-World short cuts and narrow by-ways as those which intersect the crooked and winding streets of the older portions of the city. Only those, however, who know them should try them; for their apparent shortness is delusive, and, ending in a *cul-de-sac*, the uninformed pedestrian is too often compelled to retrace his steps. [See *Streets*.]

Almshouses. — There are four city almshouses in charge of the Directors for Public Institutions [see *Public Institutions*], whose office is at No. 30 Pemberton Square. That for male paupers is on Rainsford Island in the harbor; that for women, chiefly aged and infirm, on the Austin Farm, West-Roxbury district; one for women and children on Deer Island, in the harbor; and that for adults, residents of the Charlestown district, on the north side of Mystic River, near Malden Bridge, towards Charlestown Neck. Hospitals for the sick are connected with each of these. At Rainsford-Island Almshouse full support is given to adult male paupers, wholly dependent, having a legal settlement. Those of the inmates who are able-bodied cut stone, which is sold to the city at market rates. There are two chaplains, one Protestant and the other Catholic. The average expense of each inmate is given as $2.19 per week. Monthly visits from near relatives and friends of the inmates are permitted. The Austin-Farm Almshouse provides a permanent home for women only, as in the case of the Rainsford-Island Almshouse, having a legal settlement. The cost of the support of each inmate here is given as $1.87 per week. The almshouse on Deer Island includes the pauper school for girls, and a nursery. Protestant and Catholic services are held here on Sundays. Average cost of each inmate, $2.19 per week. The Charlestown-district Almshouse gives full support to the adult poor, free lodgings to "transients," and meals to over a thousand persons yearly. The average cost of each inmate is given at $1.51 per week. Near relatives and friends are admitted as visitors on any day, under proper conditions. Pauper and neglected children of both sexes are also admitted to the Marcella-street Home. [See *Marcella-street Home*.]

Ambulances. — The ambulance service of the city is under the direction of the two large hospitals, — the Boston City, and the Massachusetts General. On proper call, ambulances with medical officers are despatched at any hour of the day or night from either of these hospitals; the City Hospital generally covering the territory south of Dover and Berkeley Streets, and the Massachusetts General that north of these streets. These are secured on application at any police-station, or at the office of the superintendent of police at the City Hall; the stations and the superintendent's office being connected by telegraph or telephone with the hospitals. The system is so complete, and the service so equipped, that prompt attention is secured, even in the greatest emergency. Each police-station is provided with stretchers, available at any time day or night. During 1882 the police commissioners procured two additional ambulances for the use of the police-department. They are located so as to be as near as possible to the central divisions where most frequently used.

American Academy of Arts and Sciences (The). — With one exception, the oldest scientific society in America. It was founded in 1780: and among the objects proposed to themselves by its founders were the promotion and encouragement of a knowledge of the antiquities and the natural history of America; also the encouragement of medical discoveries, mathematical disquisitions, philosophical inquiries and discoveries, astronomical, meteorological, and geographical observations, and improvements in agriculture, the arts, manufactures, and commerce. The society stands to the United States in a relation similar to that held by the famous academies of France, England, and Germany to their respective countries. Among its foremost early members were Benjamin Franklin, James Bowdoin, John Adams, John Hancock, John Quincy Adams, Josiah Quincy, Nathaniel Bowditch, John T. Kirkland, and Samuel Dexter; and it has long counted in its membership the most learned and distinguished citizens. It has members in all sections of the country, and also a large number of honorary members in Europe. Its transactions are published, and have become of such magnitude and importance that they may without disadvantage be compared with those of many similar institutions of the Old World. The society has charge of the awarding of the Rumford medals, provided for by the trust founded by Count Rumford for the advancement of the knowledge of light and heat, and of their practical application. It possesses a valuable library, which includes many volumes of the reports of transactions, and papers of various learned societies of this and foreign countries with which it corresponds. The centennial anniversary of the society was celebrated in May, 1880, when a large number of delegates from kindred societies of Europe as well as America were present. One of the many noteworthy features of the occasion was an anniversary address by Robert C. Winthrop, delivered in the Old South Church. The regular meetings of the society are held in the Athenæum building on Beacon Street. Joseph Lovering, LL.D., is the present president of the society, Oliver Wendell Holmes the vice-president, J. P. Cooke the corresponding secretary, and S. H. Scudder librarian.

American Architect and Building News (The). — This is a weekly illustrated journal, published by James R. Osgood & Co., 211 Tremont Street, one block south of the Common. It is edited with great care, intelligence, and thoroughness, and is the representative paper of the architects of the country. It was established in 1875. During 1882 the editors opened a registration for draughtsmen in search of situations, and architects in need of help are placed in communication with those whose apparent qualifications best meet the requirements stated in the application. A small fee is charged for each original registration, and for the situation secured. William Rotch Ware, a son of the late Rev. J. F. W. Ware, is the editor of the "American Architect."

American Baptist Home Missionary Society. — See Tremont-Temple Building.

American Baptist Missionary Union. — See Tremont-Temple Building.

American Baptist Publication Society. — See Tremont-Temple Building.

American College and Education Society (The). — Headquarters at No. 10 Congregational House. Formed in 1874 by the consolidation of the American Education Society, chartered in this State in 1816, and the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, which was formed in 1843. It has for its objects the promotion of Protestant theological education; and to this end it aids Western institutions of learning, and many young men, candidates for the ministry. It claims to be unsectarian, though its funds and students are drawn chiefly from Congregational sources. The income of the society for a single year (1881) was nearly $260,000. Of this, $230,000 was applied to the aid of Western educational institutions; $18,500 was appropriated to young men in colleges and seminaries preparing for the ministry; and $1,200 was paid to certain institutions by special request. Of the sum disbursed to colleges, $163,250 was from the gift of Mrs. Valeria G. Stone of Malden, of the sum of $1,051,700 to various institutions of learning in the country. Since the founding of the American Education Society, a very large number of persons have been aided into the pulpit by that and the present society, a number of whom have attained distinction, and many have been most faithful missionaries. During 1882 about 380 young men were receiving assistance from the society. Charles Benedict of Waterbury, Conn., is president of the society, and Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., secretary. The Western Education Society, organized in 1864, having its headquarters in Chicago, labors in the same field. [See *Congregational House.*]

American Congregational Association (The), the organization which established the Congregational House on the corner of Beacon and Somerset Streets, and the Congregational Library occupying rooms in that building. It was organized in 1853, for the specific purpose of erecting a Congregational House in this city, "for the meetings of the body, the accommodation of its library, and for the furtherance of its general purposes;" and also "to found and perpetuate a library of books, pamphlets, and manuscripts, and a collection of portraits and relics of the past; and to do whatever else, within the limits of its charter, shall serve to illustrate Congregational history, and promote the general interests of the Congregational churches." The association is composed of members of Orthodox Congregational churches, each paying one dollar or more into its treasury. It was first incorporated in 1854, as the Congregational Library Association, and authorized to hold real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding $150,000; in 1856 an act was secured authorizing it to hold $150,000 more in real estate, provided that this be invested in a building for its own purposes; in 1864 its name was changed to the present style, and it was given additional powers, being authorized "to do such acts as may promote the interest of Congregational churches, — by publishing works; by furnishing libraries and pecuniary aid to parishes, churches, and Sunday schools; by promoting friendly intercourse and co-operation among Congregational ministers and churches, and with other denominations; and by collecting and disbursing funds for the above objects;" and in 1871 it was authorized to hold real and personal estate to the amount of $450,000 in addition to the $300,000 before authorized. The first building of the association was in Chauncy Street, and here the library was established. In 1867 it removed to rooms at No. 40 Winter Street; and in 1873 the present imposing and most conveniently situated estate, formerly the Somerset Club-House, was secured; and this has since been the recognized Orthodox Congregational headquarters in Boston. S. D. Warren is the present president of the Association, and Samuel T. Snow, treasurer. [See *Congregational House;* also, *Congregational Library.*]

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. — This board, which has its headquarters in the Congregational House on the corner of Beacon and Somerset Streets, originated with some students at the Theological Seminary at Andover in 1810, and was established that year by the General Association of Massachusetts at its meeting in Bradford. Its general objects may be said to be to propagate the gospel in heathen lands by supporting missionaries and diffusing a knowledge of the Scriptures. Its first missionaries were sent out in 1812. These were five in number, and were sent to Calcutta with $1,200 at their disposal. From this small beginning, it has become a vast machine, whose laborers are found in every part of the world. Its missionaries have founded hundreds of churches, and thousands of schools, among the heathen, reduced many barbarous languages to writing, and translated the Bible into more than twenty different tongues. In 1882 it reported 812 places occupied by 404 missionaries, of whom 158 are ordained. These missionaries are assisted by 1,717 native helpers of various ranks; and in many places there is now a thoroughly trained native ministry. It has also established many churches in the Hawaiian Islands, which have graduated into self-support; and others which have been passed over to other societies; 272 native churches, including over 17,000 present members on confession of faith. It has under its direction 29 training and theological schools, giving instruction to more than 1,000 young men; 37 schools for girls and young women, many of whom are training for teachers; and 709 common schools, with over 25,000 pupils. The work of the society has largely increased within five years. In China, India, and Turkey, it has doubled. Of the 404 present missionaries, men and women, thirty have been above thirty years in the service.

American House (The), No. 56 Hanover Street, a short distance from Court Street, is one of the best known and most commodious of the well-kept hotels in the city. It was first opened in 1835, and sixteen years later was entirely rebuilt, covering the territory formerly occupied by the original hotel, Earl's and Merchant's Hotels, and the old Hanover House. On part of this ground formerly stood the dwelling-house of Gen. Warren. Since the enlargement and rebuilding of the hotel in 1851, numerous other improvements and additions have been made; and it is now one of the largest, as it has long been one of the best-managed, of Boston public-houses. It has a spacious entrance, with corridors, large public drawing-rooms, and all the modern improvements in every department, for the comfort and convenience of its patrons. It was the first hotel to introduce the passenger-elevator, and it has been always abreast of the times in other respects. It is conducted on the American plan. It is largely patronized by business-men, the shoe-and-leather trade especially making it its headquarters; and with Western and Southern merchants it has for years been a favorite resort. It has many comfortable and inviting family suites, which are always occupied during the winter season. Its prices are from $2.50 to $3.50 per day. For more than forty years this house has been under the management of the late Lewis Rice or his sons, who still conduct it.

American Library Association (The).— Rooms at 32 Hawley Street, in connection with the American Metric Bureau. [See *American Metric Bureau.*] It is composed of the leading librarians of the country, and aims to increase the number of readers, improve their methods, raise the standard of reading, and reduce its cost. The work is done through the free public libraries; and the association holds meetings annually in different cities, at which papers are read and discussions carried on upon matters relative to the organization and administration of libraries. The visitors' interest in the office of the association lies in the bibliothecal museum, comprising a collection of catalogues, reports, and other library publications; and thousands of blanks, devices, and appliances of every sort used in libraries at home or abroad. These are arranged both by libraries and by subjects. Of still greater interest to public or private librarians are the working models recommended by the association. These include nearly every thing tangible that pertains to the successful management of a library. The whole collection is fully and freely explained to visitors. The association also publishes the "Library Journal," an international monthly, devoted to the same objects, and the official publication of the libraries both of this country and of Great Britain. The secretary of the association is Melvil Dewey, and the editor of the "Library Journal" is Charles A. Cutter. The association was organized in 1876, and grew out of the conference of American librarians held at Philadelphia during the Centennial Exhibition.

American Metric Bureau (The). — Established for the purpose of advancing the introduction of the metric system, or "international decimal system of weights and measures," into this country, and the diffusion of knowledge tending to facilitate its adoption, by the circulation of models, diagrams, and pamphlets explaining the system. It occupies a part of the second story of No. 32 Hawley Street, in the book-district of the city. It is an important educational society, and is composed of professors in colleges, teachers in high schools, superintendents of education, and many persons from all professions and from every line of business. It has the largest collection extant of charts, books, apparatus, weights and measures, illustrating the metric system, and forming a metric museum of more than one thousand different articles, that are freely exhibited and explained to all interested. The secretary and three assistants have charge of the office, and give copies of explanatory pamphlets to all applicants, or mail them without charge. The Bureau is incorporated the same as the Bible Society, as a missionary society for educational purposes. It sent out the first year over a million pages, illustrating the system and explaining its advantages. Visitors to Boston are often taken to the Bureau as one of the curiosities of the city, as nothing of the kind can be seen elsewhere. Melvil Dewey is secretary; J. P. Putnam, treasurer.

American Peace Society (The). — Headquarters in the Congregational House, corner of Beacon and Somerset Streets. This is an organization, as stated in its constitution, "founded on the principle that all war is contrary to the spirit of the gospel," and having for its object "to illustrate the inconsistency of war with Christianity, to show its baleful influence on all the great interests of mankind, and to devise means for insuring universal and permanent peace." Persons of every Christian denomination "desirous of promoting peace on earth and good-will towards men" are eligible to membership. Every annual subscriber of two dollars, every donor of five dollars, thereby becomes a regular member; and the chairman of each corresponding committee, officers and delegates of every auxiliary contributing to the funds of the society, and every minister of the gospel who preaches once a year on the subject of peace, and takes up a collection in behalf of the cause, are entitled to the privileges of regular members. The payment of twenty dollars at one time constitutes any person a life-member, and fifty dollars a life-director. The society was organized in May, 1828, as a national organization, to collect the energies of the several State societies then existing, not only in the New-England States, but in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Georgia, and North Carolina. With one exception, — namely, the Rhode-Island Peace Society, — it has outlived all the peace societies existing at the time of its establishment. Its organization was largely due to the efforts of William Ladd, who has been called "the apostle of peace." He was the first secretary of the society, and was earnest, devoted, and indefatigable in the pursuit of his mission. Dr. George C. Beckwith was the second secretary; and he not only gathered funds for the society, but also edited the "Advocate of Peace" (the periodical publication of the society), attended to the preparation of its books and tracts, and presented the cause in many meetings. Under the Rev. J. B. Miles, the next general secretary, succeeding Rev. Amasa Lord, who was secretary *pro tempore* for a year after the death of Dr. Beckwith, the society entered upon a new enterprise in the promotion of international law, and a congress of nations. Dr. Miles visited Europe four times, and established the "Association for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations." He died in 1878. The Rev. H. C. Dunham is the present secretary.

American Seamen's Friend Society. — Established in 1828, incorporated in 1833, to befriend sailors in various ways. It sustains chaplains, missionaries, Bible and tract distributors, and places libraries of about thirty volumes on board sea-going vessels. Each of these libraries contains, besides a Bible and a few religious books, books of biography, travel, adventure, and popular science, histories, and other entertaining as well as instructive literature; and is placed on shipboard as a loan to the ship's company. Twenty dollars sends a library to sea in the donor's name. Office of the society, Congregational House, corner of Beacon and Somerset Streets.

American Society of Hibernians. — Established in 1857, incorporated in 1861. A protective society for the benefit of Irishmen. It gives $3 per week to members while ill, and a death benefit of $25; and worthy persons who are not entitled to benefits often receive donations, or funds raised by subscription. Those applying for admittance to the society as members must be of good moral character, good bodily health, and under forty years of age. The chairman of the visiting committee, Owen Rogan, examines all cases. His address is No. 96 Leverett Street.

American Unitarian Association. — This organization, which has done much towards establishing Unitarian educational institutions, helping new churches and fostering struggling ones, aiding theological students, and organizing and maintaining missionary work, was established in 1825, and incorporated in 1847. It maintains a publishing agency, and publishes tracts and books for free distribution, as well as denominational works for sale. A ladies' commission connected with it publishes a catalogue of books for Sunday-school libraries and a list of general reading for young persons. The association spends about $7,000 yearly in sustaining old societies and creating new ones in large and growing towns East and West; at a yearly expense of about $8,000 it supports missionary churches in towns or cities where there are colleges or large preparatory schools; it expends over $5,000 yearly in distinctively home-missionary service, pays for preaching in regions of country and in places (notably in the Southern States) where there is no expectation that a Unitarian society will be immediately gathered; and it aids the beneficiary funds of the theological schools of the denomination, meantime raising funds for enlarging their work. The association now possesses permanent trust-funds amounting to $200,000, and derives from the churches of the denomination an annual income of from $75,000 to $100,000. Its rooms are at present at No. 7 Tremont Place (in the rear of the Tremont House), and they are the Unitarian headquarters in the city. It is proposed, however, to erect a new building as soon as may be, a denominational house, to be called the Channing Memorial. Henry P. Kidder is the present president of the association; George William Curtis of New York, and Judge Charles Allen of Boston, vice-presidents; and the Rev. Grindall Reynolds of Concord, secretary. [See *Unitarianism and Unitarian* (*Congregational*) *Churches.*]

Amusements. — Though as late as 1794 theatrical performances in Boston were forbidden by law, under severe penalties, the city early took the lead in music and the drama; and for a long time it has had the name of being admirably equipped with most of the amusements of great cities. Theatres, at least, have not been lacking; and at the present time Boston is regarded by theatrical managers as one of the best fields to "work" with good theatrical material and the leading "stars." The Boston Theatre compares in size with the larger theatres in Europe, offering a stage on which any modern pieces may be effectively presented, and an auditorum accommodating conveniently as large an audience as any great theatre in the world, with few exceptions. Smaller in size, but attractive in furnishings, and ample in accommodations and equipments, are the Globe, the Museum, and the Park. There are also the Howard Athenæum, down town, the leading "variety" theatre in the city; next beyond the Boston Theatre, on Washington Street, the new Bijou Theatre, rebuilt in the season of 1882–83 in place of the Gaiety; just beyond Boylston Street, on Washington, the Boylston, another "variety" theatre; farther up town, on the corner of Washington and Dover Streets, the Windsor; and in the Roxbury district, the Dudley-street Opera House. In consequence of the change of late years in the mode of conducting theatrical enterprises, the Museum is at present the only theatre having a permanent stock company of the old-fashioned sort, all of the others being occupied for engagements of a longer or shorter term by "stars," travelling theatrical and operatic combinations; though the Boston Theatre has a company of its own, which it employs "on the road" the larger portion of the season, with attractions generally first brought out here. The Museum has always possessed an excellent dramatic company, equal to the presentation of all modern plays, and, of late years, of light opera as well. These theatres are all well supported, and rumors are frequently in circulation touching new theatres contemplated by others desirous of sharing in the harvest. Among the musical attractions of the winter season, there are always one or more seasons of Italian opera; and ranking high are the orchestral concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, established in the season of 1881–82;

the Harvard Musical Association, and the Philharmonic Society; the oratorio performances of the Handel and Haydn Society; and the concerts of the Cecilia, the Boylston Club, the Apollo Club, and the Euterpe, to the last four of which the tickets are distributed by the members, and are not for sale. [Sketches of each of these clubs, societies, and organizations, will be found elsewhere in this volume.] The various "conservatories" give many concerts by their pupils; and the legion of teachers and professional artists give their concerts from time to time, so that there is scarce an evening that does not offer an embarrassment of riches during the entire season, which lasts usually well into May. Even the announcements of the "lecture bureaus," which were once strictly lyceum lectures, are now concert series, with a few lectures by the celebrities of the hour, interspersed between the concerts. Of lectures, however, there is no lack. The courses of the Lowell Institute [see *Lowell Institute*] always attract crowded audiences, as do also those delivered under the auspices of other organizations or committees. The trouble of the modern Bostonian is now, not so much what shall he do to amuse himself, as what shall he choose out of the abundance of resources afforded him. In the summer season, of late years, suburban gardens, attractively fitted up, and provided with "out-door theatres," offer the Bostonian, and the amusement-seeker tarrying in the town, out-of-door amusement in many places. The sea-shore resorts — Nantasket Beach, the Point of Pines at the farther end of Revere Beach, Nahant, Maolis Gardens, and Downer Landing — vie with each other, and with places like Oakland Garden, Forest Garden, and other similar resorts, in variety of attractions, cheapness, and means of access by street-cars, steam-cars, and steamboats, all competing actively for the daily crowds of amusement-seekers. For those who fancy a quieter style of enjoyment, the immediate districts of the city offer endless charming resorts for drive or walk, in pleasant rural villages, easily reached in half an hour or less by steam or street car; and while awaiting the Parks that are to be [see *Public Parks System*], the suburbs of Boston offer its citizens one of the loveliest of parks within easy reach of all who choose. In the winter, when the weather permits, the roads leading from the city are alive with sleighs; and the fast horses may be seen to the best of advantage on the famous Brighton Road, which is a continuation of Beacon Street; while, for the lovers of skating, the rarest fields are open in the frozen crystal surfaces of Jamaica Pond, Fresh Pond, Spy Pond, and other beautiful spots within easy reach of the city. Within its limits the *gamins* blacken the surface of the historical Frog Pond on the Common, and the pond in the Public Garden; and in some seasons rinks, covered, warmed, and lighted, receive those who desire shelter (and are willing to pay for it) from the nipping temperature of a New-England winter. There are also "roller-skating" rinks, brilliantly illuminated at night by the electric light. The boys of Boston, too, who are as fond as the boys of the Revolutionary days of the coast on the Common, find it protected for them in good coasting-weather, by the "city fathers;" and when the coasting-season is protracted, temporary bridges are sprung over the coasts for the accommodation of pedestrians along the paths. In the ball-playing season the grounds of the base-ball clubs attract multitudes of spectators interested in the so-called "national" game; and in summer-time the banks of the Charles River are crowded with the multitudes eager to view the animated contests between rival boat-clubs, and the no less exciting races between single sculls and other small craft. [*See Drama in Boston*, *Music in Boston*, *Suburbs of Boston*, and *Summer Gardens*.]

Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company (The). — The oldest military organization in the country. It was chartered in March, 1638, as "The Military Company of Boston;" and Robert Keayne, one of the chief promoters of the new organization, was its first captain. It was not until 1657 that it became an artillery company, when it was recognized as such by the General Court. The title "Ancient and Honorable" was assumed in 1700, first occurring in its records in September of that year; the "ancient" from its — even at that early day considered to be — great age, and the "honorable" from the fact that its captains and some of its earlier members had belonged to the Honorable Artillery Company of London. The company was dispersed by the Revolution, and revived in 1789, when its name and privileges were confirmed by the Legislature. The anniversary of its organization, the first Monday of June, is still celebrated by an annual parade. A sermon is preached to the company; a good dinner eaten in Faneuil Hall, and speeches listened to; and thereafter all march to the Common, where the governor of the Commonwealth delivers to the newly elected officers their commissions (running for one year only), and the insignia of their offices. In the early days of the colony this company was the chief school in which the military art was learned, and names of many of its members may be found among those who took part in the early wars in which the colony was involved. Then, says Dr. Coleman, in a sermon preached to the company in 1738, "the natives trembled when they saw them train, and old as well as young stood still and reverenced them as they passed along in martial order." After two hundred and forty years the company is only the shadow of a great name. Its anniversary is still celebrated, however: and its parade is still looked on by the natives with interest if not with reverence; for in its ranks are several whose names were known in the great Civil War, — indeed, men who earned the rank of major-general of volunteers have been seen marching as privates in the line. For many years the company was largely made up of officers of other military organizations, who were privileged to wear the uniform of their respective corps; and thus the ranks presented a rather motley show when they "trained." Now, however, the most of the members wear a modern uniform, and the color-guard the Continental uniform; and they march in a soldierly fashion, though the local wits like to chaff in a good-humored way at their drill. The members still retain their ancient privilege of exemption from jury-duty, a feature which is a strong influence with some joining its ranks. "Artillery Election Day" in June, and the "Fall Field-Day" are the great occasions with the company during the year, though it has other occasional parades and holidays. The "Election Sermon," referred to above, has been preached before the company annually since 1639, with the exception of five years during the Andros Government. The headquarters of the company are in Faneuil-hall building, and its armory is quite a museum. In December, 1881, on "Forefathers' Day," "the century box" of the company was sealed, not to be opened for 50 years, while a smaller box within it is to remain unopened for 100 years. The box contains a long and valuable list of documents, newspapers, badges, photographs, and memorials. The manuscript matter amounts to nearly a thousand pages. Following is a complete list of the papers: Poem, John D. Long (then governor of the State); The Relation of Government to Education in the United States, Charles W. Eliot (president of Harvard College); The Religious Condition of Boston, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale; Recollections of Boston, Josiah Quincy; Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Past and Present, Ben: Perley Poore; Manners and Customs, the Rev. Edward A. Horton;

Art in Boston, Charles C. Perkins; Architecture, Henry Webster Hartwell; Army of the United States, Alanson Merwin Randol; Militia of Massachusetts, Abraham Hun Berry (then adjutant-general of the State); Boston Fire-Department, Past and Present, John E. Fitzgerald (member of the fire-commission of the city); Progress of New-England Agriculture, Marshall Pinckney Wilder; Bar, Law, and Lawyers, Seth James Thomas; Medicine and Surgery, Dr. Morrill Wyman; Amusements, Charles H. Pattee; Secret Societies, John Lindsay Stevenson; Finance, War Debt, and Stocks, Henry P. Kidder; Commerce and Navigation, Robert Bennet Forbes; Commerce, Ships, and Navigagtion, Alanson Wilder Beard (then collector of the port of Boston); Rise and Growth of the Clothing Trade, Isaac Fenno; Sketch of Rise and Progress of the Manufacture of Wool, George William Bond; Shoe and Leather Business, Gen. Augustus P. Martin; Fisheries and Fishing-Interest, William A. Wilcox; Paper and Paper-Making, Byron Weston (then lieutenant-governor of the State); Report of the Committee on Box for 1980, Edward Wyman; Railroads and Railroad Interests, Albert A. Folsom (superintendent of the Boston and Providence Railroad). The inscription is as follows: —

To the Commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts for 1980–1981: —

The contents of this box have been collected in accordance with a vote of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, passed Sept. 13, 1880.

Sealed in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Dec. 22, 1881, not to be opened until Sept. 17, 1980. Committee, Col. Edward Wyman, Major Charles W. Stevens, Capt. John L. Stevenson, Capt. Albert A. Folsom, Lieut. George H. Allen. Commander 1881–1882, Capt. William H. Cundy.

The box was sealed with much ceremony at a public meeting in Faneuil Hall, at which speeches were made by representative men. Capt. John Mack is the commander for 1882.

Andrew, Statue of Governor. — The marble statue standing in the north-west corner of Doric Hall, in the State House, a place in which for many years the figure of Gov. Andrew was a very familiar one. It represents the great "war governor" as he will long be remembered by all who knew him and saw him in those eventful days as he appeared, when, standing upon the lower steps of the State House on Beacon Street, he received the marching salute of the regiments of Massachusetts, and sent them to the front with ringing words of patriotism that did not a little to nerve their souls; or as he welcomed them home again when returning on furlough to recruit their decimated ranks, during the darker days of the Civil War; or when he received their tattered and battle-worn banners on the proud day when the victorious columns for the last time saluted him, the governor of their beloved State, and their honored commander-in-chief. The statue is the work of Thomas Ball, a native of Charlestown, but long resident in Florence, Italy; and was presented to the State, and unveiled, Feb. 14, 1871. It was paid for out of the balance remaining of the fund subscribed for the Edward Everett statue in the Public Garden [see *Everett Statue*], which largely exceeded the sum required for that work. The cost of the Andrew statue was $10,000. It is regarded by many as an admirable likeness. The late George B. Woods, one of the most brilliant Boston journalists of his day, a close critic and a man of excellent judgment, said of this statue, in an essay on "Our Portrait Statues," "It is not only a faithful portraiture (always Mr. Ball's strong point), but there is something better than literal likeness about it — an incorporation into the marble of the noble nature of the man, which is the highest achievement of art. . . . Altogether the statue moves the spectator to hearty liking; and we feel sure that it will grow into the popular heart as it stands close by where the governor toiled and thought through five exhausting years, surrounded by the tattered flags of the thousands of Massachusetts boys, who, like him, gave their utmost effort for nationality and liberty, and many of whom, like him, sealed the sacrifice with death." [See *Statues and Monuments*.]

Annexations. — The territory of Boston was for many years limited to the peninsula on which the older portion of the city is built, which was connected by the long and narrow neck with Roxbury. Then by the filling of flats, and still more by successive annexations, the outline of the city was extended and changed on every side. What is now known as South Boston was first annexed, in 1804; Noddle's Island, now East Boston, acquired in 1830; the city of Roxbury, annexed in 1867; the town of Dorchester, in 1869; and the city of Charlestown and towns of Brighton and West Roxbury, in 1873. The territory annexed increased the area of the city by 20,863 acres; so that it is now 36.7 square miles, as against 783 acres, its original area. The increase by annexation in valuation is shown by the following figures: Roxbury, when it united with the city, reported a total valuation of $26,551,700; Dorchester, $20,315,700; Charlestown, $35,289,682; Brighton, $14,548,531; West Roxbury, $22,148,600. The aggregate valuation of Boston and Roxbury in 1867, when the latter was annexed, was $471,497,800; in 1869, when Dorchester was added, $569,827,300; and in 1873, when the others were annexed, $765,818,213. The population added was about 107,380. Of this total, Roxbury brought about 40,000; Dorchester, 20,000; Charlestown, 32,040; Brighton exactly 5,978; and West Roxbury 10,361. [See *Areas*, also *Valuation of Boston*, and *Population of Boston*.]

Antiquarian Club (The). — See Bostonian Society, The.

Apartment-Houses, or Family Hotels. — The mode of living in suites, after the French and Continental system of dwellings, has grown rapidly into favor in Boston within a few years; and there are now about 183 of these houses within the city limits, a large number of them inviting in appearance, admirably arranged, well appointed, and attractively designed. The system gained its foothold in America by its introduction in Boston, and its popularity is well attested by the rapid increase of apartment-houses in New York and other cities. The first building of the "French flats" or "family-hotel" class in Boston was the Hotel Pelham, at the corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets, built about twenty years ago by Dr. John H. Dix. At the widening of Tremont Street this building was raised up bodily, and moved about twenty feet down Boylston Street, without disturbing the occupants, or in the least disarranging the interior. This feat of engineering occasioned much remark at the time, as it was the first instance of the moving of such a large mass of masonry. Over on the opposite corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets is the Hotel Boylston, another one of the earlier buildings originally erected as an apartment-house. This is owned by Charles Francis Adams. It is, like the Pelham, thoroughly built in every particular, and arranged with an eye to the comfort and convenience of the occupants. In this building, as in several of the structures of this class of a later date, the kitchens are at the top of the building. The greater portion of the costly apartment-houses, and many of the less pretentious, have passenger-elevators. Several of the newer houses, particularly those erected in the Back-Bay district and the avenues of the South End, are elegant structures, equally beautiful in exterior and interior decorations; and in some of them the modern decorative artist has had an opportunity lavishly to display his art. The rents of suites in apartment-houses range from $400 and $500 up to $2,000 and $3,000, and higher; and the suites vary in size and number of rooms, as they do in the elegance of their finish and convenience, in proportion to the price. The price paid for the rent generally includes the steam-heat and the service of the janitor, who performs the heaviest drudgery. Among the finest of these houses are the Hotel Pelham, before mentioned, which is assessed for $273,000; the Boylston, also above mentioned, assessed for $276,000; Hotel Cluny, and the Berkeley, on Boylston Street, Back-bay district, the former assessed for $140,000, and the latter for $238,000; the Hamilton, assessed for $165,000, and the Agassiz, $166,000, both on Commonwealth Avenue; the Huntington, on Huntington and St. James Avenues, $160,000; the Bristol, opposite Trinity, $155,000; the Edinburgh, $100,000, Hoffman, $224,000, Berwick, $142,000, Lafayette, $102,000, all on Columbus Avenue; and the St. Cloud, No. 565 Tremont Street, $104,000. Others, in different sections of the city proper rank in the first class; and in the Roxbury and Dorchester districts are several which command high prices, and are almost always fully occupied. Of the most prominent in the Roxbury district, are the Dartmouth, Comfort, and Eliot; and, in the Dorchester district, the Dorchester, on Hancock Street. "Down town," in the city proper, are a number of buildings which have long been, in part, arranged for dwellers in suites; and delightful and most convenient quarters are found in them. Noteworthy among these are the Coolidge House, on Bowdoin Square; the Pavilion, No. 57 Tremont Street; and the Albion, on the corner of Beacon and Tremont Streets. In the old West End, during the past year or two, several spacious dwellings have also been re-arranged and enlarged for apartments. The latest of these are on the corner of Mount-Vernon and West Cedar Streets, which is as yet unnamed; and on Mount-Vernon Street, a few doors from Beacon, opposite the side of the State House. In the Back-bay district a noteworthy addition to the apartment-houses of the first class is to be the extensive and elegant Oxford, on Huntington Avenue, nearly opposite the Hotel Huntington.

Appalachian Mountain Club.— An organization whose objects are to explore the mountains of New England and the adjacent regions, both for scientific and artistic purposes, and in general to cultivate an interest in geographical studies. Its members make frequent expeditions to these mountains, strike out new paths, establish camps, construct and publish accurate maps, and collect all available information concerning the mountain regions. It also collects and makes available the results of scattered observations of all kinds, which, though of little value each by itself, may be of great use when brought together. The club holds field-meetings during the summer season, incidentally organizing expeditions to accessible points of interest, and in the winter meets monthly in the hall of the Institute of Technology, its headquarters in this city, for the transaction of business, and the presentation and discussion of papers. It also holds an annual social reception in Boston during the winter. The papers read at its monthly meetings are published in the form of an occasional magazine, entitled "Appalachia;" and it is accumulating a useful and valuable library for the use of its members. The club has about 480 active members; about 30 corresponding members in different sections of the country, who are interested in its objects; and several honorary members. Membership is secured by election by ballot, an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting being necessary. The nominations must first be made in writing, by at least two members, and forwarded to the council, whose approval is necessary. The admission-fee is $3, and the annual assessment $3; no assessment other than the admission-fee being required of a member during six months succeeding his election. A person can become a life-member on the payment of $30. He is thereafter exempt from the payment of fees or assessments of any kind. The government of the club is vested in a president and vice-president, recording and corresponding secretaries, treasurer, and five councillors; these officers constituting the council. The five councillors are chosen to represent, severally, the departments of Natural History, Topography, Art, Exploration, and Improvements. The president of the club (1883) is the Rev. John Worcester, D.D.; vice-president, A. E. Scott; corresponding secretary, Professor Charles F. Fay, Tufts College; treasurer, Charles W. Kennard: councillors, Professor Charles E. Hamlin, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Harvard College; Professor J. Rayner Edmands, Harvard College Observatory; Miss Susan Hale; Eugene B. Cook; and Dr. W. B. Parker. The club was formed in 1876, and re-organized and incorporated in April, 1878. Its annual meeting occurs in January.

Apollo Club (The). — A musical organization composed of male voices exclusively, and devoted to the singing of part-songs and choruses composed for such voices. It was started in 1871 by a few leading singers in church-choirs in this city, and in 1873 was incorporated. During its first year it was composed of 52 active singing members, and 500 associate or subscribing members, who for an annual assessment receive tickets to all the concerts by the club. These are given at intervals during the season each year, generally in Music Hall: they are not public, and no tickets are sold, but admission is by tickets issued by the members of the club. They are of a high order of excellence, and are always crowded, admission to them being eagerly sought. The club has on a few occasions sung in a semi-public manner, by request of the authorities of the State or of the city; as at the funeral of Charles Sumner, the centennial celebration of Bunker Hill, and the State reception to President Hayes in 1877. Some of the finest vocalists of the neighborhood have been included among its active members, and many of the best citizens among its associates. It has had from the start Mr. B. J. Lang as its conductor, to whom its success is largely to be attributed. The late Judge John Phelps Putnam was for many years its president; and in the ceremonies at his funeral in January, 1882, the club took part. The president (1883) is Robert M. Morse, jun. The number of its active members varies from 60 to 70; but the number of associate members has always been fixed at 500, that limit having been set at the formation of the club. It has convenient club-rooms, and a small hall for its private weekly rehearsals, at No. 151 Tremont Street. [See *Music in Boston.*]

Archæological Institute of America (The). — An association of scholars and others interested in archæology, formed in 1879, for the purpose of "promoting and directing archæological investigation and research by the sending-out of expeditions for special investigation, by aiding the efforts of independent explorers, by publication of the reports of the results of the expeditions which the Institute may undertake or promote, and by other means which may from time to time appear desirable." It consists of life-members contributing at one time not less than $100 to its funds, of annual members contributing not less than $10, and of honorary members. Its government is vested in an executive committee, consisting of the president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, and five ordinary members, all excepting the secretary and treasurer chosen by the ballot of the life and annual members. The secretary and treasurer are chosen by the president, vice-president, and five ordinary members elected to the executive committee. The executive committee have full power to determine the work to be undertaken by the Institute, and the mode of its accomplishment. The Institute has fostered expeditions for exploration in Yucatan, Mexico, New Mexico, and in the Old World to Assos. Valuable discoveries have been made by the agents of the Institute in both these directions. Under the direction of the Institute, an American school of classical studies has been established in Athens through the co-operation of the leading universities and colleges of the country. The president of the Archæological Institute is Professor Charles Eliot Norton, of Cambridge; Martin Brimmer of Boston is vice-president; the "five ordinary members" of the executive committee are Francis Parkman, William W. Goodwin, Henry W. Haynes, Alexander Agassiz, and William R. Ware. Henry L. Higginson of Boston is treasurer, and Edward H. Greenleaf secretary. The annual meetings of the Institute are held in Boston, on the third Saturday in May; and special meetings are held at the call of the executive committee.

Archery. — The bow and arrow, once the main reliance in battle of the armies of England, and ever memorable in the ballads of Robin Hood and his merry outlaws, has long since become as thoroughly the weapon of a state of peace as even the needle itself; and with young women of fashion, particularly, the bow is becoming very much more popular than the needle. As a summer pastime, archery has for the past century been very popular in England; but its introduction into this country is of quite recent date. It is thought to be destined soon to prove a formidable rival of croquet and tennis. It has scarcely as yet obtained so much of a foothold in Boston as in some Western cities: nevertheless, in the season, the lawns of many suburban villas are gay with targets, gayly-decked tents, bright dresses, and the merry laugh of the contestants for supremacy with the bow; and many private clubs exist, dedicated to this pleasant out-of-door sport, which unites both sexes so agreeably in the prosecution of these amicable contests. The archer's outfit is the same as is required by the English rules of the game; and every thing requisite is now manufactured in this country in the best manner, and is to be procured at the shops devoted to providing outfits in the various departments of athletics, of which there are quite a number in the city.

Architecture and Architects. — Boston was the first city in America to pay attention to its architectural appearance; and to-day it has the reputation of being architecturally the handsomest city in the country, with the exception of Washington with its public buildings. Although there is much to criticise in the way of individual features, the total effect of the city is one of substantial construction and finished appearance; and few other cities in the world can surpass the magnificence of the business quarter, or the beauty of the finest residence section. In the Colonial period, slight attention was given to architectural effect, although the method of building now and then afforded some picturesqueness of line and form. In the Provincial period, the fine mansions and public buildings were constructed after English models. King's Chapel was built from designs by Peter Harrison, an English architect. The pioneer Boston architect was Charles Bulfinch, born in 1763. His first work was the monumental column on Beacon Hill, which was destroyed with the cutting-down of the summit. In 1793 he designed the first theatre in Boston; and on the medal struck and given him in honor of the event, is a copy of the front elevation, which shows that in external appearance no theatre in Boston has since approached the Federal-street structure in dignity or beauty. Bulfinch also designed the Tontine Crescent, and buildings on Franklin Place, now Franklin Street, — the first attempt here to build houses in blocks. He next designed the State House, followed by many other public and private buildings, including the old Catholic Cathedral, New-North and New-South Churches, Boylston Market, Massachusetts General Hospital, and the insane-asylum at South Boston. He was appointed by President Monroe architect of the Capitol at Washington, and held the office for twelve years. He died in 1844. Next to Bulfinch came Solomon Willard, born at Petersham, Mass., in 1783. His principal works were St. Paul's Church, on Tremont Street (in conjunction with Alexander Parris), the Court House, and the Bunker-hill Monument. Parris built the Quincy Market. The architectural styles here have followed closely the prevailing ones of the same periods in Europe. Thus, early in this century, there was a Greek revival, the principal monuments of which are St. Paul's Church, the Court House, Quincy Market, the Tremont House, and the Custom House, beside the absurd suburban houses with wooden Doric columns. Then followed a Gothic period, about 1835, beginning with the Masonic Temple (now the United-States Court-House) and the old Trinity Church, as leading examples. Next came the "French-roof" style, giving hundreds of wooden country-houses a bald and boxy look. The first French-roof building in this country was probably the Deacon House, on Washington, Concord, and Worcester Streets, built about 1850, and now occupied by the Normal Art School. In 1850 there were built also two good examples of Italian Renaissance, — the Boston Museum and the Boston Athenæum. With the increase of foreign travel, the influence of foreign models was strongly felt in a great variety of styles, each of which had its devotees, — Northern Gothic, Southern Gothic, Romanesque, and Renaissance. French Renaissance became especially popular, and is the style of many business and public buildings, including the City Hall, Horticultural Hall, and the Post-Office; while Gothic has remained the favorite for churches. A peculiarity of Boston architecture is the richness and variety of the building-material. The keynote of the city is red brick, which has lately become popular again: but beside, there is an abundance of light, dark, and red granite; a variety of marble; brown, yellow, and buff sandstone; Roxbury pudding-stone, and other materials. Granite is peculiarly a Boston stone, and the finest example of its right use was the Beacon-hill reservoir, demolished in 1882–3, pronounced by a high authority, Mr. C. A. Cummings, as "perhaps the noblest piece of architecture in the city." Other imposing granite structures are the massive granite blocks on Commercial Street, and at the foot of State Street. The finest recent architectural opportunities have been the rebuilding of the business section of "the burnt district," laid low by fire in 1872, where much fine architecture was destroyed; and the building-up of the Back-bay district, with its public buildings and palatial dwellings. In the "burnt district," the modern Gothic, which had shortly before come into vogue, and the Renaissance, were the popular styles. Notable examples of the modern Gothic in Boston are the Museum of Fine Arts — the first example of the extensive use of terra-cotta in Boston — and the Boston and Providence Railroad Station. The modern Gothic has now been superseded by the Queen Anne (so called), the reigning style, which seems particularly adapted to picturesque and comfortable dwellings. Among the leading architects in Boston are Cummings & Sears (architects of New Old-South, Sears Building, Montgomery Building), Ware & Van Brunt (now Van Brunt & Howe), (First Church, Harvard Memorial Hall, Union Railway Station in Worcester, new Harvard Medical School, Stone Hall at Wellesley College, Protestant-Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge), Peabody & Stearns (Boston and Providence Railroad Station, New York Mutual Life-insurance Building, Hotel Brunswick), N. J. Bradlee (New-England Mutual Life-insurance Building), H. H. Richardson (Trinity and new Brattle-square Churches, Woburn Public Library, North-Easton Public Library and Ames Memorial Hall in the same place, Sever Hall in Cambridge), Gridley J. F. Bryant (formerly Bryant & Gilman, and Bryant & Rogers), (City Hall, Horticultural Hall, Merchants' Bank), Sturgis & Brigham (Museum of Fine Arts), George A. Clough, city architect (Latin and English High School Building). To these and other highly talented architects, too numerous to mention, are also due many of the finest business structures and dwellings. With the Massachusetts Institute of Technology there is connected a fine department of architecture, — the first school established in the United States for its systematic instruction. [See *Institute of Technology*.]

Area of Boston. — The town of Boston was originally a pear-shaped peninsula, connected by a narrow neck of land with the town of Roxbury. "It hung to the mainland at Roxbury," says one writer, "by a slender stem, or neck, of a mile in length, so low and narrow between tide-washed flats that it was often submerged." In its extreme length it was less than two miles, and its greatest breadth was a little more than one. Now its original 783 acres have been expanded by the reclamation of the broad, oozy salt marshes, the estuaries, coverts, and bays, once stretching wide on its southern and northern bounds, to 1,829 acres of solid land, and where the area was the narrowest it is now the widest; and by the absorption of what are now South Boston and East Boston, and the annexation of the old cities of Roxbury and Charlestown, and the towns of Dorchester, West Roxbury, and Brighton [see *Annexations*], its area has increased to 23,661 acres (36.7 square miles), — more than thirty times as great as the original expanse. The area of the districts is as follows: South Boston (once Dorchester Neck), acquired in 1804, 1,002 acres; East Boston (formerly Noddle's Island), acquired in 1830, 836 acres; Roxbury, annexed in 1867, 2,700 acres; Dorchester, the same year, 5,614; Charlestown, in 1873, 586; Brighton, the same year, 2,277; West Roxbury, the same year, 7,848. Breed's Island, in the harbor, over which Boston's authority also extends, contains 785 acres; and Deer Island, 184. The number of feet of marshland flats within the present city limits is 123,268,652. The extreme length of the city, from north to south, is 11 miles, and the breadth from east to west, 9 miles. The distance across the business section of the city, from the harbor to Charles River, is a mile and a quarter.

Aristides "the Just," Statue of. — This stands at the north end of the enclosure running through the centre of Louisburg Square, which extends from Mount-Vernon to Pinckney Streets, and was laid out on the site of Blackstone's garden. [See *Blackstone*.] It is of Italian marble and workmanship, and was imported by the late Joseph Iasigi, long a prominent Boston merchant, and given by him to the city. It was erected in December, 1849. [See *Statues and Monuments*.]

Arlington Club. — A singing-club of male voices, with associate members, organized after the pattern of the Apollo and Boylston Clubs. [See these clubs.] It gives concerts during the musical season, generally in the Tremont Temple or the Meionaon, at each of which its own singers are assisted by one or more professional artists. The music sung is of the high standard which is maintained by the other leading singing-clubs of the city, organized primarily for the cultivation of the art of music, and the elevation of the public taste. William J. Winch, No. 149 A Tremont Street, is the conductor of the club. It was established in 1879, and ex-Gov. John D. Long was its first president. [See *Music in Boston.*]

Arlington-street Church. — The church on the corner of Arlington and Boylston Streets, known as the Arlington-street Church, is the place of worship of the society (Unitarian) long known as the Federal-street Church, of which the celebrated Rev. William Ellery Channing, D.D., the centenary of whose birth was widely observed in 1881, was for many years pastor. The structure is of freestone, of the English style of the time of Sir Christopher Wren, and was the first church built in the "Back-bay district." The architectural design reminds one forcibly of many of the London churches. A fine chime of bells (too seldom heard) hangs in the tower. The Boylston-street side of the building is adorned by thick masses of American ivy. The society, when formed in 1727, was Presbyterian. A barn on Long Lane (now Federal Street) was its first place of worship. In 1744 a modest church-building replaced the barn; and in 1809 a brick church was built in place of the wooden building; and this in turn was taken down in 1859, when it had become isolated in the midst of the business quarters of the city, and the present church was erected and occupied. In the first church-building, the sessions of the State convention at which the Constitution of the United States was ratified, in 1788, were held. The Presbyterian form of government was changed by the society for the Congregational form in 1786, and W. E. Channing struck the liberal tone. When he was invited to become the pastor of the church, he was a licentiate of the Cambridge Association. He had also received a call from the then large and prosperous Brattle-square Church; but diffident as to his abilities, and not sure of his health, he chose the smaller society. When he was licensed to preach, it was supposed that he would enlist on the side of orthodoxy; but he was even then an Arian, and, when the famous Unitarian controversy started, became one of the foremost speakers and writers on the Unitarian side. He was the pastor of this church from 1803 to 1842, and during that time made the Federal-street pulpit famous, and established his great reputation, not only as a preacher and writer, but as an accomplished scholar. He was succeeded by Ezra Stiles Gannett, D.D., who had been the associate pastor since 1824. Dr. Gannett's service continued until his tragic death in 1871, in the dreadful accident on the Eastern Railroad known as the "Revere disaster." Dr. Gannett early established his reputation as a man of profound scholarship, and as a writer and editor, as well as a preacher. He was interested in many philanthropic works. At the time of his death he was seventy years of age. His successor was the late Rev. John F. W. Ware, who came to Boston from Baltimore. He resigned in 1879 on account of ill health. He died on Feb. 26, 1881. From the time of Mr. Ware's resignation to 1882, the church was without a settled pastor. In June, 1882, the Rev. Brooke Herford of Chicago was called; and he accepted the invitation, his pastorate beginning in the autumn, when he was ordained in September with very simple services. Mr. Herford is an Englishman, born in Manchester in 1830; and he began his career in this country in 1875, when he succeeded Robert Laird Collier as pastor of the Church of the Messiah in Chicago. [See *Unitarianism and Unitarian* (*Congregational*) *Churches.*]

Armstrong Transfer System (The), for the prompt and convenient transportation of passengers and baggage to and from railway-stations, hotels, and dwellings, long in operation in New York, was introduced in Boston, with new features and improvements, in the spring of 1882. A central office, established in the Rogers Building, No. 211 Washington Street, nearly opposite the head of State Street, is connected by telephone and private wire with other offices of the company at the railway-stations, hotels, and different sections of the city, and also with the general telephonic system of the city. An order to the central office, by telephone or otherwise, "to call" at any hotel, dwelling, or apartment, for passengers or baggage, is transmitted immediately to the branch office nearest the place from which the order comes; and a carriage or baggage-van is despatched to the place of call in response. The owner of baggage forwarded to a station or steamboat-landing is given the company's "claim-check" on the baggage-room of the station or landing, by which his property is at once identified for checking; and when baggage is forwarded from a station or steamboat-landing, or from point to point in the city, a similar "claim-check" on the hotel, dwelling, apartment, or other address, is given, which the owner only surrenders, and receipts himself, or causes to be receipted, when his baggage reaches its destination. On inward-bound trains and incoming steamboats, orders are taken for the transfer of baggage; and passengers giving them receive their "claim-checks" before the station or landing is reached, so that all confusion is avoided. Carriages can also be secured on an incoming train or boat for shopping or transfer; and no baggage will be placed upon them, all baggage being transferred on baggage-vans. The company proposes to introduce small passenger "broughams," somewhat after the English pattern, their drivers to wear a uniform. By the consolidation of all the baggage deliveries into one company, uniform rates are secured.

Army and Navy Monument.— This stands on the highest point of the Common, long known as "Flagstaff Hill," or Monument Hill as it is now called. The memorial was originated by an order of the City Council, March 8, 1866. The design of Martin Milmore was accepted from those offered in competition, and a contract was made with him for $75,000. The corner-stone was laid Sept. 18, 1871, on which occasion there was a great parade; and the work completed and dedicated Sept. 17, 1877. On the latter occasion there was a memorable demonstration. There was a great procession, over 25,000 men in line, including the militia of the State, the veterans of the Grand Army, leading generals of the civil war, the State and city officials, civic societies, school-children, etc.; an oration was pronounced by the then attorney-general of the United States, Major-Gen. Charles Devens, one of the most conspicuous officers from Massachusetts who served during the war, and at present one of the associate justices on the supreme bench of Massachusetts; and among the many people of distinction attending the ceremonies were the President of the United States and most of the members of his cabinet. The monument is of granite, a decorated Doric column, crowned by a bronze ideal statue of the Genius of America. The base is of four projecting pedestals, supporting bronze statues representing the Soldier, the Sailor, History, and Peace. Between these are bronze bas-reliefs, 5 feet 6 inches in length by 2 feet 6 inches in width, representing the Departure of the Regiment, the Sanitary Commission, a Naval Action, and the Return from the War and Surrender of the Battle-flags to the governor. All these reliefs give portraits of well-known citizens represented as taking part in these scenes. The Departure of the Regiment introduces portraits of Gov. Andrew, Archbishop Williams, A. H. Vinton, D.D., Phillips Brooks, D.D., Wendell Phillips, Henry W. Longfellow, and others. These figures are represented as standing on the State-House steps; while with the troops marching by are Gen. B. F. Butler, Gen. Reed, Col. Cass, Col. Shaw, and Gen. Charles Russell Lowell. The relief symbolizing the work of the Sanitary Commission has two parts; one showing the prominent members of the commission from Boston in consultation, the other representing the work in the field. Portraits are given of Gov. Alexander H. Rice, James Russell Lowell, Ezra H. Gannett, D.D., E. R. Mudge, George Ticknor, Marshall P. Wilder, Col. W.W. Clapp, the Rev. Edward E. Hale, and several ladies. The Return from the War is the most elaborate relief. It represents a regiment drawn up in front of the State House. On the steps are Gov. Andrew, Dr. Edward Reynolds, Henry Wilson, Gov. Claflin, Mayor Shurtleff, Judge Putnam, Charles Sumner, and others. Gens. Banks, Devens, Bartlett, and Underwood are on horseback. The relief commemorating the achievements of the navy is also in two parts. One showing a group of eleven figures represents the departure of sailors from home, and the other is a view of a naval engagement. At the base of the shaft itself are four figures, representing the North, South, East, and West. Sculptured wreaths surround the shaft at irregular intervals. The capstone is a circular block of granite, 2 feet 11 inches high, and 5 feet in diameter; and on it the statue of the Genius of America stands. This represents a female figure dressed in a flowing robe, over which is a loose tunic bound with a girdle at the waist. A heavy mantle, clasped at the throat, is thrown back over the shoulder, and falls the full length of the figure behind. On the head is a crown with thirteen stars. In the right hand, which rests upon the hilt of an unsheathed sword, are two laurel wreaths. The left hand holds a banner draped about a staff, which reaches to a height of six feet above the head. The face fronts towards the south, and the head is slightly bowed. The monument bears the following inscription, written by President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard College: "To the men of Boston who died for their country on land and sea, in the war which kept the Union whole, destroyed slavery, and maintained the constitution, the grateful city has built this monument, that their example may speak to coming generations." The shaft is of white Maine granite, and reaches a height of over 70 feet. The foundation is of solid masonry, cruciform, built up from a depth of 16 feet to the ground level. On this is a platform of stone covering an area 38 feet square, and reached by three steps. From this platform rises the plinth, nine feet high, with its projecting pedestals; on the plinth rests the pedestal proper, 14 feet 3 inches high, terminating in a surbase; and from the latter rises the shaft. The bronzes were all cast at Chicopee, Mass. Bartlett the sculptor, in his papers on "Civic Monuments in New England," calls this monument "the most pretentious in its scheme of any war memorial in New England." Of its several bronze statues Bartlett says, "The Sailor especially is started for a fine, vigorous, manly figure. It has more in it, and more possibility, than all the rest of the monument. As the beginning of a statue, it is the best in Boston. All of Milmore's statues have a nationality. It should be added that with few exceptions they are based upon an admirable sentiment. The two sitting figures entitled Peace and the Muse of History have a good deal of the sculpture element in them, and with a little more earnestness and study would have been excellent monumental figures. The Soldier is a representative of an endless number of aimless objects scattered over the country." Of the ideal statue of the Genius of America, he says, "A massive statue of a symbolic intention like the Genius of America, a subject grand enough for an entire monument, is out of place on a column, because it is too much of a mass, and has no movement, no harmonious continuation of the column. There are but few figures that compose well with the top of a column, and they have an action necessitated by its nature. This statue is not one of them. In cases of this kind it is the architecture which must not only dominate, but suggest, the form of its termination." [See *Statues and Monuments*.]

Arnold Arboretum. — See Bussey Institution.

Art. — The cultivation of the fine arts in Boston, notably of painting and sculpture, is extensive and wide-spread, growing and expanding year by year; and the city ranks as an art-centre second to none in the country except New York. It possesses, in the Museum of Fine Arts, one of the finest and best-equipped institutions of its kind on this side of the Atlantic; has several noteworthy public and private picture-galleries, and many private collections of works of art; its clubs and societies devoted to art; its schools of art of various classes and grades; a State Normal Art School for the preparation of teachers of drawing, — the study of which, particularly industrial and mechanical drawing, is thoroughly pursued in the public schools; and a large number of resident artists, many of them of national reputation. It has frequent public art-exhibitions, contributed to by non-resident and foreign as well as home painters; and the cultivated portion of the community gives much attention to the study and development of art in its midst, constantly striving to elevate the public taste, and inspire the production of art-work of the highest standard of excellence. The most important movements for the promotion of art in the city have been made within the past fifty years, and the greatest advance in art has been made within a quarter of a century. The first attempt to establish a public art-gallery was not made until 1826, when the Boston Athenæum opened an exhibition of antique casts; and the first regular public exhibition of painting and sculpture was opened the year following, in the rooms of the Athenæum. It was not until 1850 that the first free school of drawing was opened in the city, — that established in the Lowell Institute, for both sexes, and which was maintained with marked success for twenty-eight years. [See *Lowell Institute*.] And it was five years later that the first club of artists, out of which the present Art-Club grew, was established. At the present time, schools of drawing and painting, and of carving and modelling, are maintained in the Museum of Fine Arts; there are schools of painting on porcelain and of art-needlework connected with the Society of Decorative Art; a school of sculpture under the direction of T. H. Bartlett; and many art-classes conducted by representative artists. [See *Art-Dealers*, *Art-Galleries*, *Art-Club*, *Athenæum*, *Lowell Institute*, *Paint and Clay Club*, *Painters and Sculptors*, *Museum of Fine Arts*, *Normal Art-School*, *School of Drawing and Painting*, *School of Design*, *School of Sculpture*, *Society of Decorative Art*.]

Art-Club. — The Boston Art-Club was organized in 1854, with a membership of twenty persons, nearly all of them professional artists. Until 1870 it had no settled abode, its social meetings being generally held in the studios of the artist members, by special invitation; and there was no fixed place for its exhibitions. In that year the membership was largely increased by the election of many persons interested in art, other than professional artists; a club-house at No. 64 Boylston Street was leased for a term of years, a large exhibition-gallery was constructed in it, and the club's affairs were generally put upon a sound basis. In March of the following year the club was incorporated, and enlarged powers and privileges were thus secured. The club steadily increased, until it numbered 800 members, the limit of membership. The minority of the members are artists and professional men, and there has consequently been some friction between the elements composing it; but this has not affected its growth or its development as a social art-club. In February, 1880, a vigorous movement for a new club-house was started; and, the required funds being subscribed by members, a lot of land was purchased on the south-west corner of Dartmouth and Newbury Streets; and the present club-house was built thereon, from plans by William R. Emerson, at a cost, including the land, of about $80,000. The building is of a Romanesque style of architecture, and is constructed of brown stone and dark bricks. A striking feature is the hexagonal tower, starting from the second story of the principal corner, and reaching the height of nearly seventy feet. A heavy stone balcony, supported by a column with carved capital, projects from the tower at the second story of the Newbury-street side: at its upper windows are graceful iron balconies, and the roof is covered with red tiles. In the gable of the Newbury-street front is a large semicircular window of stained glass, at either side of which is a terra-cotta design. Beneath this is the members' entrance, from a large stone porch, double carved columns supporting its roof, which is covered with tiles, and finished as a balcony surrounded by wrought-iron railing. At the Dartmouth-street front is the spacious public entrance, above which is a handsome arch of terra-cotta work. At either side of the gable in the centre of the front, is a design in terra-cotta; and beneath the gable, and between two double windows on the second floor, is a large panel of the same material, all of Boston design and execution. The interior of the house is convenient, sumptuous, and inviting. The exhibition-gallery, on the second floor, is 47 by 47 feet, and 18 feet high. The walls are tinted in Pompeian red; the floor is maple, and the room is lighted by a very large skylight. By the arrangement of the interior of the house, the gallery can be thrown open for public exhibitions without encroaching upon the rooms devoted exclusively to club purposes. There are three large parlors, with different decorations, but the colors so arranged as to blend and form a gradual change from dark to light shades. In one of them is a roomy fireplace, nine feet wide; the jambs of which are tiled, the facing of light Ohio sandstone. The oak arch above is very fine, the lower side of it being beaded, the broad shelf supported by huge brackets finely carved. There are also a finely decorated library, and lecture, lounging, billiard, and dining rooms. The objects of the club, as stated in its constitution, are "to advance the knowledge and love of art through the exhibition of its works of art, the acquisition of books and papers for the purpose of forming an art-library, lectures upon subjects pertaining to art, and by other kindred means; and to promote social intercourse among its members. It is contemplated to found and maintain various schools of art, for the benefit of the artist members; and to this end a school of drawing, with a life-class, was established in the winter of 1883. On the evening of the first Saturday in each month except July, August, and September, the regular business-meeting of the club is held; and on these occasions a supper is served, and an informal exhibition of sketches, paintings, engravings, etchings, and other art-contributions of members, is given. The club has formed the nucleus of a valuable library of works on art, and books of reference. C. C. Perkins was the first president of the club under the new organization. He served until 1880, when he was succeeded by ex-Gov. Alexander H. Rice; and in 1881, Mr. Rice declining a re-election, George P. Denny was chosen president. Mr. Denny was re-elected for 1882, and again for 1883. The new club-house was opened and dedicated in the spring of 1882.

Artists. — See Painters and Sculptors.

Art-Museum. — See Museum of Fine Arts.

Art-Galleries. — The most extensive of the art-galleries of the city are those of the Museum of Fine Arts on the corner of Dartmouth Street and St. James Avenue, Back-bay district. These are opened every day, except Mondays, from nine o'clock in the forenoon until sunset. On Mondays the museum is open to visitors only in the afternoon. Saturdays and Sundays are free days: on other days an admission-price of twenty-five cents is asked. [For the character and extent of the exhibitions here, see the paragraph on *Museum of Fine Arts*.] Next in importance, perhaps, is the gallery of the Boston Art-Club, in the new club-house on the corner of Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Back-bay district, completed and occupied by the members in March of the present year (1882). What is known as the yearly general exhibition, opened in the spring, is a display of oil-paintings, largely by American artists, though it is not confined to any nationality; and it remains open for a month. Admittance is free, secured by tickets distributed by members of the club. During the other portions of the year, there are frequent informal exhibitions in this gallery, and occasional loan exhibitions; so that almost always, except in midsummer, there is something worth seeing in the Art-Club gallery. [See *Art-Club*.] The St. Botolph Club exhibition-gallery, in the club-house on Boylston Street [see *St. Botolph Club*], is not so accessible to the general public as that of the Art-Club. Admittance is secured by cards from members; but these are more difficult to obtain, and are given out less freely, than are Art-Club tickets, for the reason that the gallery is smaller. A spring exhibition is generally given here; and there are frequent special exhibitions of works of artist-members of the club, or of artists and members of clubs devoted to the cultivation and encouragement of art in other cities. The Paint and Clay Club has a gallery in its club-rooms, No. 419 Washington Street, in which extensive exhibitions are given during the winter season, and occasional special exhibitions of work of members of the club. Admittance by invitation of members. [See *Paint and Clay Club*.] The Studio-Building gallery, on Tremont Street, corner of Bromfield, is leased to artists or dealers for special exhibitions. Here were exhibited the paintings and other art-work of Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt, the French actress, during her Boston engagement in the winter and spring of 1880–81. In the art auction-rooms of Leonard & Co., on Bromfield Street, near Tremont, and Sullivan Brothers and Libbie, No. 2 Beacon Street, are frequent free exhibitions of sale collections; and in the galleries of art-dealers — Messrs. Williams & Everett, 508 Washington Street; Doll & Richards, 2 Park Street; Noyes & Blakeslee, 127 Tremont Street; J. Eastman Chase, 7 Hamilton Place; A. A. Childs & Co., 352 Washington Street; and John A. Lowell & Co., 70 Kilby Street — are almost always to be seen fine collections of paintings in oils and water-colors, black-and-whites, etc. [See *Art-Stores*.] There are fine collections of interesting pictures in the Boston Museum, and of historical portraits both in Faneuil Hall and the State House. [See *Boston Museum*, *Faneuil Hall*, and *State House*.] In the season of industrial and mechanical fairs, extensive art-exhibitions are open in the galleries of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association permanent building, and in that of the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute, both on Huntington Avenue, Back-bay district. [See *Charitable Mechanic Association*, *The Massachusetts*; and *Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute*.]

Art-Stores. — There are many establishments in Boston which come under this classification. Some are for the sale of paintings and the finest engravings; others for bronzes; others for decorated ware; and others for various articles of *vertu*, artists' materials, etc. At several of these are pleasantly arranged picture-galleries, which are, during the season, hung with attractive pictures, sometimes by local artists and sometimes by foreign, or the two combined, exhibited for sale. These local galleries are a favorite resort of art-lovers, some of them on the watch for good bargains, and some only desirous to keep the run of what is new and good, to see what every one who would be in "good tone" in Boston is expected to see and talk about. Auction-sales of the works that have accumulated on the easels of the local artists, and special collections of home and foreign work, are often held in these places. The leading art-firms devoted mainly to the sale of paintings, and the finer black-and-white works such as engravings and etchings, are Williams & Everett, 508 Washington Street; Doll & Richards, 2 Park Street; Noyes & Blakeslee, 127 Tremont Street; J. Eastman Chase, 7 Hamilton Place; A. A. Childs & Co., 352 Washington Street; John A. Lowell & Co., 70 Kilby Street; and J. F. Cabot & Brother, 89 Sudbury Street. The first four mentioned have the largest galleries. The oldest of these establishments are those of Williams & Everett, and Doll & Richards. The former was the pioneer art-concern in Boston. It was established in 1810, on Cornhill, under the firm name of Doggett & Williams; and the present style of name was assumed in 1853. It was the first firm to offer French pictures to Boston buyers, and the earliest to establish direct relations with European and American artists abroad. Now all the leading art-firms of the city deal in foreign as well as domestic productions, have their agencies in European capitals, and representatives of each leading concern make frequent trips abroad, where they see the work in the artists' studios, and make large purchases for the Boston and American market direct from the artists themselves. The several exhibition-galleries of the art-stores are fitted in artistic style, and are generally arranged upon the most approved fashion, especially as to the lighting, in order to display the work on their walls to the best advantage; and visitors possessing the "artistic sense" are seldom offended by ill-arranged or distasteful surroundings. Doll & Richards, the second oldest firm, also do an extensive business. The senior proprietor, now deceased, was in his day regarded as an authority on art and the value of paintings. The specialty of John A. Lowell & Co. is steel-engravings; and they have in recent years made great advances in that branch of art, carrying it to a high degree of excellence, and popularizing it, improving thereby the style and character of business cards as well as other classes of popular work. They have also introduced lines of artistic Christmas cards, larger engravings, and the "Bicknell prints," — single compositions in printer's-ink by a process perfected by the artist Bicknell. [See *Painters and Sculptors*.] The exhibition-gallery of this firm, opened in the winter of 1881–82, is for the display not only of work in steel-engraving, but of oil-paintings and water-colors. The Heliotype Art Gallery, in the establishment of James R. Osgood

& Co. [see *Bookstores* and *Publishers*], at No. 211 Tremont Street, is also well worth a visit. By this process engravings and paintings, as well as photographs, are reproduced, and printed in printer's-ink from ordinary printing-presses, with wide clean margins, so that no mounting is necessary. The process was invented in 1870, in London, by Ernest Edwards, and introduced into this country by James R. Osgood & Co. in 1872; Mr. Edwards superintending its introduction here, and continuing with the Boston establishment as superintendent, which connection he still maintains. Some fine work has been done by this process, notably the reproduction of the Gray Collection of engravings, belonging to Harvard College [see *Museum of Fine Arts*]. Many noteworthy works of the masters in ancient and modern art have been reproduced, and so cheapened in price that they come within the means of the general public. The leading exhibition-gallery of bric-à-brac and ornamental work in pottery, porcelain, and glass, is in the establishment of Jones, McDuffee, & Stratton, on the corner of Federal and Franklin Streets; occupying the site of the old Boston, or Federal-street Theatre as it was more commonly called [see *Drama in Boston*]. These art-rooms are at the top of the great building, and are accessible by elevator. The larger room is ornamented with framed plaques, vases, and screens of Japanese embroidery, an attractive setting for the decorated ware exhibited; and there is an adjoining room fitted as a modern æsthetic dining-room, where all that belongs to the service of the table, in the newest and most advanced styles of this branch of decorative art, — domestic as well as imported work, — are admirably displayed. In the store of the Society of Decorative Art, on Park Square [see *Decorative Art, The Boston Society of*], there is always an interesting exhibition of needlework, art-embroidery, decorated porcelain and pottery, and wood-carving; and in the salesrooms of the Household Art Company on Boylston Street, next to the Hotel Pelham, is an exhibition of J. G. Low tiles and plastic sketches, and a most inviting variety of specimens of modern art in household furniture and decorations. There are a large number of establishments for the sale of bronzes and artistic work of all kinds; and of late years two of the larger firms of jewellers — Messrs. Palmer, Bachelder, & Co., at No. 394 Washington Street, and Bigelow, Kennard, & Co., at No. 511 Washington Street — have entered somewhat into the picture-trade, and frequently show some fine collections of paintings, the work of modern artists. Decorated tiles are shown by the Boston Terra-Cotta Company at No. 394 Federal Street.

Associated Charities (The). — Organized in 1879, and incorporated in January, 1882, under the general benevolent incorporation act, for these purposes: "(1) To secure and promote the co-operation and concurrent and united action of all charitable agencies in the most effective and economical manner; (2) to prevent pauperism; (3) to relieve distress; (4) to detect imposture; (5) to promote sanitary reform, health, and thrift; (6) to secure the best welfare of the children of the poor; (7) to collect and disseminate information useful for the people on all these subjects; (8) to aid in all lawful ways and measures any of these objects." At the central office, located in the Charity Bureau [see *Charity Bureau*] on Chardon Street, a registry for applicants for charitable aid is kept, with a record of what is given to and what is known of them; which information is disclosed only for the benefit of the persons registered, or to detect imposition. Individuals or societies, reporting to the central office the name of any person applying to them for relief, receive prompt report of aid, if any, that may have already been given to the same person, and are thereby enabled to determine more wisely what relief, if any, to continue. The city is divided into fourteen districts; and in each of these districts conferences are established, composed of representatives and visitors of all charitable organizations and churches working in the district, and a few other persons who are elected. The duty of each conference is to investigate each application for aid in its district; to study how applicants for relief can be raised into independence, and to make them self-supporting whenever possible; to obtain aid from the appropriate sources for such applicants as investigation proves are unable to earn support; to organize a corps of volunteer visitors, a few cases only assigned to each corps; and to hold weekly meetings for the discussion and distribution of cases. Each of these conferences has its special agent, — sometimes a man, sometimes a woman, — who is in telephonic communication with the central office. The visitors are volunteers who undertake to look after one or more families in the ward with which they are connected. They consent to work under direction, and attempt to teach the poor how to help themselves to an honest living. There are over eight hundred visitors of this sort now giving their services to the personal education of the poor of the city. The general supervision of the registration, of the district conference, of the duties of volunteer visitors, of the funds, and of measures for the attainment of the objects of the society, is in the hands of a council. This council consists of three delegates from each district conference, and three from each general charitable association connected with the society, and of persons elected, not exceeding fifty in number; of the mayor of the city, the state superintendents of in-door and out-door poor, and the inspector of state charities; of three overseers of the poor, one director for the public institutions, one police commissioner, and a trustee of the city hospital; of the superintendent of police, and the city physician. Within two years, as shown in the annual report for 1882, the poor of the city have nearly all been registered; many of the charitable societies have been brought into such relation with the central office that their work is most effective; hundreds of families — some of them inveterate idlers and beggars — have been taught to live respectably and earn their own living; street-begging has very largely diminished; and the charitable work of the city has been greatly systematized. The Associated Charities are also bringing forward several movements calculated to help the poor to better help themselves; noteworthy among these are the improvement of the homes of the poor, their adequate supervision, industrial education, and the arrangements for the savings of the people who have begun to lay by something. The following are enrolled as corporators of the organization: Robert Treat Paine, jun., as president; Darwin E. Ware as treasurer; and George A. Goddard, Mary A. Amory, Annie Fields, Ellen S. Hale, Mary G. Lodge, Mary E. Fales, George Faulkner, Charles R. Codman, Henry C. Haven, Abraham Firth, Charles P. Putnam, Frederick B. Allen, Mary L. Seavey, Erving Winslow, George Wigglesworth, H. S. Caswell, George S. Hale, Martin Brimmer, Causten Browne, John Kent. [See *Charitable and Benevolent Societies.*]

Association of Collegiate Alumnæ. — An association of woman graduates of colleges for the purpose of uniting the alumnæ of the different institutions for practical educational work, and for advancing the cause of the higher education of women. It was organized in January, 1882, by sixty-three women graduates, representing Vassar, Oberlin, Smith, and Wellesley Colleges, the University of Michigan, and the Wisconsin, Cornell, and Boston Universities. Regular meetings are held in this city, in March, May, and October, at which papers are read and discussed, and plans for furthering the work are considered and acted upon. It is proposed to establish a bureau of supply, through which members desiring employment, and those of the outside public seeking educated women for responsible positions, may be brought together. It is also proposed to establish departments for the study of subjects which are frequently neglected in the ordinary college curriculum, such as sanitary science and political economy. The officers of the association for 1883 are: Mrs. Jennie F. Bashford (graduate of Wisconsin University), president; Miss Florence Cushing of Vassar, vice-president; Miss Marion Talbot of Boston University, secretary; Miss Margaret Hicks of Cornell, treasurer. The board of directors are, Miss A. E. F. Morgan of Oberlin, Mrs. Ellen H. Richards of Vassar, Miss Alice E. Freeman of Michigan University, Miss Kate E. Morris of Smith, and Miss H. M. Peirce of Wellesley. Any woman who has received a degree in arts, philosophy, or literature, from any college, university, or scientific school, is eligible to membership. The annual meeting is held in January.

Asylums and Homes. — Following is a list of the various asylums within the city limits, the most prominent of which will be found described in detail, in separate paragraphs, elsewhere in this book. The list includes the several temporary homes for orphans and destitute children, and the permanent homes for the aged and infirm adults, which are supported by invested funds from private subscriptions, or by occasional contributions from the benevolent.

Adams Nervine Asylum. For persons of both sexes afflicted with nervous diseases. West-Roxbury district, Centre Street.

Association for the Protection of Destitute Roman-Catholic Children. Temporary home for both sexes. Returned to friends or placed at work or in families. Corner of Harrison Avenue and Concord Street.

Baldwin-place Home for Little Wanderers. For both sexes. Permanent homes in the country secured. Baldwin place, North End.

Boston Asylum and Farm-School for Indigent Boys. For orphan boys. Thompson's Island. (A Unitarian institution.)

Boston Children's Friend Society. For destitute children of both sexes. Taught sewing, and homes or situations found. No. 48 Rutland Street.

Boston Female Asylum. For girls. Homes in families found for them. No. 1008 Washington Street.

Boston Industrial Temporary Home. For both sexes. Lodging and food supplied for work done, and situations procured. No. 17 Davis Street, corner of Harrison Avenue.

Channing Home. For poor invalids, women and children, chiefly those who are incurable. No. 30 McLean Street.

Charlestown Infant School and Children's Home Association. Temporary home for the destitute of both sexes. Returned to friends or adopted. Charlestown district, No. 36 Austin Street.

Children's Mission to the Children of the Destitute in the City of Boston. For both sexes. Taught housekeeping and sewing, and places found in families. No. 277 Tremont Street.

Church Home for Orphans and Destitute Children. For both sexes. South Boston, corner of Broadway, N, and Fourth Streets.

Consumptives' Home. For both sexes. Roxbury district, Grove Hall; corner of Warren Street and Blue-hill Avenue.

Home for Aged Men. No. 133 West Springfield Street.

Home for Aged Women. No. 108 Revere Street.

Home for Aged Colored Women. No. 27 Myrtle Street.

Home for the Aged Poor. For both sexes. Roxbury district, Dudley Street, corner of Woodward Avenue.

House of the Angel Guardian. For orphan and deserted children, especially wayward boys. Roxbury district, No. 85 Vernon Street.

House of the Good Samaritan. For women and children, especially incurables. No. 6 McLean Street.

Marcella-street Home. For boys, sentenced and pauper. Roxbury district, Marcella Street. (City Institution.)

Mariners' House. Free to distressed seamen. No. 11 North Square.

Massachusetts Infant Asylum. For deserted and destitute infants. Jamaica-Plain district, Curtin Street.

Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth. For both sexes. South Boston, No. 723 East Eighth Street.

Miss Burnap's Home for Aged and Friendless. For aged Protestant women. No. 3 Anthony Place.

Mount-Hope Home for Fallen Women, and Summer Home for Children. Supported and managed by the Boston North-End Mission. West Roxbury district, Bourne Street.

Nickerson Home for Children. For both sexes, mostly half-orphans or those having intemperate fathers. No. 14 Tyler Street.

Perkins Institution, and Massachusetts School for the Blind. For both sexes. South Boston, No. 553 East Broadway.

Roxbury Home for Children and Aged Women. Roxbury district, Burton Avenue, off Copeland Street.

Scots Temporary Home. No. 77 Camden Street.

Spinal Home. For both sexes. Roxbury district; Grove Hall, corner of Warren Street and Blue-hill Avenue. (A home attached for children of patients.)

St. Joseph's Home for Sick and Destitute Servant-girls. Temporary home. Nos. 41 and 45 East Brookline Street.

St. Luke's Home for Convalescents. For women and children. Roxbury district, No. 149 Roxbury Street.

St. Mary's Infant Asylum and Lying-in Hospital. For foundlings, orphans, and half-orphans. Connected with Carney Hospital. South Boston; Old-Harbor Street.

St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum. For orphans of both sexes. Shawmut Avenue, corner of Camden Street.

Temporary Home for the Destitute. For children of both sexes. No. 1 Pine Place.

Temporary Home for Working-women. Board given for work done; women taught sewing, house and laundry work, and situations procured. No. 327 Tremont Street.

Winchester Home for Aged Women. For American women, residents of Charlestown district. Charlestown district, No. 10 Eden Street.

Athenæum (The Boston). — On Beacon Street, between Tremont and Park Streets. It originated in a literary club formed among a rather remarkable set of young men in 1804, called the Anthology Club, which for a while edited and published the "Monthly Anthology," and in 1806 established a reading-room, and a year later obtained an act of incorporation under the present title of the Boston Athenæum. It was first located in the building long known as Scollay's Building, which stood, until its removal in 1873, in the middle of Court Street, — now known as Scollay Square, — at the junction of Pemberton Square, Tremont Street, Court Street, and Cornhill. From here, a short time after its establishment, the institution removed to a house on Tremont Street, occupying the present site of the building of the Massachusetts Historical Society; and from thence to the mansion-house of the late James Perkins, on Pearl Street, which he presented to the corporation. Here was its abiding-place for a long term of years; and here began the formation of its present valuable library and of its collection of paintings and other works of art. The library and gallery both rapidly increased, the former for many years taking rank as one of the best libraries of the country; while the annual exhibitions held in the picture-gallery during a long period did more than any thing else to foster in this community a knowledge and love of art. Many works of art became the permanent property of the Athenæum, either by gift or purchase, which were seen from year to year; and to these were added the new works of local artists in the annual exhibitions, with pictures from private collections in the city and elsewhere, which altogether made exhibitions of a very considerable degree of attractiveness and not a little merit. The library and gallery after a while outgrowing its Pearl-street quarters, in 1842 arrangements were made which resulted eventually in the purchase of the estate on Beacon Street, on which the present Athenæum Building stands. The corner-stone was laid in 1847; and the edifice was completed in 1849, at a cost of about $200,000, from designs of Edward C. Cabot, architect. The building is 114 feet in length, of irregular width, and 60 feet in height. The elevation is in the later style of Italian architecture, and resembles in the general arrangement some of the works of Palladio, although some of the details belong to a still later style. The material is of Paterson freestone, the texture of which is considerably harder than that of the freestone in general use; and the color is a light brown. The basement story is of solid masonry, supporting the first floor on groined arches of brick.

The entrance to the building opens into a vestibule containing the staircase, giving access to all parts of the structure. The first story contains the reading-room, with a room for works of fiction adjoining, and the delivery desk; and a room now occupied by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences [see *American Academy*, etc.]. The second story is devoted to the Library Hall, extending the whole length of the building, which is surrounded by an iron gallery accessible by spiral iron staircases. This hall is divided by an archway, one compartment displaying the books in cases lining the walls, and containing the librarian's desk; the other contains the books in alcoves. It is finished in the Italian style, with a decorated ceiling, and is the most agreeable library-room in the city, — quiet, light, retired, and yet easy of access. The third story, designed for and originally occupied by the gallery of paintings, is now also devoted to the purposes of the library, the paintings having been transferred to the Museum of Fine Arts [see *Museum of Fine Arts*]. A few large paintings and statues, however, remain, which decorate the vestibule and lofty walls of the grand staircase. The institution in which Bostonians take a just pride is now established on a firm and solid basis; its fund is about $300,000, the income of which is used for the increase of the library, the purchase of works of art, and other purposes of the institution. The library has become large and valuable, now numbering nearly 125,000 volumes. About 3,000 volumes are annually added by purchase and otherwise to its shelves; and the annual circulation is about 50,000 volumes. Although the right to use the library is confined to the 1,049 shareholders and their families, — about 800 of whom pay the annual assessment that entitles them to take books from the building, — great liberality is shown to scholars and strangers, who are always welcomed with courtesy, and the library-shelves freely placed at their disposal. The library of George Washington, purchased by the corporation in 1848 at a cost of $4,000, is one of the many interesting collections which have come into the possession of the Athenæum. The librarian, Charles A. Cutter, who has occupied the position for the past thirteen years, is one of the foremost of American bibliographers. The new catalogue, prepared under his direction, was completed in the winter of 1882, after twenty-five years of labor. It fills five large volumes, with an aggregate of over 3,400 pages. It catalogues the contents of the library on Jan. 1, 1872, consisting of 92,000 volumes and 36,000 pamphlets, under a quarter of a million of separate entries, under the names of authors, titles, and some 6,000 subjects. These entries are all arranged in a single alphabet, so that one can find the works of any author under his name, or the title of a book under its first important word; and in addition all that the library contained ten years ago on any given subject. The contents of collected works, of the publications of learned societies, of government documents, etc., are not only printed in full, but are also distributed throughout the catalogue under their authors and subjects. To do this has cost an immense amount of labor; but it has opened to the student most valuable sources of knowledge, hitherto almost hermetically sealed. Thus the nineteen volumes of the American Association for the Advancement of Science fill eight closely-printed pages, while the contents of the various publications of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences fill eighteen pages. By this means not only are the separate works on astronomy designated under this heading, but the student finds that the publications of fourteen different societies have been carefully searched through for papers on this science, and noted here for his use. The minister will find here twenty-two pages devoted to the various editions, translations, commentaries, and other works illustrative of the Bible, and twelve pages of theological works, together with references to forty-nine allied subjects. The historian of the United States has one hundred and nine pages of titles of books and documents published before 1872 to examine if he would consult all the available material for our national history. There are eight pages of titles under the heading Harvard College alone, for one who wishes to read its annals or find out its methods of instruction. The president of the Athenæum corporation is Samuel Eliot, and the vice-president Charles Deane. The real estate and other property of the institution are valued at $500,000.

Athenian Club. — See Press Club.

Athens of America, The. — An epithet applied to Boston for many years, often in irony it must be confessed; of which the origin seems to be in one of the letters of William Tudor, describing the city in 1819, in which he says, "This town is perhaps the most perfect and certainly the best-regulated democracy that ever existed. There is something so imposing in the immortal fame of Athens, that the very name makes every thing modern shrink from comparison; but since the days of that glorious city I know of none that has approached so near in some points, distant as it may still be from that illustrious model."

Athletics. — The interest in athletic sports, now so generally felt in Boston and its neighborhood, is due in no small degree to the efforts of a few gentlemen connected with the Young Men's Christian Union [see *Young Men's Christian Union*]. In 1874 the Union Pedestrian Club was formed, the Hon. George G. Crocker being its first president; and out of this, the following year, grew the now widely known Union Athletic Club. This club has spring and autumn meetings which are open to all amateurs; and its liberal prizes, offered to be competed for at these meetings, have at times brought to Boston some of the best-known and most accomplished athletes. It has the use of the grounds of the Boston Base-ball Club. Its headquarters are in the Young Men's Christian Union Building. The entrance-fee is but $2, and the membership is large. Its officers are Col. William M. Olin (private secretary of Collector Worthington), president; and E. A. Church, secretary and treasurer. The club has a Lacrosse department, which was inaugurated in the spring of 1878. In this the club holds the championship of the United States; having won at Newport, R. I., the challenge-cup presented by James Gordon Bennett of New York. It also won the cup offered by the city of Boston to be competed for by it and the Ravenwoods of Brooklyn, N.Y. The Indian team has played in Boston, at the expense of this club, showing the Lacrosse game to advantage. The Boston Athletic Association formed about two years ago had a brief but eventful existence. It leased the fine grounds known as the Beacon Riding-park, situated in the suburb of Allston (reached by rail from the Albany station, or by street-cars from Bowdoin Square); where it laid a quarter-of-a-mile track, 25 feet wide, and graded Lacrosse, base-ball and cricket fields, together with many lawn-tennis plats, and a third-of-a-mile track for bicycles [see *Bicycling*]. The venture, however, did not prove a paying one; and in 1882 the association was, to all intents and purposes, merged into the Longwood Cricket Club, which has ample grounds laid out for all kinds of athletic sports. The South-Boston Athletic Club is a new association, which gave its first public exhibition in the spring of 1882. It already has a large membership, and promises to take a prominent position in many sports. It has a hall on Broadway, where its meetings are held and exhibitions given. There is also an athletic association connected with the Institute of Technology, the members of which appear prominently as contestants in all public institutions of good standard, where skill and strength are the principal factors. [See *Gymnasiums.*]

Atlantic Bethel. — See Boston Seamen's Friend Society.

Atlantic Monthly. — This leading literary magazine, established in 1857, with James Russell Lowell as the first editor, and Phillips, Sampson, & Co., its first publishers, is now edited by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, and published by Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., No. 4 Park Street, this city, and the Riverside Press, Cambridge. From the first it has had among its contributors the foremost writers of the time, among them Holmes, Longfellow, Whittier, Emerson, Whipple, Trowbridge, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Louisa M. Alcott, Helen Hunt (Jackson), Nora Perry; the later novelists of note, such as Henry James, Jr., William D. Howells, T. B. Aldrich; and many of the younger writers of genius and growing fame. The first number appeared in November, 1857. Four volumes were issued by the firm of Phillips, Sampson, & Co., when it was dissolved after the deaths successively of Mr. Phillips and Mr. Sampson, and the magazine passed into the hands of Ticknor & Fields. It was then, for several years, published by that firm and its several successors; coming under the direction of its present publishers when the firm of Houghton, Osgood, & Co. was dissolved, and the firm of Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. was formed. Professor Lowell was succeeded by the late James T. Fields as editor; with whom, at a later period, William D. Howells was associated as assistant editor. Subsequently, in 1874, Mr. Howells became the chief editor; and he in turn was succeeded, in 1881, by Mr. Aldrich, the present editor. The editorial room of the Atlantic is in a quiet corner of the Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co.'s Boston rooms, on an upper floor, overlooking the old Granary Burying-ground. The first numbers of the magazine contained those famous "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" papers, by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, which were succeeded by his "Professor at the Breakfast Table" papers. The high standard which was set for the Atlantic at the start has been successfully maintained through its whole career thus far, and it was never more acceptable than at the present time. The proprietors of the Atlantic have given occasional banquets in celebration of noteworthy events, at which a rare company of literary people have been brought together in a most agreeable manner. The seventieth anniversary of Whittier's birth was so celebrated at the Hotel Brunswick in 1877, and that of Holmes two years after.

Avenues. — An avenue, in the Boston sense of the word, by no means implies a broad, long, and elegant thoroughfare; though there are several such avenues in the city, famed for their generous proportions and beauty. The Boston avenue, particularly in the old portions of the city and "down-town," is, as likely as not, very like the streets of Genoa, of which one can touch either side with outstretched hands, — a narrow passage, meandering between back-yards and "areas," and scarcely having a *raison d'être*, passable only for foot-passengers. Such are City-hall-avenue, passing from School Street to Court Square; Franklin Avenue, from Court Street to Brattle; Change Avenue, from State Street to Faneuil-hall Square; Court Avenue, from Washington Street to Court Square; Hanover Avenue, from Hanover Street to North; and a host of others, less known, however, and less frequented as thoroughfares. Those avenues corresponding to what is implied in the term are among the main arteries of the city, broad, well paved, well lighted; several of them finely built up with elegant dwellings, and others great business thoroughfares. Conspicuous among the former class are Commonwealth Avenue, from Arlington Street to West Chester-park Street [see *Back-bay District*]; and Columbus Avenue, from Park Square to Camden Street. In the resident portions of the city are also Warren Avenue, from Berkeley Street to Columbus Avenue; Shawmut Avenue, from Tremont to Roxbury Streets; and Blue-hill Avenue, from Dudley Street in the Roxbury district to the Milton line. The chief business avenues are Atlantic Avenue, one hundred feet wide, extending along the harbor-line at the head of the principal wharves, from the junction of Commercial Street and Eastern Avenue to Federal Street, and having in its centre a railroad-track for the conveyance of heavy freight, and connecting the steam-railroads on the eastern side of the city; and Eastern Avenue, from the junction of Commercial Street and Atlantic Avenue to the East-Boston South Ferry. [See *Streets of the City*.]

B.

Back-Bay District (The). — Of all the made-land districts which form the greater part of the total area of the city proper, the "Back-Bay" is the largest and the most important one. It is the seat of the fashionable residence section now very generally known as the "New West End" [see *West End*]. At the beginning of the present century the aspect of the Back Bay was similar to that of Dorchester Bay to-day; being at flood-tide a beautiful sheet of water, spreading out from the city, with the Brookline hills rising beyond, much as the Blue Hills are seen from South Boston, with no bridge, dam, or causeway barring the view of rural Cambridge nestling amid its elms at the foot of Mount Auburn, between the West-Boston and Brighton bridges. The entering wedge for the great change was the chartering of the Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation, in 1814. Its purpose was twofold, — the utilization of the water-power of the great basin made by dams thrown across it, and the use of these dams as causeways for communication between Boston and Roxbury and the western suburbs. The "Mill-Dam," now lower Beacon Street; the "Cross-Dam," or Parker Street; and the causeway now known as Brookline Avenue, — were thrown across the Bay, shooting out like the first rays of crystals, to serve as the nucleus for the consolidation of the intervening mass. At this time the waters of the Bay lapped the margin of the present Washington Street at the Neck, and of the marsh since become the Public Garden. In 1821 the Mill-Dam was finished. The business of the corporation was divided in 1824, when the Boston Water-power Company was incorporated to use the water-power of the mill corporation. In 1832 the new company took possession of the mills and water-power, and the lands south of the Mill-Dam; the mill corporation retaining the roads and the lands north of the dam. The incorporation of the Boston and Worcester and Boston and Providence Railroad Companies in 1831, with lines across the Back Bay, and the concession to riparian owners of the right to fill their flats, so encroached upon the water-power as to hasten the conversion of the company into a land-company. A large part of the city sewage flowing into the basin also rendered its filling necessary on sanitary grounds; and thus in 1849 began the famous outcry against the "Back-bay nuisance," which has only ceased since the last steps for its abatement were taken by the beginning of the Park Improvement in 1876 [see *Public-Parks System*]. The Commonwealth had the right to the flats below the line of riparian ownership; and in 1849 a land-commission was appointed to deal with the subject of creating new land here. A comprehensive plan was reported in 1852. The territory north of the Mill-Dam was to be filled by the mill-corporation. The Commonwealth took possession of that north of an east-and-west line drawn from near the present Boston and Providence Railroad Station; and the Water-power Company, all south of that line. A short-sighted policy was that which permitted the building-over of the territory between Beacon Street and Charles River, as that street might have been placed on the line of a beautiful embankment. Three times a proposition made, to give to the city

500,000 feet of land on condition that it fill the land, never allow it to be built on, and add the territory to the Public Garden, was rejected. The plan of the Back-bay improvement was the work of the late Arthur Gilman, one of the eminent architects of the country, as well as a famous wit and *bon-vivant.* The work of filling the land was begun energetically in 1857. Now there is but a small area in the neighborhood of the Park Improvement left unfilled. All the adjacent filled land, as far as the Providence Railroad, including Columbus Avenue, is now territorially identified with the South End; the term "Back-bay lands" being applied only to those outside of the Providence Railroad. The Back Bay of to-day is characterized by broad, handsome streets, and the magnificence of its architecture, both in its public buildings and private dwellings. Commonwealth Avenue, the principal street, is 200 feet wide, with a park in the centre, and the distance 240 feet from house to house. Among the splendid dwellings, particular attention is called to the houses of John P. Phillips, corner of Berkeley and Marlborough Streets; Henry L. Higginson and Gen. C. A. Whittier, adjoining each other, on the north side of Beacon Street; and Oliver Ames, north corner of Commonwealth Avenue and West-Chester Park. The Back Bay is one of the most valuable parts of the city. The real-estate valuation of Ward 11, which is mostly on the Back Bay, for 1882, was more than $50,000,000. In 1857 the Commonwealth owned on the Back Bay 4,723,998 feet; and its net profits on the sale of its land up to 1882 were $3,068,636.28, with 102,593 feet remaining unsold, valued at not less than $250,000.

Back-Bay-Park Improvement. — See Public-Parks System.

Baldwin-place Home for Little Wanderers. — Baldwin Place, at the North End, from No. 113 Salem Street. See Asylums and Homes, and Charitable and Benevolent Societies.

Banks. — The history of the Boston banks begins with 1686, when the first bank in America was established here. It loaned money on real and personal estate and imperishable merchandise, and it had a brief career. The second American bank was also opened in this city in 1714. This latter issued $400,000 of scrip, called "merchants' notes;" and it is related that it sustained a good credit during its career, which was likewise short. In 1740 the "Land Bank" was organized by several hundred persons, to afford relief at a time of scarcity of specie; and the "Specie Bank" was in operation at the same time. In 1782 a branch of the Bank of North America, a Philadelphia institution, was incorporated; and this was the model after which many banks were subsequently organized in the commercial cities of the country. In 1784 the Massachusetts Bank, which still exists, was established; and in 1792 the Union was chartered, the State in its corporate capacity subscribing one-third of its capital stock of $1,200,000; and thereafter the State subscription was an ordinary feature of the bank-charters, until about 1812, when the State stock in these institutions was sold, and the custom abandoned. In 1792 also, a branch of the United-States Bank was opened in Boston. In 1810 the New-England Bank was chartered; and in 1811 the State Bank, designed to be the financial agent of the Commonwealth, and which is still in existence, now under the name of the State National Bank. In 1818 the Suffolk Bank was chartered. Through this, the famous "Suffolk-bank system," for the redemption of bank-notes issued by institutions outside of Boston, — which was called "foreign money," — was introduced. This system was put into systematic operation in 1824, at a time when the town was flooded with country-bank bills. All the Boston banks, with the exception of the New-England, which had been in sharp competition with the Suffolk in the "foreign-money" business, entered into an arrangement by which the Suffolk became their agent to collect the bills of outside banks coming into the city, and provide for their redemption. The bills of country banks making fixed deposits with it, or deposits sufficient to meet their bills, were redeemed, and others sent home for redemption. The Suffolk, as agent of the "associated banks," received and credited the "foreign money" taken by these banks; and all expenses attending the business, as well as the losses sustained on the "foreign money" not redeemed, were borne by the institutions in proportion to the amount received on deposit by each. There was much opposition by outside banks to this arrangement; but it was continued, and the "Suffolk-bank system" was maintained until 1858, when the Bank of Mutual Redemption was established for the special purpose of acting as the agent of the New-England banks generally in the redemption of their bills. At the time of the financial distress in 1837, there were 34 banks in the city. All of these suspended specie payments, but not until after the New-York banks had suspended. Several failed, and their charters were annulled by the legislature; but the older banks, those chartered before 1825, passed through the crisis without permanent injury. In 1856 the Clearing-house [see *Clearing-house*] was established, first by 29 banks, three others being soon after admitted. The exchanges in that year amounted to about $1,000,000,000. The crisis of 1857 was passed through more successfully than that of 1837, the banks being generally in better condition. Only one failed. There was a general suspension of specie payments in the autumn of that year, but all resumed in December following. Upon the passage of the national banking law, the Boston banks promptly changed; the Safety Fund being the pioneer, becoming the First National Bank of Boston. There are now (1883) 59 national banks in Boston, representing a capital stock paid in of $52,150,000. There are, besides, several trust-companies doing a general banking business, but issuing no circulation; and there are several private banking-firms. Following is a list of the present Boston banks, and trust-companies doing a banking business:—

NAME OF BANK.	CAPITAL.	LOCATION.	TIME ESTABLISHED.
Atlantic National	$750,000	Kilby, cor. Doane.	1828.
Atlas National	1,500,000	No. 8 Sears Building.	1833.
Blackstone National	1,500,000	132 Hanover, cor. Union.	1851.
Boston National	1,000,000	No. 95 Milk.	1853.
Boylston National	700,000	No. 616 Washington.	1845.
Broadway National	200,000	No. 150 Devonshire.	1853.
Bunker-hill National	500,000	No. 21 City Square, Chsn.	1825.
Central National	500,000	No. 121 Devonshire.	1873.
Columbian National	1,000,000	No. 65 State.	1822.
Continental National	1,000,000	No. 51 Summer.	1860.
Eliot National	1,000,000	No. 131 Devonshire.	1853.
Everett National	400,000	Milk, cor. Congress.	1865.
Faneuil-hall National	1,000,000	No. 3 South Market.	1851.
First National	1,000,000	No. 17 State.	1863.
First Ward National	200,000	No. 1 Winthrop Blk., E.B.	1864.
Fourth National	300,000	No. 34 Blackstone.	1875.
Freeman's National	800,000	No. 111 Summer.	1836.
Globe National	1,000,000	No. 40 State.	1824.
Hamilton National	750,000	No. 60 Devonshire.	1832.

Name of Bank.	Capital.	Location.	Time Established.
Howard National	1,000,000	No. 19 Congress.	1853.
Lincoln National	200,000	Equitable Building, Milk.	1882.
Manufacturers' National	500,000	Summer, cor. Devonshire.	1873.
Market National	800,000	No. 86 State.	1832.
Massachusetts National	800,000	No. 60 Congress.	1784.
Maverick National	400,000	No. 50 Water.	1854.
Mechanics' National	250,000	No. 115 Dorchester Avenue.	1836.
Merchandise National	500,000	Milk, cor. Congress.	1875.
Merchants' National	3,000,000	No. 28 State.	1831.
Metropolitan National	200,000	No. 4 Post-office Square.	1875.
Monument National	150,000	Thompson's Square, Chsn.	1854.
Mount-Vernon National	200,000	13 Franklin & 386 Wash'n.	1860.
National Commerce	1,500,000	No. 9 Sears Building.	1850.
National Commonwealth	500,000	Devonshire, cor. Water.	1871.
National North America	1,000,000	No. 106 Franklin.	1850.
National Redemption	1,000,000	No. 85 Devonshire.	1858.
National Republic	1,500,000	No. 3 Merchants' Row.	1859.
National City	1,000,000	No. 61 State.	1822.
National Eagle	1,000,000	No. 95 Milk.	1822.
National Exchange	1,000,000	No. 28 State.	1847.
National Hide and Leather	1,500,000	No. 70 Federal.	1857.
National Market Brighton	250,000	Market Street, Brighton.	1854.
National Revere	1,500,000	No. 100 Franklin.	1859.
National Rockland	300,000	No. 2343 Washington.	1864.
National Security	250,000	No. 79 Court.	1867.
National Union	1,000,000	No. 40 State.	1792.
National Webster	1,500,000	Congress, cor. Milk.	1853.
New-England National	1,000,000	No. 67 State.	1813.
North National	1,000,000	No. 109 Franklin.	1825.
Old Boston National	900,000	No. 48 State.	1803.
People's National	300,000	No. 114 Dudley, Roxbury.	1832.
Second National	1,600,000	No. 199 Washington.	1832.
Shawmut National	1,000,000	No. 60 Congress.	1836.
Shoe and Leather National	1,000,000	No. 150 Devonshire.	1836.
State National	2,000,000	No. 40 State.	1811.
Suffolk National	1,500,000	No. 60 State.	1818.
Third National	600,000	No. 8 Congress.	1864.
Trader's National	600,000	No. 91 State.	1831.
Tremont National	2,000,000	No. 8 Congress.	1814.
Washington National	750,000	No. 47 State.	1825.
Total	$52,150,000		

Following are the leading trust-companies and private banking-firms: —

American Loan and Trust Company, No. 55 Congress.
Boston Loan Company, No. 275 Washington.
Bank of Deposit, No. 84 Devonshire, cor. Water.
Boston Safe-Deposit and Trust Company, No. 87 Milk.
International Trust Company, capital $500,000, No. 45 Milk.
Massachusetts Loan and Trust Company, capital $500,000, No. 18 Post-office Square.
New-England Mortgage Security Company, No. 43 Milk.
Lee, Higginson, & Co., No. 44 State.
New-England Trust Company, capital $500,000, No. 85 Devonshire.
Richardson, Hill, and Co., No. 40 Water.
Kidder, Peabody, and Co., No. 40 State.
Brewster, Bassett, & Co., No. 35 Congress.
Tower, Giddings, & Co., No. 85 Devonshire.
G. W. Ballou and Co., No. 72 Devonshire.
Downer and Co., No. 28 State.
F. A. Hawley and Co., No. 84 Devonshire.
Blake Bros. & Co., No. 28 State.

Concerning the stability of the banks of Boston, Messrs. Henry P. Kidder and Francis H. Peabody, in their chapter on the financial history of the city, in the new "Memorial History of

Boston," bear this testimony: "The banks of Boston have been safe and strong at times when those of other cities have been weak. They have never led the way in a suspension of specie payments, nor have they ever been backward in resuming. Disasters among them have been rare, and seldom or never attended with serious consequences to sister institutions elsewhere, or to the commercial world. They have helped greatly in sustaining credit, both public and private; and reciprocal assistance has been rendered to them in the shape of strong public sentiment, which was as free from unreasonable jealousy of their power as it was from toleration of dangerous tendencies in banking."

Baptist Charitable Society (The Massachusetts) incorporated 1821. It aids, by semi-annual payments of money, widows and children of Baptist ministers who have died while pastors within the State. It aids about thirty families yearly, and spends therefor about $2,000. Application for aid must be made to the secretary, A. P. Mason, No. 28 School Street; and it must be accompanied by recommendation from the pastor of the church to which the widow belongs.

Baptist Denomination and Churches. — The Baptists of the early days found it very difficult to obtain a foothold in Boston. They suffered much persecution, and endured fines, whipping, imprisonment, and exile, in maintaining their faith: even the doors of their little first church were nailed up at one time (in March, 1680), by order of the governor and council of the Colony. Nevertheless they obstinately and fearlessly adhered to their "abominable" doctrine, as it was then called, and slowly grew in numbers and strength; in time receiving more toleration, as the Puritan spirit mellowed. The first Baptist church in the Colony was formed in Charlestown, in 1665, with nine members. It was subsequently transferred to Boston; and the first house of worship was erected in 1679, at the corner of Stillman and Salem Streets. In time a larger meeting-house was built on the same site; and, 150 years after the building of the first house, a removal was made to the corner of Hanover and Union Streets. Here the third and larger and more commodious meeting-house was built, in which the society worshipped for 25 years; removing in 1853 to Somerset Street, on Beacon Hill, when the fine church-building, which, with its tall spire, was a familiar and striking landmark for so many years, was erected. In 1877 this first society united with the Shawmut-avenue Baptist Church, organized in 1856, which took its name and inherited its history. When these two churches were united, the Shawmut-avenue Church was located on Shawmut Avenue and Rutland Street; but in the winter of 188–182 the society purchased the Brattle-square Church, on Commonwealth Avenue [see *Brattle-square Church*], and removal was subsequently made to this building, — the first church of its denomination to secure a location in the Back-bay district. The Second Baptist Church in Boston was formed in 1743, by former members of the First Church, who considered its pastor at that time, Rev. Jeremiah Condy, to be tainted with "Arminianism." The Second Church was well known as the Baldwin-place Church. A second house of worship was built here in 1811, and the society continued to occupy it until some time after many of the families connected with it had moved to other portions of the city. The society finally reluctantly decided to remove to the South End; and in 1865 its present church-building, on the corner of Warren Avenue and Canton Street, was completed, and moved into; and the old one was disposed of to the "Home for Little Wanderers," which at present occupies it [see *Baldwin-place Home for Little Wanderers*]. Until the present century was well advanced, the growth of the Baptist denomination was slow. Statistics published in 1784 gave but 201 Baptists within the city-limits. Of the prominent Baptist churches of the present day, the Dudley-street, Roxbury district, was formed in 1821; the Clarendon-street, formerly the Federal-street, and afterwards the Rowe-street Church, in 1827; the Union Temple, in 1839; the Bowdoin-square, in 1840; and the Shawmut-avenue (now united with the First), in 1856. Long terms of service have been the rule with the pastors of the Baptist churches here. Rev. Samuel Stillman, D.D., one of the most famous of the early Baptist preachers, was pastor of the First Church for 42 years; and Rev. Rollin H. Neale, D.D., was pastor of the same church for 40 years, — from 1837 to 1877, — when his pastorate was concluded only by his death. Among other prominent Baptist clergymen in Boston were, Rev. Daniel Sharpe, who was pastor of the third church formed in Boston (afterward the Charles-street Church) from 1812, five years after its organization, to 1853, a period of 41 years; Rev. Baron Stow, D.D., was pastor of the Second Church for 16 years, and then for 19 years pastor of the Rowe-street (now Clarendon-street) Church; and Rev. Francis Wayland, D.D., who for five years previous to his occupation of the presidency of Brown University was pastor of the First Church. The following is a list of the Baptist churches at present in Boston, with the dates of their formation, and their present pastors: —

Name of Church.	Location.	Established.	Present Pastor.
Baptist Bethel	Hanover, cor. No. Bennet.	1851.	Henry A. Cooke.
Bowdoin-square Church . .	Bowdoin Square.	1840.	W. W. Downs.
Brighton-avenue Baptist . .	Brighton Avenue (Allston).	1853.	Francis E. Tower.
Bunker-hill Baptist	Bunker-hill, cor. Mystic (Chsn.).	1851.	
Central-square Church . . .	Central Square (E. B.).	1844.	
Clarendon-street Church . .	Clarendon, cor. Montgomery.	1827.	A. J. Gordon.
Day-Star Baptist (colored) .	84 West Springfield.	1876.	A. Ellis.
Dearborn-street Church . . .	Dearborn.	1870.	Charles A. Reese.
Dudley-street Baptist . . .	137 Dudley.	1821.	A. K. Potter, D.D.
Ebenezer Baptist (colored) .	85 West Concord.	1871.	
First Baptist	Commonwealth Avenue.	1665.	C. B. Crane.
First Baptist	Lawrence, cor. Austin (Chsn.).	1801.	
First Baptist	South, opp. Poplar (Roslindale).	1874.	G. W. Thomas.
Fourth-street Baptist . . .	Fourth, cor. L.	1858.	C. H. Spalding.
German Church	Vernon, cor. Cabot.	1879.	F. A. Licht.
Harvard-street Church . . .	Harrison Avenue, cor. Harvard.	1839.	O. T. Walker.
Independent Baptist (colored),	Joy.	1805.	Peter Smith.
Jamaica-Plain Baptist . . .	Centre, cor. Myrtle (J. P.).	1842.	D. H. Taylor.
Neponset-avenue Church . .	Chickatawbut (Nep.).	1837.	Joseph Barnard.
Ruggles-street Baptist . . .	Ruggles.	1870.	Robert G. Seymour.
South Baptist	Broadway, cor. F (S. B.).	1828.	T. D. Anderson.
Stoughton-street Church . .	Stoughton, cor. Sumner (Dorch.).	1845.	Albert T. Dunn.
Trinity Baptist	Trenton (E. B.).	1878.	N. B. Jones.
Twelfth Baptist (colored) . .	Phillips.	1848.	
Union-Temple Church . . .	Tremont Temple.	1839.	F. M. Ellis.
Warren-avenue Church . . .	Warren Avenue, cor. W. Canton.	1743.	O. P. Gifford.

Baptist Social Union (The). — An association of Baptist laymen "for the purpose of more intimate acquaintance between members of the different churches" of this denomination, "and for consideration of topics of common practical interest." It was formed in 1864, and has steadily increased in membership and usefulness in its chosen field, not only in strengthening the fellowship of the churches, but in stimulating them and systematizing their work. It meets monthly at the Baptist headquarters in the Tremont Temple building. [See *Tremont Temple.*]

Bar Association. — The city of Boston has always felt just pride in the character and ability of the bar of Suffolk County. The statutes of Massachusetts provide that none shall be admitted as attorneys at law except upon a rigid examination, or upon proof of membership of the bar of the highest court of a sister State. Besides these statutory safeguards, the interests and dignity of the profession are guarded by the voluntary association known as the "Bar Association of the City of Boston." This organization now numbers about 300 members, including nearly all the eminent practitioners of Suffolk County. It was formed in 1876–77; and its successive presidents have been the Hon. Sidney Bartlett, Judge Benjamin F. Thomas, the Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar, the Hon. William Gaston, and its present presiding officer, William G. Russell, Esq. The objects of the Association, as stated in the constitution, are, "to promote social intercourse among the members of the bar, to insure conformity to a high standard of professional duty, and to make the practice of the law efficient in the administration of justice." In the pursuit of these objects, the Association regard it their privilege and duty upon occasion to procure the expulsion from the bar of lawyers guilty of professional misconduct, and in all proper ways to sustain the pure and able administration of law. The Association is a voluntary and unofficial organization, but is recognized by the courts and the community as a valuable force in the preservation of the honor of the profession. Membership of the bar does not of itself confer membership in the Association, but applicants are voted upon at meetings of the Association; in which votes, negative ballots amounting in number to one-fifth of those cast exclude a candidate. The theory of the Association is, to exclude no candidate upon personal or private grounds, but only for reasons which affect dishonorably his personal or professional character; and the effect of this discrimination has been quite salutary. The Association holds stated and special meetings in the Supreme Judicial Court-room in Boston, and has an annual dinner in January which is recognized as perhaps the most noteworthy gathering of men of power and wit in the city. These occasions are regarded private, their reserve being protected by professional etiquette; but at this board many of the wittiest men in the community have given utterance to their happiest efforts.

Barricado (The), sometimes called the "Sea-Wall," or "Out-Wharves," was an ancient harbor-defence, which was very nearly on the present line of Atlantic Avenue [see *Streets of the City*]. It connected the South Battery, which was on the spot where Rowe's Wharf now is [see *Wharves*], with the North Battery, which was at the North End, opposite Charlestown. It was provided with openings to allow shipping to pass within its line, and was calculated to mount heavy guns *en barbette.* It was erected by private enterprise in 1673. Proving to be unnecessary as a defence, and useless for commercial purposes, it fell into decay, and slowly disappeared through changes and improvements. It formed a line of about 2,200 feet in length, about 15 in height, and 20 feet in breadth at the top.

Base-ball Club (The Boston). — Organized in 1871. The nine first engaged was substantially the famous "Red-Stocking" team of Cincinnati, which in 1869 and 1870 had made such a sensation in the athletic world, and had fairly swept the country. Previous to this time, a few professional nines had been organized, and had laid the foundation for the national popularity of the game; but the "Red-Stockings" were unquestionably the pioneers in what is now the League of Professional Base-ball Clubs. The Boston club adopted, and has always retained, the red stockings as the distinctive feature of its uniform; and for four successive seasons the nine won the championship. Financial backing was afforded by the organization of the Boston Base-ball Association; and Boston was active and prominent in forming the League of Professional Base-ball Clubs in 1876, which has continued to the present time, and has reduced the game to a business and well-nigh to a science. Headquarters were established under the management of the brothers Wright, Harry and George, who continued until within two or three years as members of the Boston team; Harry being the manager, and George the "short-stop," in which positions they have had few equals. The Boston team has included among its members many of the best players in their respective positions to be found in the country; and though some seasons have proved pecuniarily unfortunate, and compelled the stockholders in the association to make up deficits, the organization has never been dissolved, and, during the seasons from 1880 to 1882 inclusive, has been very prosperous, that of 1882 being the best in the club's history. The headquarters of the club and association are at No. 765 Washington Street; occupying as a club-room the rear room, the front being a shop for the sale of base-balls and other sporting goods. For the season of 1883 the club has engaged a team embracing the best elements of that of 1882, with the additions of two former members, and three new but promising players. J. J. Burdock, for several years the second baseman, and who stands second to none in that position, is captain of the nine. A. H. Soden is the president, and F. P. Roundy the clerk of the Association. The annual meeting occurs on the third Wednesday in December. The Boston association is to be commended for the high stand it has always taken in demanding good conduct, and the observance of thorough discipline on the part of its players, and in preserving the morale of the game. The grounds of the club are at the South End, alongside the Boston and Providence railway-track. The entrance is from Walpole Street, leading off Tremont Street. The grounds are among the largest and best in the country, and are provided with excellent accommodations for spectators and players.

Baths. — Boston was the first city in the country to establish free public baths. They are now to be found in various quarters of the city. The bathing-houses are floating swimming-baths. They are open daily from June 1 to Sept. 1: those for males, on weekdays from 5 A.M. to 9 P.M., and on Sundays from 5 A.M. to 9 A.M.; and those for females, on weekdays from 6 A.M. to 8 P.M., and on Sundays from 6 A.M. to 9 A.M. Boys and girls under fifteen years of age are not admitted to the bathing-houses after 7 o'clock P.M.; and all the baths are closed at 10 P.M. on weekdays, and 9½ A.M. on Sundays. Following is a list of those at present established: —

For Men and Boys. — West-Boston Bridge, foot of Cambridge Street; Cragie's Bridge, foot of Leverett Street; Charles-river Bridge, near Causeway Street; East-Boston Sectional Dock, 96 Border Street; Mount-Washington-avenue Bridge, near Federal Street; South Boston, foot of L Street, Dorchester Bay; Dover-street Bridge, at South Pier; Maverick Street, Jeffries Point (East Boston); Chelsea Bridge (Charlestown); and Malden Bridge (Charlestown).

For Women and Girls. — Warren Bridge, near Causeway Street; East Boston Sectional Dock, 96 Border Street; South Boston, foot of Fifth Street; Dover Street, at South Pier; Commercial Point, Dorchester; Chelsea Bridge (Charlestown); Malden Bridge (Charlestown).

Turkish, Russian, and vapor baths can be had at several establishments in the city, the location of which can be found in the Boston Directory.

Batteries, the Old North and South. — These ancient constructions were built, the first in 1646, and the second in 1666, under the direction of Major-Gen. John Leverett, afterwards elected in 1673 governor of the Colony, and "with the advice of the committee of militia in Boston." The North Battery was situated near the present Lewis Wharf; and the South Battery, more frequently called "the Sconce," at the foot of Fort Hill [see *Fort Hill*], near the present Rowe's Wharf. The first was erected to command the harbor and the mouth of the Charles. The South Battery was the larger and more important of the two. Both were carefully maintained until the war of the Revolution was ended, and traces of them were to be seen long after. The memory of the North Battery is perpetuated in the name of Battery Wharf.

Battle-Flags. — In the Doric Hall of the State House, appropriately grouped around the statues of Washington and Andrew, are the tattered and stained flags carried by the several regiments and batteries of Massachusetts in the war of the Rebellion. They are enclosed behind plate-glass, to preserve them from the action of the air, and from the mutilation of hunters for relics as well. Among the most conspicuous in the front are the colors of the 54th Massachusetts Infantry (of colored troops), which stormed the parapet at Fort Wagner. The color-bearer, Sergt. Carney, was seriously wounded in the breast, and fell upon his knees; but with one hand pressed upon his wound, with the other the brave fellow held the stars and stripes erect, and so, and still on his knees, he bore them off the field. Still bearing the flag, he was carried to the hospital; and as he entered, his wounded comrades, lying there, gave cheers for the flag and its bearer, who, almost fainting with the loss of blood, cried exultingly, "Boys, the old flag never touched the ground!" The surrender of the flags to Gov. Andrew on the 22d of December, 1865, was one of the most imposing and touching spectacles of that memorable time. The regiments paraded before the State House, and one after another gave their colors into the hands of the governor, who appeared on this occasion for the last time as "the Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts." The colors were first grouped around the pillars in Doric Hall, and were removed to the niches on the north side, and in the sides of the recess occupied by the Washington statue, in 1866. Their arrangement is according to a plan of the late Alexander R. Esty, architect, in whose charge the matter was placed by the governor and council. The flags are 269 in number, — 194 of them of infantry regiments, and 75 of cavalry and artillery. The infantry flags are those in the Washington statue recess; the cavalry, in the north-west angle niche; and the artillery and battery flags in the north-eastern niche. In the statue recess the national colors are arranged in numerical order upon the lowest shelf on either side of the statue, with the State and other colors in the background.

Beacon (The), on Beacon Hill. — The beacon, which gave the name to Beacon Hill [see *Beacon Hill*], was first established by order of the General Court in 1634. It was placed on the summit of the hill, the exact spot being just below the corner of the present Mount-Vernon and Temple Streets, at the south-east corner of the old reservoir [see *Beacon-hill Reservoir*]. Its object was to alarm the country in case of invasion, or give notice of danger of any sort. The beacon was an iron skillet, filled with combustibles ready to be fired on occasion of alarm, and suspended from a crane of iron at the top of a tall mast, which could be ascended by treenails driven into it. The pole stood on cross-timbers placed upon a stone foundation, supported by braces. When fired, it could be seen for a great distance inland. It was provided, that, when the beacon was seen fired, a general alarm should be given, and messengers sent by that town where the danger existed to all other towns within their jurisdiction. The first beacon fell from some cause unknown, and was rebuilt in 1768. In 1775 this was taken down by the British troops, and a small square fort erected in its stead; and after their retirement in 1776, it was placed by the town in its old position. In 1789 this beacon was blown down during a gale. Then, on its site, in 1790–91, was erected a monument of brick, 60 feet high and four in diameter, a plain Doric column of the Roman style, to the memory of those who fell at Bunker Hill, — the first monument to commemorate that memorable battle. This, in turn, had to give way to modern improvements when, in 1811, the hill was cut down. The monument levelled, the tablets with their stirring and patriotic inscriptions were placed in the Doric Hall of the State House; and the gilded eagle with outspread wings, which surmounted it, placed in the House of Representatives, above the chair of the speaker [see *State House*]. The inscription on the east side of the monument read as follows: —

AMERICANS .
WHILE . FROM . THIS . EMINENCE
SCENES . OF . LUXURIANT . FERTILITY
OF . FLOURISHING . COMMERCE
AND . THE . ABODES . OF . SOCIAL . HAPPINESS
MEET . YOUR . VIEW
FORGET . NOT . THOSE
WHO . BY . THEIR . EXERTIONS
HAVE . SECURED . TO . YOU
THESE . BLESSINGS.

That on the south side:

TO . COMMEMORATE
THAT . TRAIN . OF . EVENTS
WHICH . LED
TO . THE . AMERICAN . REVOLUTION
AND . FINALLY . SECURED
LIBERTY . AND . INDEPENDENCE
TO . THE . UNITED . STATES
THIS . COLUMN . IS . ERECTED
BY . THE . VOLUNTARY . CONTRIBUTIONS
OF . THE . CITIZENS
OF . BOSTON
MDCCXC.

On the west side: —

Stamp act passed 1765. repealed 1766.
Board of customs established 1767.
British troops fired on the inhabitants of Boston
March 5. 1770.
Tea act passed 1773.
Tea destroyed in Boston Decem: 16.
Port of Boston shut and guarded June 1. 1774.
General Congress at Philadelphia Sept: 4.
Provincial congress at Concord Oct: 11.
Battle of Lexington April 19. 1775.
Battle of Bunker Hill June 17.
Washington took command of the army July 2.
Boston evacuated March 17. 1776.
Independence declared by Congress July 4. 1776.
Hancock President.

On the north side: —

Capture of Hessians at Trenton Dec: 26. 1776.
Capture of Hessians at Bennington. Aug 16. 1777.
Capture of British army at Saratoga Oct: 17.
Alliance with France Feb: 6. 1778.
Confederation of United States formed July 9.
Constitution of Massachusetts formed 1780.
Bowdoin President of Convention.
Capture of British army at York Oct: 19. 1781.
Preliminaries of Peace Nov: 30. 1782.
Definitive treaty of Peace Sept: 10. 1783.
Federal constitution formed Sept: 17. 1787,
and ratified by the United States 1787. to. 1790.
NewCongress assembled at NewYork Ap.6.1789.
Washington inaugurated President April 30.
Public debts funded Aug: 4. 1790.

The Hon. Thomas Dawes had the reputation of being the author of the above inscriptions.

Beacon Hill was the highest of the three great hills of Boston when the town was first settled, the others being Copp's Hill and Fort Hill [see *Copp's Hill* and *Fort Hill*]. Its summit presented three eminences, which gave to it its first name of "Treamount," and to the town, before it was named Boston, the designation of "Trimountaine," instead of the name of Shawmut, by which it was called by the Indians. These eminences were situated, one behind where the State House now stands, near Mount-Vernon, Temple, and Hancock Streets, and where the old Beacon stood [see *Beacon*], which was for a while called "Centry Hill;" another farther west called "Copley's Hill," and later, "Mount Vernon," from which the present Mount-Vernon Street took its name; and the third, to the east of "Centry Hill," first known as "Cotton's Hill," and afterwards as "Pemberton's Hill," from which the present Pemberton Square took its name [see *Streets of Boston*]. The westerly portion of the original Treamount stretched nearly to the present line of West-Cedar Street, where it terminated in a high bluff, for some time known as "West Hill;" and its boundaries were from the head of the present Hanover Street on the east to the water near the present Charles Street on the west, and from Cambridge Street on the north to the Common on the south; and its loftiest eminence was 138 feet above the level of the sea. The easterly slope, the site of the present Tremont Row, was at first the fashionable side; and here, in the early days, were some of the finest mansion-houses in the town: but later Thomas Hancock, the uncle of Gov. Hancock, selecting the westerly slope for his stone mansion-house, erected in 1737 [see *Old Landmarks*], the fashion turned in that direction; and since that time this has been the side occupied by the stateliest residences, the other sides in time being, in large part, turned over to trade or to humbler residences. The site of the present State House was for a while the cow-pasture on the Hancock estate, and was bought by the town, and given conditionally to the State for the erection of a State House, the corner-stone of which was laid on the 4th of July, 1795 [see *State House*]. The great changes in the appearance of the hill began in 1811, when the town sold off a quantity of its public lands in order to raise money to reduce its debts, which were pressing heavily upon it. During the years following, the various eminences were removed, much of the soil having been used to raise the low land in the neighborhood of Charles Street at the foot of the hill, and to fill up other waste places; new streets were laid out, and the entire appearance of the ancient landmark was greatly changed. The "great digging" continued for about twelve years. [See *Streets of Boston*.]

Beacon - Hill Reservoir. — The massive, gloomy structure of granite on Derne Street, occupying the block between Temple and Hancock Streets, now nearly removed, was once an important part of the system of the Cochituate Water-works. It was built in 1849, was about 200 feet square, covering 37,012 square feet of land, and was capable of containing 2,678,961 gallons of water. It was built for a distributing reservoir, and was the most costly reservoir of that class owned by the city. Its use was abandoned when connection of the Beacon-hill district of the city was made with the high-service works on Parker Hill, Roxbury district [see *Water-Works*]. It is proposed to utilize the stone, of which it is constructed, in part, in the proposed sea-wall of the contemplated Charles-river embankment, and in the work on the Back-bay Park [see *Public Parks System*]. On its site it has been proposed to erect a new and modern court-house, but this plan has not yet (1883) been fully determined upon [see *Court House*].

Beacon Society (The). — During the year 1881 the project of a World's Fair in Boston in 1885 was considered by committees of citizens, and extensively discussed in the newspapers; and the matter was finally left with a committee of thirteen, chosen at a meeting of the general committee, to thoroughly canvass the question, and report in January, 1882, upon the feasibility of the project. This committee reported that the scheme be abandoned for the present. The final meeting to close up its work was held at the Hotel Vendome on the evening of Saturday, Feb. 25; on which occasion a dinner was enjoyed, to which prominent business men, who had contributed towards the expenses of the working-fund during the time that the project was under consideration, were invited as guests. In an after-dinner speech, Mr. John C.

Paige, one of the committee of thirteen, and its treasurer, proposed the organization of an association or club, to be known as the "Beacon Society;" "the word 'Beacon' being adopted," he explained, "as an evidence of the intention of the society in its humble way to throw light upon all questions of importance to the advancement of the city of Boston." The proposition was warmly received and indorsed; and the society then and there organized, with Gen. A. P. Martin as president, Gen. James H. Wilson vice-president, John C. Paige secretary and treasurer. These officers subsequently organized an executive committee, and a constitution and by-laws were adopted. The original committee of thirteen form the nucleus of the association, and membership is limited to sixty. The society meets monthly — the fourth Saturday in each month — at dinner at the Hotel Vendome, after the fashion observed by the other business and political clubs of the city. [See *Commercial Club*, *Merchants Club*, *and Political Clubs*.] Any member is privileged to invite a friend to a club-dinner for whose entertainment he is personally assessed. At these meetings the discussions take the direction indicated in the first article of the by-laws: viz., "the purpose of advancing the material, commercial, and social prosperity of Boston and of the members of the Beacon Society, and a free and unrestrained interchange of views upon all topics pertaining to its objects." The membership committee consists of the officers *ex-officiis*, with Charles W. Wilder, James R. Osgood, and C. M. Haley.

Beer and Breweries. — A very large amount of beer is sold, and much is consumed, in Boston. The larger breweries are mostly situated in the Roxbury district. The first German brewery established here was doubtless that of Michael Ludwig, who began to brew small or table beer in a little wooden building on the corner of Washington and Plymouth (now Hunneman) Streets, Roxbury district, in 1846. He ran his brewery for about a year, when he was bought out by Matthias Kramer and Charles Roessle (father of John Roessle, the prominent brewer of the present day). After a short continuance in the old place, the firm removed to Lowell (now Pynchon) Street, fitting up an old building on an island in what was known as "Smith's Pond," a small body of water fed by, and really a widening of, "Stony Brook," which still courses its way under the stables of the Metropolitan Railroad, and other buildings, which occupy the site of the former pond, near the "Roxbury Crossing," where Tremont Street crosses the Boston and Providence Railroad. The old pond was formerly a prominent place, and furnished power for an old-fashioned saw-mill, to which lumber was drawn from the surrounding towns. Kramer and Roessle continued making small beer here until January, 1848, when they shut down their brewery until the middle of April. Re-opening, they hired a young but experienced brewer, just from Germany, whose name was Gottlieb F. Burkhardt; and they continued to brew table-beer until autumn, when Burkhardt made the first lager-beer ever brewed in this vicinity, bringing the yeast from Philadelphia. In December, 1849, Roessle bought out Kramer, the latter going into other business; and in place of Burkhardt, whose wages were considered by Roessle to be too high, another brewer was hired at a less price. Burkhardt thereupon formed a partnership with a man who had been a cooper in Kramer's employ; Burkhardt putting in as capital $250 which he had saved, and the other man agreeing to put in some 500 florins which he expected to get from Germany, but which never came. An old, low brick building, No. 62 Northampton Street, near Harrison Avenue, was hired by the new firm, and a copper kettle was ordered and delivered. When the remittance from

Germany failed to arrive, the kettle could not be paid for; and the coppersmith had to take his choice of removing his property, or trusting Burkhardt, who had terminated the partnership, and was pushing the business alone. The coppersmith took the latter course, and never had reason to regret his choice. Mr. Burkhardt continued brewing small-beer at this place until 1856, but in 1853 he began to brew lager-beer also. In 1854 he bought land on the site of his present brewery, corner of Parker and Station Streets, Roxbury district, and built vaults for the storage of lager-beer there. In 1856 he sold out his place in Northampton Street to William Baker, who continued its use as a brewery. Meantime Charles Roessle, at the old wooden brewery on the island in "Smith's Pond," had begun brewing lager-beer in 1851; and Joseph Hechenger had started a small beer-brewery on what is now Texas Place, off Tremont Street, where subsequent to 1853 he also began to brew lager-beer. H. and J. Pfaff began business in 1858, on Pynchon Street, near Cedar, Roxbury district, and have continued with rapidly growing business ever since. These were the pioneer lager-beer breweries of Boston, whose number has increased until now a large area of country in the Roxbury district is covered with their solid brick buildings, yards, and vaults. Ale had been manufactured in Boston for many years, probably almost from the first settlement of the town; but the brewing of lager-beer, dating back as it does less than 35 years, has shown a growth that is marvellous for a new industry. In 1869 Rueter & Alley began the manufacture of lager-beer at the Highland-spring Brewery, on Terrace Street; and in four years' time their production had increased from 25,000 to 130,000 barrels yearly. They employ from 60 to 70 men, and their buildings and yards cover a large tract of land. On March 7, 1872, the "Brewers' Association of New England" was formed, for the protection of the interests of the brewers, and their harmonious and united action on all matters of general importance; and almost all the brewers of the city are members of the organization. William T. Van Nostrand is its president, and Charles A. King secretary. The present breweries of Boston are: G. F. Burkhardt & Co., Parker and Station Streets; Haffenreffer & Co., Boylston Brewery, Boylston Station; Continental Brewery, Lang & King, on Longwood Avenue; J. W. Kenney, Park Brewery, Terrace Street; Norfolk Brewery (ale), Centre and Cedar Streets; H. & J. Pfaff, 102 Pynchon; John Roessle, 60 Pynchon; Rueter & Alley, Highland-spring Brewery, Terrace and Heath Streets; J. K. Souther, Burton Brewery, Parker and Heath Streets; A. J. Houghton & Co., Vienna Brewery, Station and Hallock Streets, — all in the Roxbury district. Boston Beer Company, Second and D Streets; Jones, Cook, & Co., 524 East Second; Suffolk Brewing Company, Eighth and G Streets, — all in South Boston; Isaac Cook & Co., C. H. Decher, Marginal Street, East Boston; W. T. Van Nostrand & Co., Crystal-lake Brewery, 40 Alford Street, Charlestown district. The Boston market is supplied not only by the home breweries, but from Cincinnati, New York, Rochester, Milwaukee, Niagara Falls, and St. Louis. The Boston breweries also have a large trade with distant markets in various sections of the country. The sale and consumption of beer in Boston are very large, and are steadily increasing. Something of the extent of the beer-drinking and beer-manufacture in the country at large is shown by the following statistics: The amount of beer produced in the entire country from May 1, 1879, to May 1, 1880, was 12,800,900 barrels; the year after, it was 14,125,466 barrels; during the year ended June 30, 1882, it was over 16,000,000 barrels. Over $150,000,000 are invested in the business.

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. — A secret benevolent organization, incorporated in 1879; its membership at first confined chiefly to actors, but now including persons from all professions. It gives assistance to members ill or out of employment, according to the discretion of a relief committee charged with this duty; also $100, when needed, for the burial of a member. The initiation-fee is $50, and the yearly assessment, $6. It is a national organization, and has lodges in different cities. The Boston lodge is No. 10, and has rooms at No. 176 Tremont Street. It was organized among the first, in 1878. As the theatrical element is still predominant, the lodges located in the cities secure annual "benefits" at leading theatres. There is within the organization an "Elks' Mutual Benefit Association," a co-operative life-insurance organization. At the death of a member, each of the surviving members pays $1, the amount being given to the heirs of the deceased.

Benevolent Fraternity of Churches (The). — An organization established and sustained by Unitarian churches, though not sectarian in its work, whose aim is to teach industry among the poor, to warn against indiscriminate giving, and to make the poor self-supporting. Its field is large, and its work is admirably done. It was established in 1834 by the following churches: Brattle-street, New North, King's Chapel, the Second Church, Federal-street, New South, Hollis-street, Purchase-street, and South Congregational. The same churches or their successors sustain it now. One of the leading spirits in its formation, who conceived its plan, was the late Rev. Ezra S. Gannett, D.D., then of the Federal-street Church, now known as the Arlington-street Church [see *Arlington-street Church*]. In 1839 it was incorporated. It supports four chapels: the Bulfinch-place Chapel; the New South Free Church, corner of Tremont and Camden Streets; the Hanover-street Chapel, No. 175 Hanover Street; and Washington-village Chapel, Dorchester Street, near Dorchester Avenue. There are regular Sunday worship and school sessions at each, and visiting at the homes of the poor, by ministers and assistants, in the different districts in the city. At the Hanover-street Chapel and the New-South Free Church, are sewing-schools; and the girls who are instructed at these are given the garments made. Delegates from the churches sustaining the Fraternity appoint monthly visiting committees to the chapels. The first minister-at-large for the Fraternity was Rev. Joseph Tuckerman, who began his work among the poor of Boston in 1826, and continued it faithfully and zealously until his death. The present minister-at-large is Rev. S. W. Winkley. The ministry has charge of four hundred families living in every ward in the city, Chelsea, Somerville, and Cambridge. The present president of the Fraternity is Rev. Edward A. Horton, pastor of the Second Church.

Benevolent Societies. — See Charitable and Benevolent Societies.

Berkeley-street Church (Congregational Trinitarian), junction of Warren Avenue with Tremont, Dover, and Berkeley Streets. This is the successor of the "Pine-street Church," built in 1827, in which year the church was formed by a colony from other churches. The "Pine-street Church" long stood on the corner of Washington and Pine Streets. The present is the second church-building of the society; It was moved into in 1862, and at that time the present name of the church was assumed. The building is believed to be the largest Protestant house of worship in New England. On Sept. 30, 1877, the semi-centennial anniversary of the church was celebrated; and in the summer of the following year a debt which had oppressed the church from its origin was cancelled.

In the list of its pastors are some of the most illustrious names in the Boston ministry. Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D.D., was the first pastor. Other pastors were, Rev. Messrs. John Brown, D.D., 1821–31; Amos A. Phelps, 1831–34; Artemas Boies, 1834–40; Austin Phelps, 1842–48; and Henry M. Dexter, D.D., 1849–67 (now editor of the "Congregationalist"). William Burnet Wright, engaged in 1867, is the present pastor. [See *Congregationalism* (*Trinitarian*) *and Congregational Churches*.]

Bethel Church. — "Father Taylor's" Bethel, in North Square, is the best known of all the seamen's churches in the city. It is the property of the Boston Port and Seamen's-Aid Society, and was built in 1828 by the Boston Port Society, afterwards united with the Seamen's-Aid Society under the name as above. [See *Boston Port and Seamen's-Aid Society*.] It is a modest structure, opposite the more imposing Mariner's House [see *Mariner's House*]. The life-long services of Rev. Edward T. Taylor, one of nature's orators, who was born to be a preacher and pastor of seafaring men, and whose hand and voice were ready for every good work, made this little church, years ago, famous. Rev. E. R. Watson is the pastor now.

Bicycling. — Since the introduction of the bicycle in 1877, the growth of bicycling in Boston has been steady and sure; and the wheel occupies a prominent place among the vehicles used for business, pleasure, and healthful recreation on the street and the fine suburban roads. There is scarcely a profession that is not represented by wheelmen, even the clergy finding the bicycle useful in making pastoral calls. Many of them are expert riders, and are frequent visitors to the bicycle school in the "Pilot" newspaper building, on Washington Street. Besides this school, there are a number of bicycle-clubs in various parts of the city. The oldest and most prominent of these is the Boston Club, organized Feb. 11, 1878, by 14 gentlemen, and which to-day numbers 140 members, 80 of whom are associate members. The entire membership of the club is limited to 310. The combining of its active bicycling interest with social features has aided largely in bringing it to its present prosperous condition. It had for its first president C. E. Pratt, ex-president of the Common Council, and a well-known lawyer; and its officers are generally representative professional and business men. The entrance-fee is $10 for associate, and $5 for active members. The dues are $10 a year for associate, and $3 a quarter for active members. Any gentleman is eligible for associate membership; but no person can be an active member unless he is an amateur wheelman in good standing, and an associate member of the club at least one month previous to being proposed. Any member in good standing can become a life-member on the payment of $150, which exempts him from all dues and assessments. The regular business-meetings of the club are held on the first Wednesday in each month; and at least once a year all the members are expected to participate in an excursion on the wheel, of two or more days' duration. Once a year there is a race of not less than twenty miles for the championship of the club, and a gold trophy, which, when it is won by one competitor three times, becomes his private property. In addition to the above, each of the riders up to three who covers the distance within an hour and a half receives a silver medal suitably inscribed. The club uniform is dark-green throughout, and consists of a parole jacket, knee-breeches, stockings, and cap. The colors are silver and green. The club occupies what is claimed to be the finest house in the world devoted to bicycling purposes. It is a large five-story brick building situated at No. 53 Union Park, on the corner of Tremont Street. In the basement are the wheel and dressing rooms, opening directly on to the street, and provided with ample accommodations for the storage of bicycles. Parlor, reading-rooms, pool, card, smoking, and bath rooms, and six dormitories, elegantly furnished, comprise the rest of the building. Entertainments are given at stated intervals; and special evenings in the week are designated as being devoted to chess, whist, and pool. The Massachusetts Bicycle Club is second only in importance to the Boston Club. It has 66 members, all of whom are active. It admits no associate members. Its officers and members comprise many prominent citizens, who are enthusiastic wheelmen. Every candidate for membership must be recommended by two members of the club, but three black balls reject. An admission-fee of $5 is required; and the assessments are $2 per quarter, payable in advance. An annual meeting is held on the first Tuesday in February, when officers are elected; and a general meeting of the club is held on the first Tuesday of each month. On or about the fifteenth day of each month, from April to November, the members have all-day runs into the country. The club as a whole is a member of the League of American Wheelmen, the annual dues to which are paid from the treasury. The uniform is dark-blue throughout. The club-house is at No. 194 Columbus Avenue, and is admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is used. It contains a large room for the storage of bicycles, easily accessible to the avenue and the main thoroughfares of the city. The Crescent Bicycle Club is inferior to those mentioned only in respect to the number of its members. It is the youngest of the lot, having been organized less than two years. It has 35 active members. The rules for its government are substantially the same as those adopted by the other clubs. It has a very handsome uniform, consisting of a blue cap, cadet-gray coat with a blue-velvet collar, cadet-gray breeches, and blue stockings. It occupies the house of the Massachusetts Club. There are other bicycle-clubs in Roxbury, South Boston, East Boston, and in the suburbs, all having an active and rapidly increasing membership. The regular bicycle season opens formally on Fast Day, and does not close until the ground is covered with snow. Even this does not dampen the ardor of some of the more enthusiastic wheelmen, and riders are seen occasionally working their way down town to their places of business through a deep snow. There is a monthly journal devoted exclusively to bicycling, and other periodicals have departments devoted to bicycling news. There is scarcely an athletic exhibition given in which fast and trick riding does not form a prominent feature; and the bicycle-races in the Institute Fair Building on Huntington Avenue, during the winter, attract large and fashionable gatherings.

Bijou Theatre (The Boston), Washington Street, just beyond the Boston Theatre, is the newest of the playhouses in Boston. It is built on the site of the Gaiety Theatre, which was formed from the old Melodeon, and had a successful career of several years, beginning Oct. 15, 1878, and closing with the season of 1881–82. The Bijou was projected by Fred. Vokes, of the famous Vokes family, and George H. Tyler, formerly of the Park Theatre; but before the completion of the playhouse Mr. Vokes retired, and Mr. Tyler continued alone for a while, ultimately joining in the organization of the "Bijou Theatre Company," which was duly incorporated in November, 1882, with a capital stock of $50,000 in shares of $100 each. The incorporators were T. Nelson Hastings, Edward H. Hastings, and George H. Tyler. In February, 1882, Mr. Tyler withdrew, selling his interest to T. Nelson Hastings. The arrangement of the auditorium of the theatre is unique, the plan contemplating a playhouse in which every seat commands a fair view of the stage, with an interior attractive to the eye and elegant in its appointments. The seating capacity is for 900, of which 550 seats are on the main floor, which is at a pitch of five feet, and the remainder in the horseshoe-shaped balcony, with the exception of 16 in the boxes. Each seat is of comfortable width, — 20 inches, — with closely woven cane bottoms set on springs, plush backs and arm-frames. The stage is without flies or wings; the scenery being let down from the sides and rear, and each curtain or flat supplied with compensation balances. The proscenium arch is of the horse-shoe form. There are no footlights; but around the proscenium arch, on the stage side, is a circle of incandescent electric lights. The stage is 55 x 29 feet 8 inches, with an opening of 36 feet, and a height in front of 65 feet. The drop-curtain is of a rich velvet, of flax in a silvery blue, with a simple band of *appliqué*. The two dainty boxes are removed entirely from the stage. The walls of the theatre are metallized on the inside, and are decorated in warm color of a coppery hue, in some respects after the Egyptian pattern. There are five figure-compositions, which meet the eye of the spectator as he sits facing the stage. These were painted by Francis Lathrop of New York, the painter of the flower-friezes of Trinity Church [see *Trinity Church*], and George W. Maynard, a young artist of this city. Mr. Lathrop's designs occupy the two spaces above the curving sides of the proscenium arch, and a long frieze still higher. At the right a reclining female figure of heroic dimensions represents "Study." Attending her is a small "cherubic character" holding an open book, who represents the prompter. At the left another female figure represents "Declamation," with an attendant playing upon pipes to represent the orchestra. The design for the frieze is from the "Midsummer Night's Dream," and depicts the fairies dancing about Titania, and waving garlands of poppies while they sing her to sleep. Mr. Maynard's two designs occupy the two wall-spaces over the ends of the balcony. Each consists of three aërial female figures. "Morning, Entrance, and Music" are on the left, and "Night, Exit, and Dance" on the right. The ceiling is covered with a raised plaster pattern of what is called "Arabic interlace," colored to correspond with the general scheme. The dome, 43 feet high, is also metallized with decorations harmonizing with those of the walls, and with the Egyptian tone of the entire theatre. From its centre a large three-pointed star, of Egyptian-Moresque design, depends, with a chandelier at each point, and in the centre of the star the main chandelier. Should the burning of gas be at any time desired (the house is now lighted by the Edison electric light), there is a large circle of burners around the dome ceiling. There are no inside doors to the theatre, but, in their place, heavy damask curtains, also of Egyptian design, as well as the carpets on the floor. The entrance to the theatre is not the least of its attractions. On the street is a large, decorated vestibule, from which spacious flights of stairs lead to the foyer and auditorium. Bridges connect the theatre-building proper, which is in the rear of the Washington-street front, with the entrance-building both on the orchestra and balcony floors; so that the means of exit are ample in every particular. The main exit from the stage is had by the way of Mason Street; and additional exits are provided for from the balcony to the stage exit, for use in an emergency. There are 13 exits in all, two of them from the stalls. Above the vestibule, on the Washington-street front, opening from the landing at the head of the entrance stairways, is the apartment which serves as the foyer for the theatre, and a picture-gallery as well, which is to be freely open to the public. Under the stairs leading from the foyer to the balcony is a handsome tile fireplace. Special attention in the design and construction of the building is given to ventilation, and precautions against fire. The arched dome takes the place of the ordinary ceiling; and each alternate section is made of openwork, for the passage of air. As a precaution against fire, the entire flooring under both stage and auditorium is underlaid with a heavy coating of cement. The stage ceiling has ten large skylights, which render it easy to uncover nearly the whole surface. There is also an automatic sensitive sprinkler on the stage, an iron sprinkler-pipe around the face of the proscenium, and fire hose and buckets in different parts of the house. The main exit from the auditorium is 15 feet wide. On the floor above is one of similar width. The house is designed for light operas and dramatic performances. The season opened on Dec. 11, 1882, with the first performance in Boston of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Iolanthe." The architect of the theatre was G. H. Wetherell, of the firm of Bradlee & Co. Mr. Tyler was the first manager of the theatre; and on his retirement in February, 1883, E. H. Hastings became the general manager.

"**Black Sea (The),**" was the name many years ago applied to a court, or alley, running off North Street, towards the water, near Richmond Street. It was so called because in this court congregated most of the negro denizens of the quarter, the general population of this locality being white. Of late years the term "Black Sea" has lost its specific and taken on a more generic meaning, and has been applied without much discrimination to the swarming and not over-savory district lying about North, Richmond, Fleet, Hanover, Prince, and Salem Streets. But a few years ago, comparatively, these streets, particularly North (more anciently Ann Street), were almost wholly devoted to sailors' boarding and dance houses, and other dens of iniquity. Every ground-floor, and many a cellar, was a bar-room and dancing-floor combined; and Jack was pretty sure to part with most of his hard-earned cash, and to mortgage his advance-money heavily, before he escaped the fascinations of "the street." At this period, as many staid Bostonians less than half a century old can testify, it was quite the thing for the up-town boys who desired a night's sport in the slums, to combine in a sufficiently strong party for mutual defence and protection, and make the tour of the "Black Sea." Down North Street, every door stood invitingly open: sounds of revelry and music issued from within; and floods of light streamed over the brightness of the bar and the brilliant attire and meretricious charms of the painted sirens along the walls. The up-town crowd would enter, cheerily salute the proprietor, and proceed to select partners from among the best-looking girls. The keeper's voice would be heard, "Clear the floor: some gentlemen want to dance;" and the fiddles would strike up, and the gilded youths and their partners would whirl for five minutes or so in the dance, when the prompter's final call, "Promenade all, you know whar," would be the signal for the well-known *finale*, — "treating" the girls at the bar. The experienced and sensible up-towners would simply drink water, pay for two drinks each, and, with a "Good-night all," would pass out, and repeat the programme next door. Such parties were rarely molested; and they had a good view of the night side of life in the city, with little expense or risk. But woe to the incautious youth who separated from his party, or partook of the strange potations set before him, or made too lavish a display of money! Many such a one has waked up next morning wondering where he was, and why he had such a lump on his head, and what had become of his watch and cash. More recently, wholesale business, especially in the iron, furniture, and salt-meat lines, has encroached upon the gaudy *divas* of North Street, and driven them farther and farther down toward the water. At present but few of the old-fashioned dance-halls exist, and the "Black Sea" is no longer the show place for visitors who wish to see the shady side of Boston. Portland, Merrimac, and Friend Streets have succeeded to much of the peculiar fame; and a good deal of the wickedness of the ancient Ann Street and the "Black Sea" has overflowed into "the Whaling-Ground," as that section was formerly known. But now Portland Street has been widened, Merrimac Street lighted with electricity, and trade has usurped almost the whole length of all these streets. The dance-houses are few and far between; not every door opens into a rum-shop, and the former denizens have scattered hither and thither. The North End must yield the palm for wickedness to the South Cove, and to parts of East and South Boston [see *South Cove*]. Part of this gratifying decadence is due to the causes already noted, — the increase of trade, and the city's agency in opening and lighting these dark purlieus. But another prime cause is the decay of our merchant-marine, and especially the substitution of steam for the old sailing-vessels. So few sailors, comparatively, now come ashore here from long cruises, with large sums of money burning their pockets out, that the harpies who naturally used to prey upon them have been driven elsewhere for lack of game.

Blackstone (or Blaxton). — The Rev. William Blackstone (or Blaxton, as sometimes spelled), a retired Episcopal clergyman, was the first Englishman resident of Boston, which, at the time he built his cottage on the side of one of its hills, was called by the Indians "Shawmut," signifying in their language "living fountains." It was at his solicitation largely that Gov. Winthrop's colony removed to the peninsula from Charlestown, where it had first planted itself. "He came and acquainted the governor of an excellent spring there, withal inviting him and soliciting him thither." Mr. Blackstone's cottage was on the slope of the present Beacon Hill, near Pinckney and West-Cedar Streets; east of it was his garden; and the spring, which was the earliest inducement that led the fathers of the town hither, was not far from the centre of the grass-plat in the present enclosure of Louisburg Square. About four years after the removal of the colonists to the peninsula, Blackstone, being ill at ease among his Puritan neighbors, sold out all his interest in it to them, with the exception of six acres where his house stood; and with the money received bought some cows and other things, and moved farther into the wilderness, establishing a new home, which he called "Study Hill," not far from Providence, R.I., on the banks of the picturesque river which is now known as the Blackstone, named after him. Here he died, May 26, 1675. He was evidently a man of some learning, and had a considerable library. He was evidently, too, of an independent spirit; and it is related that he said, when he determined to move away, "I came from England because I did not like the Lord Bishops, but I cannot join with you because I would not be under the Lords Brethren." The price for which he disposed of the peninsula was £30; and the money was raised by a rate, each householder paying six shillings.

Blackstone Square is at the South End, on the west side of Washington Street, opposite Franklin Square [see *Franklin Square*]; bounded by Washington, West-Brookline, and West-Newton Streets, and Shawmut Avenue. The square is not now enclosed, the fence having been removed. The place is beautified by trees; has a fountain, which, when in operation pleasant summer afternoons, is a refreshing feature;

and is provided with a few seats for loungers. This square is much affected by children and nurse-girls. It contains about two and a third acres. It was laid out in 1849.

Blind Asylum. — See Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind.

Board of Marine Underwriters (The Boston). — Merchants' Exchange Building, State Street. This was organized in 1850; its object being "to obtain such benefit as may be derived from consultations on measures of general interest, and from concerted action where such action is likely to promote the interests of its members." Its membership comprises the Boston insurance-companies doing a marine business. It has agents in all parts of the world, from whom it receives valuable information regarding vessels in trouble. Its inspectors inspect and rate all vessels arriving in port. It also makes the tariff of charges for marine insurance. Isaac Sweetser is president of the Board, and George H. Folger secretary.

Board of Trade. — See Merchants' Exchange.

Boating has for years held a prominent place among Bostonians as a manly and invigorating sport. Its votaries are to be found among the best classes of citizens; and it receives substantial encouragement from the city government, which, on the Fourth of July annually, offers prizes to be competed for on the Charles River, by clubs in this vicinity. There are several of these clubs in Boston. The principal one is the Union Boat-club, which was organized May 26, 1851, and is the oldest, with one exception, in the United States. It has a membership of 160; and its president, Henry Parkman, is a successful lawyer. It is exclusively an amateur association; no member being allowed to enter into negotiation to row a race for a stated sum of money, nor can the funds of the club be appropriated for prizes. An entrance-fee of $10 is charged; and an annual assessment of $25 is levied on all active members of less than five years' continuous membership; $20 for more than five, and less than ten; $15 for more than ten, and less than fifteen; $10 for more than fifteen, and less than twenty; and $5 for more than twenty years' continuous membership. Two negative votes exclude a candidate from membership, and no candidate once rejected can be again proposed within six months. The annual meeting of the club is held on the second Monday of November, and the spring meeting on the first Monday of April. The club-house is an attractive and commodious structure, situated on the Charles River, at the foot of Chestnut Street. It is admirably adapted for the uses to which it is put, having been specially designed for the club. Besides two large rooms used exclusively for the storage of boats, there are an elegantly furnished parlor, smoking, bath, and meeting rooms, all on an extensive scale, a gymnasium, and a locker for every member. A balcony, extending the whole front of the building, commands a view of the entire Charles-river course, so that the boats at the two-mile turn can be seen as they round the stake-boat. On the roof, seats have been provided for 600 persons, from the letting of which a good revenue is obtained. None but members and guests, or visitors introduced by members, are admitted to the club-house; but the privileges of the house may be extended to residents of Boston and vicinity as often as twice a month. The house was built in 1870. The "navy," to which additions are constantly being made, consists of eight-oar barges and shells, six and four oared light laps, a number of double and single sculls (heavy and light), a racing-canoe, and many other boats of scarcely less importance. The club uniform is navy blue and white; and the ensign is of a dark-blue field, with the letters "U. B. C." in white.

—— The Shawmut Rowing-Club, organized in 1869, has its headquarters in its boat-house at the Dover-street Bridge. It has 55 members, the limit being 60. An entrance-fee of $15 is charged, and there is a monthly assessment of 50 cents. Membership is open alike to amateurs and professionals, and a two-thirds vote of members present elects. Meetings are held on the first Monday of the month; and once a year races are given for the championship of the club, open to seniors and juniors. The club colors are blue and white. The boat-house is 60 feet long by 30 feet wide, and two stories high. The lower story is used for the storage of boats, and the upper for meeting and dressing-rooms, and lockers, of which there is one for each member. The club has about 40 boats, consisting of six-oars, four-oars, pairs, and singles. Its practice is done in the South Bay and Harbor. —— The West-End Boat-Club (headquarters on the Charles River, near the East-Cambridge Bridge) has been in existence for several years, and in that time it has turned out some good oarsmen. George H. Hosmer is a member of the club, and Hanlon and the Ward brothers are frequently its guests. It has 25 members, and is open to professionals as well as amateurs. The entrance-fee is $5, with monthly dues of $1. Two black balls reject. Its meetings are held on the first Monday of the month; and regattas are held during the season, and gold and silver medals are offered as prizes, to be competed for by members only. The club colors are white and blue. The Charles-river course is used for the purpose of practice. The boat-house floats on spars, and is the only one of its kind in New England. It is 65 feet long, 35 feet wide, and about 22 feet high. It has twelve dressing-rooms, bath-rooms, and lavatories. The fleet of the club consists of two six-oared shells, eight or nine single-scull shells, five open working-boats, three paired-oared shells, two double-sculled shells, two whitehalls, and three four-oared working-boats. The club-rooms are at the corner of Leverett and Brighton Streets. —— There are also several other clubs of less importance, one being the Dolphin Boat Club, situated near the foot of Chestnut Street; and one or two North-End clubs that disband after the rowing season has passed.

Boffin's Bower. — Established in 1870 by Miss Jennie Collins, to assist working-girls, and lend them a helping hand in time of distress, hardship, or temptation. It is one of the most original and useful charities, an organized helper to those who often greatly need help. Shelter is given in the pleasant rooms of the Bower, at No. 1031 Washington Street; food is supplied, relief afforded in small sums of money, clothing furnished, employment found, legal advice secured in cases of trouble, pardons for unfortunate criminals secured, and good influences brought to bear upon the erring and wayward. A noteworthy feature is the every-day dinner throughout the winter months, given to those willing to work. There is a reading-room connected with the Bower, supplied with newspapers and books; and women are allowed to bring their work here. The institution is supported by voluntary contributions; and Miss Collins is indefatigable in securing support and co-operation in her work, and in increasing the usefulness of her kindly enterprise.

Bookstores. — The bookstores of Boston have for many years been favorite gathering-places for literary and professional men. For a long time the "Old Corner Bookstore," on the corner of Washington and School Streets, which has become widely known by numerous references in modern books [see *Old Corner Bookstore*], was the principal authors' meeting-place in the city, where one was likely to see the men conspicuous in literature in their day, — Longfellow, Lowell, Hawthorne, Holmes, Whittier, Emerson, and others of wide fame in the world of American letters: but of late years the literary meeting-places have multiplied, as have the literary people; and Boston writers find all the leading bookstores agreeable places for frequent visits. Some of the Boston bookstores of the present time have "authors' rooms," comfortably arranged, and supplied with conveniences which are appreciated by the craft. Such a room, ample in proportions and inviting in furnishings and fittings, is to be found in the establishment of James R. Osgood & Co., No. 211 Tremont Street. The book-rooms of Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., No. 4 Park Street, a series of most attractive and tastefully arranged rooms, lined with shelves of books, and with tables in place of counters, having the appearance more of a finely equipped library than a place of business, are also a favorite resort of literary characters. So also are the bookstores of Lee & Shepard, on Franklin Street; Lockwood, Brooks, & Co., on Franklin Street; Estes & Lauriat, 301 Washington Street, opposite the Old South; and the cosey rooms of Roberts Brothers, the next door below, on Washington Street; as well as the "Old Corner Bookstore," which, under the conduct of A. Williams & Co., admirably holds its old fragrant reputation. The long-established store of Little, Brown, & Co., on Washington Street, attracts the members of the legal profession and those looking for the finest English editions of standard works: while clergymen are drawn to the several denominational bookstores,—that of the Universalists, on Bromfield Street; the Congregationalists, in the Congregational House, on Beacon Street, corner of Somerset Street; the Baptists, in Tremont Temple; and the Methodists, on Bromfield Street. Of antiquarian bookstores there is a goodly number, where many a rare old volume may be picked up by the curious scholar, and where a stock may be found which would have fascinated a Charles Lamb or a Johnson, as powerfully as the old London book-stalls, which had such a potent charm for them. Such is "Burnham's," in School Street, a step below Tremont, next adjoining the Parker House, whose ample premises are stocked from eaves to cellar with literary odds and ends of every sort. Others are to be found, mainly at the upper end of Cornhill and in Brattle Street. On the sidewalk edges, and backed against the shop-fronts, shelves of miscellaneous books are daily displayed by these old-book shopkeepers, with tags stating the low price at which the volumes are offered; serving the twofold purpose of advertising their places, and inviting the curious book-buyer to the greater treasures within. The Boston book-trade is a very important branch of the city's business; and there are many firms concerned in the manufacture and publishing of every sort, educational and miscellaneous, on the largest scale; and Boston books are found in every part of the country, while the market for them increases with every advancing forward step of civilization, as it moves westward. [See *Publishers.*]

Boston Asylum and Farm School for Indigent Boys.—See Asylums and Homes; also Thompson's Island.

Boston City Hospital.—See City Hospital.

Boston and Albany Station and Line.—The present passenger-station of this road occupies the block bounded by Kneeland, Lincoln, and Utica Streets, and, like the other modern railway-stations in the city, is convenient in its arrangements for passengers, as well as for the prompt despatch of trains without confusion, and attractive in its general appearance. It was completed in September, 1881. The front is chiefly of pressed brick, with heavy granite trimmings. The entrance is through two large porticos on Kneeland Street. The "head-house," 118½ by 140 feet, contains a vestibule 42 by 120 feet, and 42 feet high, amply lighted in the daytime by a skylight covering the whole inner court, and at night by the electric light. On one side is the ladies' waiting-room, 35 by 75 feet, comfortably and handsomely furnished, and provided with three large fireplaces fifteen feet in height, built of McGregor freestone, — a recognition of the æsthetic tendencies of the times. There are ample toilet-rooms also connected with the ladies' room; and the ticket-office has a window opening into it, with a counter at which ladies can buy tickets without inconvenience or suffering the jostling of the crowd always pressing at the main window. On the opposite side of the large vestibule is the gentlemen's waiting-room, 35 by 38 feet; and by its side is the news-stand, and Armstrong's dining-room, a model of convenience and elegance. The second story is used for the company's offices. A mezzanine story contains the treasurer's vault, rooms for station-master and porters, and a laundry and culinary department. The third story is used by numerous clerks of the company. The train-house opens directly from the vestibule. It is 444 feet long, and 118½ feet wide. Its tracks are numbered from 1 to 6 inclusive, each with capacity of from four to seven cars. On the sides of the tracks are inward and outward baggage-rooms, and accommodations for passengers coming and going in hacks and other vehicles. The train-house and the passenger-rooms are all lighted by electricity. The Boston and Albany succeeded the Boston and Worcester Railroad, and now forms one continuous line to the Hudson River, so long desired and contemplated at the very beginning of the railroad-system conceived by Boston men. The present corporation was chartered in 1869, upon the consolidation of the Worcester and Western Railroads, with all their branches and leased lines; the Western road having been opened from Worcester to the Connecticut River eight years after the opening of the Worcester road, and two years later to the State line. The length of the present main line of the Boston and Albany is 201.65 miles, all double-tracked; and the total length of line owned, leased, and operated is 323.66 miles. It now owns and operates the Grand-Junction Railroad, and its extensive wharves at East Boston, the completion of which did not at the time realize the expectation of its projectors, and for some years was practically abandoned. This line has been connected with the main line of the Boston and Albany, and a deep-water connection thus secured. Ample facilities are afforded for unloading freight-steamers, and moving large numbers of immigrants in a speedy and comfortable manner; avoiding the confusion and danger of a passage through the city, and protecting them from sharpers. The Boston and Albany also owns and operates a substantial grain-elevator at East Boston, with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels; and another at the corner of Chandler and Berkeley Streets in the city proper, with a capacity of about 500,000 bushels. The object of the latter is to supply and accommodate city trade. Two additional lines of track are now building as far as Auburndale station in Newton, for the exclusive accommodation of the special suburban service of the company. The car-shops of the road are at Allston in the Brighton district. Up to 1882 the State owned a large portion of the stock of the road; but that year its interest was disposed of to the corporation, an enabling-act having been passed by the legislature. The president of the Boston and Albany is William Bliss; the general manager, C. O. Russell; the general passenger-agent, Edward Gallup. [See *Railroads*.]

Boston and Fitchburg Station and Line. — Causeway Street, corner of Charlestown Street. This is a massive structure of undressed granite, with two towers on the front. It was built in 1847, five years after the completion of the road, the terminus of which had previously been in Charlestown. In a great hall in the upper part of the building, the Jenny Lind concerts (managed by Barnum) were given, in October, 1850, to overflowing audiences; 4,000 people obtaining admittance to each concert, while many more besieged the entrances, unable to get in. Jenny Lind received $1,000 for each concert, and the profits of the season were immense. The station is at present well arranged. In place of the old hall, are offices of the railroad-officials. The Fitchburg Railroad Company was chartered, on March 18, 1842. It was opened for travel, first to Waltham, on Dec. 20, 1843; next to Concord, on June 17, 1844; and to Fitchburg on March 5, 1845. It now operates a continuous line to the Hoosac Tunnel. The Vermont and Massachusetts road, a part of the present line, extending from Fitchburg to Greenfield, is operated by the Fitchburg, under a lease for 999 years; and the Troy and Greenfield, from Greenfield to North Adams, is operated by it under contract with the State, for a term of seven years, beginning in 1880. For the passage of its cars through the tunnel it pays the State tolls, as do other railway corporations. During the year 1878, extensive improvements were begun at this end of the road, properly to accommodate the great volume of freight business resulting from the road's direct connection with the tunnel, and the completion of the Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railway, largely owned by Boston capital, and connecting with the Erie system. The Hoosac-Tunnel Dock and Elevator Company, also to provide increased terminal facilities in connection with this line, was incorporated in 1879 [see *Terminal Facilities*]. The line of the main road of the Fitchburg, extending from Boston to Fitchburg, is 49.60 miles; and that of the Vermont and Massachusetts, practically a continuation of the main line, from Fitchburg to Greenfield, is 56 miles. The total length of road owned, leased, and operated by the Fitchburg is 292.29 miles. The Fitchburg company has a contract with the Leyland line of steamships, running between Boston and Liverpool [see *Steamships* and *Steamship Trade of Boston*], by which two or three steamships weekly receive and deliver cargoes at Constitution Wharf. The president of the Fitchburg road is William B. Stearns, and the general superintendent is John Adams. [See *Railroads*.]

Boston and Lowell and Concord Station and Line. — The passenger-station of these practically united roads, on Causeway Street, is a comparatively new structure, built upon a generous plan, to accommodate an already large and steadily increasing traffic; this road having extensive connections, and being a terminus of one of the great trunk-lines. It is 700 feet long, and has a front on Causeway Street of 205 feet. The head-house is imposing in both exterior and interior. In the centre of the head-house is a lofty hall, magnificent in its proportions, marble paved, and finished in hard wood. Out of this open the various waiting-rooms, the baggage-room, bundle-room, the restaurant, barber-shop, and ticket-office. The ladies' waiting-room is large and well furnished, and extends along almost the entire front of the building. The upper stories are occupied by the business offices of the several officials of the line having headquarters in this city. The train-house is broad, spacious, and long; and its great arch has a clear span of 120 feet. It has five tracks, and room for more as the need is manifested. The station is built of face-brick, with trimmings of Nova-Scotia freestone. It is flanked by two massive towers, the westerly one being much taller than the other. The outward appearance of the structure, and its convenience, were greatly improved in 1878, by the addition of two broad entrances in the front. The arrangement for the convenience of passengers coming to the station and going from it in carriages is admirable. The Boston and Lowell road is now part of a system connecting with the leading railroads of New Hampshire, the Central Vermont, and the Grand Trunk, and forming a continuous line to Montreal and other parts of Canada and the West. In 1857 the Boston and Lowell formed a combination with the Nashua and Lowell for the joint operation of the main roads and their branches. On this basis the length of line directly operated by the company was 133 miles. At the close of 1878 this combination came to an end. For a while the two roads were operated independently; but in October, 1880, the Nashua road was leased by the Lowell for 99 years. In the present year (1882) the Boston and Lowell and the Concord roads were practically united. In March, 1880, a lease of the Massachusetts Central was made to the Boston and Lowell for a term of 25 years from its completion; the rental being 25 per cent of the gross earnings. The Massachusetts Central road has been building under a special charter, granted in 1869, and subsequent acts providing for its extension; and the present plan of its projectors is to make a connection with the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, and so connect with the Hoosac Tunnel. The line is but partly built; and at present work is practically at a standstill, the company being embarrassed by the need of further funds. It is hoped, by the friends of the line, and the investors in it, that the embarrassment can be in time overcome, and the project carried through. The Boston and Lowell was chartered in 1831, and was one of the earliest to be built. The president is Josiah G. Abbott, and the general manager C. E. A. Bartlett. In 1882 the Lowell and the Concord roads were practically united by an operating contract for five years. The combined roads have a terminus at tide-water on the Mystic River. [See *Railroads;* also *Terminal Facilities.*]

Boston and Maine Station and Line. — The passenger-station of this road, in Haymarket Square, at the foot of Washington Street, is an old-style building, plain and unpretentious; but it is roomy, convenient, and comfortable, and answers the purpose of the road and its patrons. In late years it has been extended, and its interior re-arranged to good advantage. The waiting-rooms open from the long platform by the side of the tracks; and on the floor above are the offices of the railway-officials. The Boston and Maine Railroad, as now constructed, was formed by the consolidation of the Boston and Portland Railroad, chartered in Massachusetts in 1833; the Boston and Maine, chartered in New Hampshire in 1835; and the Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, chartered in Maine in 1836. This consolidation was effected Jan. 1, 1842; and was opened to the junction with the Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth, at South Berwick, Me., in 1843. The latter road up to 1871 was leased to and operated by the Boston and Maine and the Eastern roads jointly, but in 1873 the Boston and Maine was opened direct to Portland. The main line from Boston to Portland is 115 miles long; and in addition 83 miles of branches and leased lines are operated. The main line passes through a thickly settled portion of New England, including 42 cities, towns, and villages, many of them devoted to manufacturing interests. The road does a large White-mountain business in summer, by its connections at Lake Winnepesaukee and Portland. James T. Furber is the general superintendent of the line. [See *Railroads.*]

Boston and Providence Station and Line. — The passenger-station of the Boston and Providence Railroad, on Columbus Avenue, a few steps from

Park Square, is one of the finest and most beautiful, in design and architecture, in the country. Indeed, it is one of the "show buildings" of the Back-bay district, on the outer edge of which it stands. It is, moreover, one of the most convenient in its arrangement, and comfortable in its appointments. It is also the longest passenger-station in the world, measuring 850 feet from end to end. The portion assigned to the accommodation of passengers, the "head-house," contains large and well-equipped waiting-rooms, dining, reading, billiard, and smoking rooms, a barber-shop, and washrooms, all finely finished, and furnished on a superior scale. An index of stations and distances, with maps of the country passed through by the road and its connections, is painted upon the walls of the passenger-rooms. On the second floor are the offices of the company, which are approached from a gallery running around the grand and lofty central hall, one of the finest and most effective features of the building, out of which open the waiting-rooms and other apartments described above, with the train-house at its farther end. The train-house is 600 feet long, and 130 feet wide. Its great iron trusses cover five tracks and three platforms. The entrance of this building forms a fine feature of the façade. The lofty and finely proportioned tower at the Columbus-avenue corner has a large illuminated clock, which can be seen at a considerable distance. The Boston and Providence line was the second opened from Boston; and it to-day maintains the distinction which it has long enjoyed, of being one of the most completely appointed railroads in the country. The road proper, from Boston to Providence, is 44 miles; and the branches and leased lines are 23½ miles in length. The road runs many trains daily, with ease and safety, almost invariably making perfect time. The Shore-line express-train to New York, which leaves Boston at 1 P.M., arrives at Providence with remarkable regularity, at precisely 2 P. M. The 6.30 P. M. express-train carries large numbers of passengers to Stonington, where they take the famous Stonington Line of Sound steamers for New York. The Boston and Providence is an important part of the all-rail "Shore-line route" to New York, *via* Providence, New London, and New Haven; the terminal stations being the two finest in the country. The president of the Boston and Providence is Henry A. Whitney, and the superintendent Albert A. Folsom. The cost of the station in this city was $800,000. It stands on historic ground, or near it; for from this point the British soldiers embarked for their raid on Lexington and Concord. [See *Railroads*.]

Boston Base-Ball Club. — See Base-Ball Club (The Boston).

Boston Benefit Society. — Established in 1839. Helps members in case of sickness, and their heirs in case of death. It gives $5 per week for 13 weeks in one year to sick members, and heirs of members dying receive $100. Members must have paid $11 before receiving benefits. Initiation-fee is $5, and assessment 50 cents a month.

Boston Boys and General Gage. — The story of the Boston boys, and their spirited interview with Gen. Gage, in the stirring early Revolution days, to whom they complained of the British soldiers for destroying their coast on the Common, and declared that they would bear it no longer, is familiar to every Boston schoolboy; and the supposed unquestioned historic incident has been embalmed in song and story, and also made the subject of a large painting by Henry Bacon, a widely known Boston artist resident in Paris, which is hung in the parlors of the Merchants' Association on Bedford Street [see *Merchants' Association*]. Thus runs the legend: "In Boston the troops made themselves still more unpopular. There was soon a quarrel between them and the boys, for the soldiers used to beat down the snow-hills that the boys had heaped up on the Common. After appealing in vain to the captain, the boys finally went to Gov. Gage, and complained. 'What!' he said, 'have your fathers been teaching you rebellion, and sent you here to exhibit it?' — 'Nobody sent us, sir,' said one of the boys. 'We have never injured nor insulted your troops; but they have trodden down our snow-hills, and broken the ice on our skating-ground. We complained; and they called us young rebels, and told us to help ourselves if we could. We told the captains of this, and they laughed at us. Yesterday our works were destroyed the third time, and we will bear it no longer.' The governor said with surprise to one of his officers, 'The very children here draw in a love of liberty with the air they breathe. — You may go, my brave boys; and be assured, if my troops trouble you again, they shall be punished.'" [From Higginson's "Young Folks' History of the United States."] So much for the story. The cold facts, as discovered by a closer examination of the history of those days, are as follows: "The coast was not on the Common; it was not destroyed by the British soldiers; the boys did not call on Gen. Gage at the Province House; and he did not know of the matter until told of it, after all was over, by the officer on whom they did call. Rev. Dr. Hale, who, at the dinner of the Latin-school Association in 1877, first pointed out the inaccuracy of the picture, told the story as it had been told to him thirty years before by one of the boys. The coast was from near the corner of Beacon and Somerset Streets, down the hill to the foot of School Street. The boys of the Latin School used to bring their sleds to school, and after school coast down the street. In a house opposite the school, near the present site of the City Hall, lived the British general, Haldimand, the colonel of Gage's own regiment. His servant spread ashes on the coast; and the boys of the Latin School appointed a committee from the first class to see the general, and complain of the servant. He received them kindly; said he had trouble enough with the Boston men, and would not have any with the boys; and sent a servant out to brush off the coast. Afterwards he mentioned the visit to Gen. Gage; who made in reply a remark sufficiently resembling that which he is reported to have made to the boys, to render it possible that it was the foundation of the common tale." [From the "Latin-school Register," and now accepted as the correct version.]

Boston Children's-Aid Society. — Incorporated 1865. Rescues vagrant, destitute, and exposed children of tender age from moral ruin; cares for them at its "Home for Boys at Pine Farm," West Newton; and good homes in private families are eventually found for them. At the farm there are generally about 30 boys, from ten to thirteen years of age. They are taught the common-school branches, farming, printing, etc. Girls are placed in private homes; and, when necessary, board is paid for them from the Shaw Fund for Girls. There is a general agent of the society, widely known as "Uncle" Rufus R. Cook, who gives bail in city courts for boys who are most in need, and who he thinks will be most benefited by the reformatory influences of the Farm, or can be improved, under supervision, in their own homes. He has an assistant, Miss S. P. Burnham, who visits children in the city jail daily, loans them books, and acquaints herself with their history, homes, and families. She also visits children at their homes, after their discharge from jail. Application for boys is to be made to the general agent, at 36 Woodbine Street; and for girls, to Miss Lawrence, care of A. A. Lawrence, Boston. Visitors at the Farm are always welcome.

Boston Children's-Friend Society. — Established 1833; incorporated 1834. Provides for the support of indigent children who are either fully surrendered to it, or received as temporary boarders. Common-school branches are taught them, and the girls are taught to sew. Some of the children are adopted; others are indentured, when about the age of 14, in proper families, but remain under the guardianship of the society until they attain majority; and others remain in the institution until they are 18. The home is at No. 48 Rutland Street, and provides for 70 children. The society originated in the personal labors of a Mrs. Burns, a woman of moderate means, who for a long time received, in her own modest home at the North End, a number of poor children, and cared for them.

Boston (formerly Banks) Club. — See Political Clubs.

Boston Cooking-School. — See Cooking-School.

Boston College, on Harrison Avenue, next adjoining the Church of the Immaculate Conception. It is a Catholic college, and was founded in 1860 by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, and is conducted by them. Its dedication occurred on Sept. 17, 1860. In 1863 it was incorporated with power "to confer such degrees as are usually conferred by colleges in the Commonwealth, except medical degrees." The value of its buildings and grounds is estimated at about $200,000. The college course is long and thorough, and classical studies occupy a prominent place in it. The corps of professors numbers 16, and there are other instructors. The number of students of late years has averaged 150, and steadily increases. The Rev. Robert Fulton, S. J., was long its president. The Rev. Jeremiah O'Connor, S.J., succeeded him in 1881, when Father Fulton assumed the charge of a college in Georgetown, D.C. The students have several societies. The "Sodality of the Immaculate Conception," under the patronage of St. Stanislaus Kostka, is intended as a means to incite the students to greater piety, "and especially to devotion to the Blessed Virgin." The "Sodality of the Holy Angels" has for its object the fostering of piety among the younger students. The "Society of St. Cecilia" supplies the music at the daily mass, and gives its aid when needed at celebrations, either of the college or of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. There is also a debating society, and the "Boston College Battalion." The institution holds a leading position among those of its class.

Boston Conservatory of Music. — No. 154 Tremont Street. Established in 1867, this has been one of the most successful of the systematically conducted and thorough schools of the country. The director is Julius Eichberg, one of the highest rank of musicians, who, before he came to this country, was a pupil of Rietz, and afterward a professor of violin-playing in the Conservatoire of Geneva; and during his long residence in Boston has held a foremost position as a violinist, a teacher, and a composer. For seven years he was director of music in the Boston Museum; and since 1867 he has been superintendent of music in the Boston Public Schools, a position created for him. While at the Museum he became known as the first composer in America of English operas; his "Doctor of Alcantara," composed in 1862, was the most popular of his several compositions of this class. The teaching of the conservatory is by classes, which are never allowed to be large in number. Instruction is given in all the practical and theoretical branches of music, but the most noteworthy work is that done in the teaching of the violin. It is the testimony of Mr. Louis C. Elson, in his elaborate article on "Musical

Boston," published in the summer of 1882 in "Music and the Drama," that Mr. Eichberg has formed more artists than any violinist in the country, and that many of his pupils are among the best of America's concert and orchestral performers. The violin school of the conservatory is large; and among the pupils are many ladies and young girls, who are coming to study the violin as an accomplishment almost as necessary to a "finished" musical education as the piano. Chamber-concerts are at intervals provided for the benefit of the pupils of the conservatory.

Boston Deaf-Mute Society. — Established in 1877. Gives pecuniary relief to the deserving and needy deaf-mutes; though its primary objects are to furnish religious instruction, and promote the social and intellectual interests of these unfortunates. Its headquarters are in Boylston Hall.

Boston Dispensary. — See Dispensaries.

Boston Fatherless and Widows' Society. — Assists poor widows and fatherless children, as its name implies. The character of each recipient is investigated with patient care, and monthly visits are made. The relief is distributed by a board of twelve ladies. The beneficiaries are mostly those who shrink from publicity; and to help this class, especially persons who have been removed from competence to poverty, the society was organized. About $10,000 are distributed annually to about 400 persons. The office of the treasurer, Charles J. Nazro, is at 54 Kilby Street; and the address of the secretary, Miss Cornelia L. Warren, is 67 Mount-Vernon Street.

Boston Female Asylum. — Established 1800; incorporated 1803. Receives destitute girls between three and ten, preference being given to orphans, though others are sometimes admitted; teaches them common-school branches, sewing, and domestic service; places them in families by indenture until 18, a few being always retained during their minority to serve in the asylum. Full surrender of a child is required on admission; but a child may be returned, or otherwise provided for, within three months, if discovered to be an improper subject. No child under 12 placed out, except by adoption, when consent of the guardian must be obtained. The asylum is at No. 1008 Washington Street. Public admitted Thursdays. [See *Asylums and Homes.*]

Boston Flower and Fruit Missions. — See Flower and Fruit Missions.

Boston Highlands. — See Roxbury District.

Boston Industrial Temporary Home. — Established 1874; incorporated 1877. Affords temporary lodging, and furnishes food, to worthy and destitute persons of both sexes, who are willing to work, and comply with the rules of the institution. Kindling-wood is prepared, sold, and delivered; coal sold by the basket or ton; laundry-work, machine-stitching, and plain sewing done; male and female help furnished for work outside the Home by the day or hour, and permanent situations sometimes filled. Entertainments are furnished for the inmates; and they are encouraged to habits of industry, frugality, and temperance. Tickets sold to the public, 8 for $1.00, to be given to those soliciting alms; each entitles the bearer to meals and lodgings in payment for work. The Home is at No. 17 Davis Street, corner of Harrison Avenue. About 20,000 persons are annually helped, at an expenditure of about $8,000.

Boston Library (The). — No. 18 Boylston Place, in the rooms of the Boston Library Society. This is a proprietary library, one of the oldest in the city, and now numbers 25,000 volumes. It was incorporated as early as 1794. The society owns property valued at $33,812.75; of which $21,500 is in real estate, and the remainder stocks and bonds. The number of shareholders in the society was, in 1882, 107. The library is a very valuable one, and of practical service to those who enjoy its use. The officers of the society for 1882-83 are Thomas C. Amory, president; D. W. Salisbury, treasurer; Lemuel Shaw, secretary; Messrs. Amory, Henry G. Denny, Dwight Foster, Charles D. Homans, Henry P. Kidder, Francis Minot, Francis H. Peabody, Oliver W. Peabody, George O. Shattuck, and H. W. Williams, trustees.

Boston Light stands at the entrance of Boston Harbor, on the Little Brewster Island, so named after the family of William Brewster, the ruling elder of the First Church of New Plymouth. It is a second-class revolving white light, visible 16 miles at sea. The light was first established in 1715, improved from time to time, and in 1776 was destroyed by the British ships as they passed out of the harbor after the evacuation of the town. The present lighthouse was erected in 1783. It is of stone, and is 98 feet above the sea-level. It has since been several times enlarged and refitted. The tower can be seen a great distance even by day. A heavy fog-horn is also placed here to warn approaching vessels in the foggy weather which often prevails. [See *Harbor*, *The Boston*.]

Boston Lying-in Hospital. — See Lying-in Hospital, Boston.

Boston Marine Society. — Established in 1742; incorporated 1754. For the benefit of present or past masters of vessels, and their families. Relieves unfortunate and aged members of at least two years' standing; and, on the decease of a member, his widow (so long as she remains so), his minor children, and, in extreme cases, older children. Should a member die within two years after joining, leaving a destitute widow or children, whatever moneys he has paid in may be remitted to them, and they have no further claim on the society. Funeral expenses of a member, to the amount of $50, are paid when needed, and trustees grant relief not exceeding $50 in any one case. Entrance-fee, $25; annual assessment, $3; life-members, $10 to $25, according to age. Office, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange.

Boston Masonic Mutual Benefit Association. — Incorporated 1879. Gives as many dollars as there are members to the family of a deceased member, or to a person specially assigned by him. Admission-fee for master-mason under 50, in good standing and health, $3 or more, according to age. Each member assessed $1.10 whenever a death occurs. Headquarters, room No. 30 Masonic Temple, corner Tremont and Boylston Streets.

Boston Massacre. — See Massacre, The Boston.

Boston Memorial Association (The), comprising in its membership many of the foremost citizens of Boston, was organized to supply the want of any corporate body to which bequests and legacies for the improvement and beautifying of the city might be left in trust, and for perpetuating in substantial and enduring form the memorials of distinguished citizens. Its object, as stated in the articles of incorporation, is "the ornamentation of the city of Boston, the care of its memorials, the preservation and improvement of its public grounds, and the erection of works of art within the limits of the city." The projected statue of Theodore Parker [see *Statues and Monuments*] is an illustration of the purposes to which its energies are to be devoted. A sum for this purpose was left in trust to the association by the late ex-Alderman Nash; to which, from time to time, other sums are to be added till the aggregate reaches a sufficient amount, when the monument will be erected. The membership, exclusive of life-members, is limited to 150; and a membership-fee of $5, with annual dues of $5 after the first year, are the terms; while $50 is the fee for a life-member. The first president, chosen Jan. 19, 1880, was Alexander H. Rice, ex-governor of the Commonwealth; and he was succeeded in 1882 by Martin P. Kennard, United-States sub-treasurer in this city [see *Post-office and Sub-Treasury*]. The officers of the organization last chosen, in November, 1882, are: president, M. P. Kennard; vice-presidents, Samuel A. Green, then mayor of Boston, *ex-officio*, James L. Little, Francis Jaques, Charles U. Cotting, and Charles G. Wood; treasurer, Henry H. Edes; secretary, E. D. Barbour; trustees, Frederic W. Lincoln, Alexander H. Rice, Frederick O. Prince, Samuel C. Cobb, and William Gaston, — all ex-mayors of Boston; executive committee, the president and treasurer *ex-officio*, Samuel A. Green, W. P. P. Longfellow, Charles W. Slack, E. H. Clement, W. S. Appleton, Prentiss Cummings, and Thomas C. Amory.

Boston Methodist Book Depository. — See Methodist Book Depository (The Boston).

Boston Methodist Social Union. — See Methodist Social Union (The Boston).

Boston Missionary and Church-Extension Society, etc. — See Missionary and Church-Extension Society of the Methodist-Episcopal Church (The Boston).

Boston Museum. — On Tremont Street, between Court and School Streets. This is the oldest of the existing theatres in the city, its history dating back to 1841. The original Museum occupied the spot, a little to the south of the present building, where the Horticultural Building now stands, and was opened in June, 1841. It was first called "The Boston Museum and Gallery of Fine Arts;" and the performances, which were subordinate to the exhibition of curiosities and paintings, consisted of light musical entertainments. In the old building the celebrated Boston contralto, the late Adelaide Phillips, became first known to the stage in juvenile parts, and as a *danseuse;* and here the first regular dramatic company was established in 1843. The success of the undertaking was so decided, that the present building was erected in 1846, at a cost of nearly a quarter of a million. The opening performance here was given on Nov. 2 of that year. William Warren, the famous veteran comedian, became connected with the Museum in 1847, and made his first acquaintance with the Boston public — which has so long regarded him with pride and affection as its chief favorite — on the 23d of August that year, as *Billy Lackaday* in "Sweethearts and Wives." Mrs. J. R. Vincent, who has long been an established favorite in Boston, and has achieved a long list of successes in leading old-women's parts in the highest comedy, made her first appearance May 10, 1852, and has since been connected with the stock-company. Miss Annie Clarke, now the leading lady, whose reputation is so firmly fixed with Boston audiences, began her career on this stage in 1861; and Charles Barron, the present leading man, first became a member of the company in 1868. The first stage-manager was W. H. Smith. After 16 years' service he was succeeded by E. F. Keach as general manager, who had for many years been the leading man of the company. Mr. Keach managed from 1859 until his death, Jan. 31, 1864; when the sole management was assumed by R. M. Field, who has since conducted the theatre with signal success and exceptional ability. The Museum is owned by Moses Kimball, who established it in 1841. It is a four-story building, presenting a handsome granite front, ornamented with three rows of large gas-jets with heavy globes, which when lighted at night admirably advertise the playhouse. It covers 20,000 square feet of land, extending from Tremont Street through to Court Square, upon which there is an exit. The auditorium has been reconstructed four times, —in 1868, 1872, 1876, and 1880. The last was a most extensive reconstruction, the interior having been practically rebuilt. It is now one of the most elegant theatres in the city in appearance, decoration, and furnishings. Every modern improvement which has proved efficient and advantageous has been introduced, and an improved system of ventilation has been adopted. The latter is peculiar in its arrangement. Fresh air is admitted through 3 inlets, each 3 feet square, into the floor of the auditorium, where it is cooled in summer by passing over ice, and warmed in winter by passing over steam-radiators. Thence it passes through many minute orifices, so as to prevent any perceptible currents of air being felt by the audience. The vitiated air is removed from the building by means of an exhaust-fan, operated by a powerful gas-engine, through 16 galvanized-iron pipes, 2 feet in diameter, 8 of them leading from under the balconies, and 8 from the colonnade under the main ceiling of the auditorium. The ceiling over the second balcony also has 5 ventilating registers, each 3 feet in diameter; and there is a ventilating dome over the second-balcony staircase, 8 feet in diameter. The ventilating apparatus is designed to supply 50,000 cubic feet of fresh air per minute to the 1,500 persons whom the auditorium seats; the whole system making a complete change in the air of the house every four minutes. By the latest arrangement of the house, there are orchestra and proscenium chairs, a parquet-circle, a double balcony, and six private boxes. The stage is ample; and the conveniences behind the scenes, including the actors' and actresses' dressing-rooms, are complete. The theatre is built with great care; and the exits and entrances are spacious and convenient, so that the safety of the audiences is assured as well as their comfort and enjoyment. All the partitions are fire-proof; a heavy iron fire-proof curtain separates the stage from the auditorium; and the entire proscenium-wall is built of fire-proof blocks. The finish of the interior is elegant and tasteful; and the decoration of the ceiling and of the curtain-opening and proscenium-arch is especially noticeable for its design and execution. This work is by a Boston artist, I. Gangengigl. For years the Museum proper, with its curiosities, was the leading attraction, and the theatre was called the "lecture-room;" and long after its establishment and recognition as one of the leading playhouses of the city, it was patronized by many people who were not in the habit of attending theatres or theatrical performances generally. The noble hall through which the visitor now entering by the southern entrance, nearest to School Street, passes on his way to the auditorium, was long known as the "Grand Hall of Cabinets;" and its statuary, paintings, and glass cases of curiosities from all parts of the world, used to be the wonder and delight of throngs of sight-seers. In the highest gallery was the famous collection of wax figures, single and in groups, which used to strike terror to the hearts of the younger spectators, and were realistic to the highest degree. For years the "Feejee Mermaid," alluded to by P. T. Barnum in his Autobiography, was here exhibited, and thousands of other curious things. The collection of paintings, which is still maintained, with many of the most valuable curiosities, includes Sully's "Washington crossing the Delaware," and portraits by Copley, Stuart, West, and other painters of earlier days. A noteworthy theatrical event was the celebration at the Boston Museum on Saturday, Oct. 28, 1882, of the 70th year of Mr. Warren, the veteran comedian, and the 50th anniversary of his entrance upon the stage. There were two performances, one in the afternoon, and the other in the evening, attended by the finest of Boston audiences. A feature of the event was the public exhibition of a portrait of Mr. Warren by Frederick P. Vinton, ordered by a number of the admirers of the actor, to be ultimately placed in the Museum of Fine Arts. Mr. Warren also received many gifts, and a "loving cup" from several of his professional friends. [See *Drama in Boston*.]

Boston Natural History Society. — See Natural History Society.

Boston North-End Diet Kitchen. — Established 1874. Gives nourishing food daily to applicants bringing orders from dispensary physicians, and sells diets at cost to those able to purchase them. From 40,000 to 50,000 diets given out annually. Operations limited to the district bounded by the water, Central Wharf, Milk, Washington, Winter, Tremont, Boylston, and Arlington Streets, Commonwealth Avenue, and Parker Street; including the North and West End. Rooms at No. 34 Lynde Street. Open daily from 11 to 1. [See *Diet Kitchen*.]

Boston North-End Mission. — Established 1865; incorporated 1870. Gives relief of all kinds to the worthy poor. Conducts an industrial school for women, teaching sewing, and selling garments made to the pupils for five or ten cents each, or for housework in the mission; a girls' industrial school, also teaching sewing; a nursery and kindergarten school for children of hard-working women, receiving children for the day or permanently, the mothers, unless out of work or ill, paying a small board for them; a reading-room for unemployed men, open daily; and the Mount-Hope home for fallen women, and summer home for children, on Bourne Street, Forest Hills, where laundry-work, sewing, gardening, and domestic service are taught. The headquarters of the Mission are at No. 201 North Street.

Boston Pier is the name formerly given at times to Long Wharf. It was thus described in 1719 by Daniel Neal: "At the bottom of the Bay is a noble Pier, 1800 or 2000 feet long with a Row of Warehouses on the North side for the Use of merchants. The pier runs so far into the Bay that Ships of the greatest Burthen may unload without the Help of Boats or Lighters. From the Head of the Pier you go up the chief street of the Town, at the upper end of which is the Town House or Exchange [the present Old State House] a fine piece of Building containing beside the Walk for the Merchants, the Council Chamber, the House of Commons, and another spacious Room for the Sessions of the Court of Justice." This description of the pier held good until a large part of the dock was filled over 25 years ago, and the present State-street block of granite buildings was built in the place where ships formerly lay. [See *Wharves*.]

Boston Pilots' Relief Association. — No. 41 Lewis Wharf. Incorporated in 1866, to help destitute members and their families. The members are acting pilots of this port. The admission-fee is $25, and there is a quarterly assessment of $1. Help is extended at the discretion of a committee of relief; and a condition is, that the recipient must be temperate.

Boston Police Relief Association. — Headquarters, Charity Building, Chardon Street. Established in 1871, and incorporated in 1876. During sickness of a member, $1 a day is paid for not over 180 consecutive days; $1,000 on the death of a member (provided he has been connected with the association and the force at least five years, unless he has been retired after slighter service in consequence of injuries received during the discharge of duty), to such person or persons as he designates previous to his death, and $100 to a member on the death of his wife. Police-officers of good moral character, and able to do active police-duty, are eligible to membership. The admission-fee is $10, and there is a semi-annual assessment of $3. A chief source of revenue is an annual police-ball. There are visiting committees of three for each station, and the work of relief is thoroughly organized. About 150 are aided annually. [See *Police-Service.*]

Boston Port and Seamen's-Aid Society. — Headquarters, Mariners' House, No. 11 North Square. Incorporated in 1867. It aims to improve the general condition of seamen and their families, aid the deserving poor among them, promote the education of the children of sailors, and relieve the sick and disabled. It also helps needy sailors, giving them board and clothing, assists them to voyages, and maintains the Mariners' House as a free home to the shipwrecked and distressed [see *Mariners' House*]; a sailors' coffee and free reading rooms in Cockerel Hall, No. 287 Hanover Street; and the Bethel Chapel, opposite the Mariners' House. Rev. Dr. S. K. Lothrop is president of the society.

Boston Port-Bill. — See Port-Bill.

Boston Post-Office Mutual Relief Association. — Headquarters, Post-office. Incorporated in 1878. Aids members in case of sickness, accident, or other temporary disability necessitating absence from duty beyond 30 days, by paying each one so afflicted $2 per week, not exceeding ten weeks in any one sickness, etc., and 20 weeks in any one year. A death-benefit of $2 from each member is paid to the heirs of a deceased member. Employees of the Post-office only are eligible to membership. The admission-fee is $1; assessments 25c. per month, and $2 at the death of any member. A committee of visitation investigates cases for relief.

Boston Provident Association. — Central office, Charity Building, Chardon Street. Established in 1851; incorporated in 1854. Extends temporary aid of various kinds to the deserving poor all over the city proper, and South and East Boston, through a general agent and sectional visitors. It also performs some such work as is undertaken by the Associated Charities [see *Associated Charities*], in seeking to direct the unfortunate and dependent directly to the societies and charitable organizations, to meet special wants, and afford specific relief. Orders for food, fuel, shoes, clothing, bedding, and furniture are given at the general office, at the Charity Building, to those who are found or believed to be deserving, and in actual need; orders for such goods are also given by the sectional visitors at the homes of the poor; rent is paid when payment is necessary to save a family from being ejected; transportation is sometimes paid by the general agent; laborers are furnished with employment at the Provident Wood-yard on Broadway-extension Bridge, South Boston, from which the wood prepared for kindlings and firewood is sold; sewing is given to women, in special cases designated by private individuals who furnish the money, and the clothing made by them is distributed through the association. The association gives seasonable advice; seeks to promote frequent intercourse with the poor, to suppress street-beggary, and to give every assistance to those who try to help themselves. It aids about 5,000 families annually, expending about $20,000. Charles R. Codman is president of the society, and Edward Frothingham is general agent. An annual payment of $1 or more constitutes membership.

Boston Public Latin School. — See Latin School.

Boston Public Latin School for Girls. — See Latin School for Girls.

Boston Public Schools. — See Public Schools.

Boston, Revere-Beach, and Lynn Railroad. — This is a breezy little road, narrow-gauge, running from East Boston to Lynn, along the crest of Revere Beach. It is connected with the city proper by a ferry starting from Atlantic Avenue at the foot of High Street. The magnificent beach, more familiarly known to old citizens as Chelsea Beach, is dotted at short intervals with hotels, several of which have gained such reputation, that, during the summer season, thousands are attracted to them daily. The chief of these are at the "Point of Pines," and are of modern build, calculated to afford entertainment for guests in great numbers, on the scale of the great summer-resort for transient excursionists at Nantasket Beach. Trains run hourly on the Revere-beach road; and the cars are attractive and comfortable, especially the summer so-called "observation-cars." The three-feet gauge is admirably adapted for the purposes of the road. The Boston, Winthrop, and Point-Shirley road connects with the main line at Winthrop Junction, and runs thence to the watering-place of Ocean Spray, in the town of Winthrop.

Boston Scientific Society. — See Scientific Society, The Boston.

Boston Seamen's-Friend Society, No. 187 Atlantic Avenue, opposite T Wharf. Incorporated in 1829. A missionary association. It furnishes a chapel and reading-room for sailors, and employs a chaplain, S. S. Nickerson, and an assistant-chaplain, C. W. Woods. The reading-room is made cheerful with plants and birds, and is daily visited by seamen and longshoremen. The chapel is called the Atlantic Bethel, and from its windows the incoming and outgoing ships are seen. Religious services are held in the Bethel every Sunday forenoon and evening. On Sunday afternoons the Boston Reform-Club holds temperance meetings, and on Thursday evenings similar meetings are held by the Franklin Snow Christian Prohibitory Union. Every weekday a noon prayer-meeting is also held in the Bethel, which is attended by merchants and marketmen of the neighborhood as well as seamen.

Boston Sewing-Circle, Charity Building, Chardon Street. Incorporated 1861. An association to furnish cut-out garments to private individuals and societies, by whom they are given to the poor women in their neighborhoods and districts to make, the ladies themselves paying for the sewing. The clothing is distributed among the ladies who cut for the circle. About 10,000 garments are cut out and distributed annually.

Boston Society of Decorative Art. — See Decorative Art, the Boston Society of.

Boston Stone. — Going out of Hanover Street into Marshall Street, one may observe near the ground, a round stone about two feet in diameter, embedded in the wall, and on the stone which supports it, the inscription, "Boston Stone, 1737." This curious object, now an old landmark, was originally a paint-mill, and was imported from England in 1700. It is hollow, and of conical form. For some time after more modern machines had superseded it as a paint-mill, the stone was used as a starting-point for surveyors. It was named, probably, for the famous "London Stone."

Boston Tea-Party. — See "Tea-Party."

Boston Theatre, Washington, near West Street. This is one of the largest and finest theatres in the country. Unlike great theatres abroad, it has no showy exterior, being buried from sight behind the shops on the street, and approached by a long, broad passage-way from the Washington-street opening. Within, it is in every respect imposing and beautiful. The lobbies are spacious, the staircases broad and elegant, and every convenience for the comfort of the audience is abundantly supplied. The auditorium is vast and well proportioned, seating 3,000 persons; and the stage is very large, and fitted with all the modern improvements, so as to be able to present plays on the finest scale when desired. The auditorium is about 90 feet in diameter, and about 54 feet in height. There are three large balconies, known respectively as the dress-circle, the family-circle, and the gallery; and proscenium-boxes on either side of the stage. The stage is 67 feet deep from the curtain, and from the extreme front, or the footlights, is 85 feet. The curtain-opening is about 48 feet in width by 41 in height. Below the stage there is a depth of about 30 feet; and the height from the stage to the fly-floor is 66 feet. From the parquet lobby are convenient rooms, the conspicuous feature being the "grand promenade saloon," an apartment 46 by 26 feet in dimensions, and 26 feet high, for the use of the audiences between the acts. It is, however, not generally used by audiences nowadays, though its doors always stand invitingly open. The stairway leading to the dress-circle lobby is built of solid oak, and separates, on a broad landing, into two branches, each 9 feet in width. It is a remarkably graceful piece of workmanship, and adds greatly to the general effect of this part of the building. There is a rear entrance to the theatre on Mason Street, which is used mostly by patrons coming to and leaving the theatre in carriages. On Mason Street is also the stage-door. The green-room is on a level with the stage, and is a very attractive apartment 34 by 18 feet in dimensions. Adjoining it, and on the floor above, on either side of the stage, are "star" and other dressing-rooms, the manager's, and property rooms; and the stage-wardrobe room and property storeroom are on an upper floor. Below the stage is the usual apartment for the orchestra, dressing-rooms for supernumeraries, and a great variety of stage and other machinery. The walls separating the stage from the auditorium are of brick, and the curtain-opening is provided with a safety-screen of iron network, the machinery for the dropping of which is so arranged that it can be operated from either side of the curtain-wall. The "Boston" was built in 1854 by a stock-company. It opened on the 11th of September of that year, under the management of the late Thomas Barry. Wyzeman Marshall succeeded Mr Barry as manager; and for some time the management was in the hands of Junius Brutus Booth. In time the ownership of the theatre passed out of the hands of the company establishing it, and was largely acquired by Messrs. Thayer and Tompkins. After the death of Mr. Thayer, Mr. Tompkins associated with himself Mr. Hill, who had been a prominent stockholder; and they have since continued as proprietors. The present general manager is Eugene Tompkins, son of the leading proprietor. The most famous actors and singers of the last 25 or 30 years have appeared on the Boston's stage. It is a favorite theatre with "stars," and can always furnish a satisfactory supporting company of its own. Some of the most elaborate spectacular plays have been presented here, with superior and elaborate stage-effects; and it is admirably equipped for the grand opera, one or more seasons being given each year by the great companies in the country. This theatre has also long been a favorite place for the giving of grand balls, and the scene when the auditorium is floored over for this purpose is very brilliant and beautiful. Here were given those memorable balls in honor of the Prince of Wales, of the Russian Prince Alexis, and that in aid of the Sanitary Commission during the war. The Boston-Theatre management usually maintains one or more large companies "on the road;" presenting in all the large cities of the country noteworthy productions which have, as a general thing, been first brought out on its own boards here. [See *Drama in Boston.*]

Boston Title Company (The), incorporated under the general laws of the State in 1881, is making a complete record of every piece of property in the city, with an abstract showing the various hands through which the property has passed during the last 50 years, and its present ownership. It is expected that the work will be completed in 1883. In a commodious fire-proof building off Dartmouth Street, a large force of clerks is engaged in transcribing into volumes the preliminary labors of other clerks at the Registry of Deeds, which reach the former in the form of slips, containing a perfect description of each piece of real estate, with a memorandum of incumbrances and other information required by conveyancers in the examination of titles. The starting-point in the enterprise was the preparation of plans of all the estates in the city, so arranged in blocks that the history of any one of them can readily be traced from a sufficiently remote time to its present ownership, so as to leave no question as to the person in whom the title rests. A single estate is subjected to the examination of seven different persons before it is finally recorded in the books; and the system of checks is such that any inaccuracy must be discovered. The company is responsible for any defect in a title taken from its books, and guarantees to indemnify the purchaser to the extent of the valuation which was placed on the property at the time the fee for the examination and the record was paid; the rates charged being graduated according to valuation. Dwight Foster is president of the company.

Boston Training-school for Nurses. — See Training-schools for Nurses.

Boston University. — This institution for the liberal education of both sexes was incorporated in 1869; and its development has been surprisingly rapid. The first to suggest its establishment was the late Lee Claflin, father of the Hon. William Claflin, ex-governor of the State, and for several terms representative in Congress from the eighth district of Massachusetts. Lee Claflin, Jacob Sleeper, and Isaac Rich were the original corporators in the Act of 1869, giving the necessary authority for the founding of the institution. The departments in its organization were classified as follows: (1) the Preparatory Departments; (2) the Colleges; (3) the Professional Schools; (4) the School of all Sciences. The board of government was vested in trustees, consisting of the president, *ex officio*, and five classes of trustees, each elected for a term of five years; a university council, consisting of the president, and deans of the departments, was provided for; and a university senate, composed of the council, with the regular professors, was made the governing faculty of the School of all Sciences. In 1871 the trustees of the Boston Theological Seminary, by an enabling Act from the Legislature, conveyed that school to the trustees of the university, together with all the property and trusts belonging to it; the same year the College of Music and the School of Law were established; and in the autumn of 1873 the College of Liberal Arts, the School of Oratory, and the School of Medicine were opened. The College of Agriculture is represented by the Massachusetts Agricultural College, organized in 1867, and located at Amherst, this State, and of which Paul A. Chadbourne, formerly president of Williams College, is president; and a School of Fine Arts is projected, to be established as soon as practicable. In January, 1882, the university came into possession of a large bequest from the estate of the late Isaac Rich, one of its founders as stated above, who died on the 2d of January, 1872. By his will he left his entire estate to the university, after the payment of certain other bequests and claims, but provided that the property should not pass to the university for a period of ten years. As appraised at the time, the estate was valued at over $1,700,000; and the other bequests and claims, the payment of which was provided for in the will, amounted to about $700,000. The property consisted mostly of real estate in city business blocks, and securities. The former was seriously affected by the great fire of 1872 [see *Great Fire of 1872, The*]; and the latter were depreciated in value by the long-continued business depression of 1876–78. The trustees in charge of the property, however, so carefully managed it, and so improved the real estate, that they were enabled to pay over to the university, upon the expiration of the allotted period, about $800,000, which, together with the assets of the institution at the time, makes a fund in its favor of over $1,000,000. This amount is to be employed in increasing the facilities already afforded for the liberal education of those who avail themselves of its privileges. Soon after the reception of the Rich bequest, the trustees of the university established in the academic department, or College of Liberal Arts, 64 free scholarships, to be known as "The Isaac Rich Scholarships," for the benefit of deserving and needy students, and divided equally between the sexes. The university council is at present composed of the following: William F. Warren, S.T.D., LL.D., president and registrar; James E. Latimer, S.T.D., dean of the School of Theology; Edmund H. Bennett, LL.D., dean of the School of Law; I. Tisdale Talbot, M.D., dean of the School of Medicine; J. W. Lindsay, S.T.D., dean of the College of Liberal Arts; Eben Tourjée, Mus. D., dean of the College of Music; Paul A. Chadbourne, LL.D., president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The senate and other officers of instruction and government comprise a list of nearly one hundred representative men. No honorary degrees are conferred by the university. Below are sketches of the different colleges and schools comprising the university.

THE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY. — This was projected in 1839, and opened in 1847. The regular course is for three years, and embraces exegetical, historical, systematic, and practical theology. Frequent lectures on these subjects are given, with a regular weekly missionary lecture by the professor of systematic theology. During the course, opportunity for home missionary labor in connection with the Boston City Missionary Society [see *City Missionary Society*] is afforded. A select course of reading is required; courses in German and Spanish are provided for students preparing for labor among the peoples speaking these languages; and extra courses in Arabic, Syriac, Talmudic Hebrew, and Samaritan, for those who desire to study them. Instruction in music and vocal culture, and a course of medical lectures, are also provided for those preparing for missionary service. The students have the use of books from the school library, which contains about 5,000 volumes, the State Library of over 30,000 volumes [see *State Library*], the Boston Public Library of 400,000 volumes [see *Public Library, Boston*], and the General Theological Library [see *General Theological Library*]. The Egyptological collection of antiquities, and the missionary cabinet of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions [see *American Board*, etc.], are also accessible to students of this school. Exercises in extempore speaking and debate are provided weekly; and opportunities for practice in ministerial labor are afforded in supplying vacant pulpits in the neighborhood, and in pursuing the calls of the city missions. The annual charges for tuition are $50, expenses $10. Pecuniary aid is extended when required in the shape of a remittance of the tuition-fee, loans from different educational societies or the school-loan fund, and scholarships established by friends of the school. Graduates who have taken their first degree in arts are eligible to the degree of bachelor of divinity. The school is located at No. 36 Bromfield Street.

THE COLLEGE OF MUSIC. — Organized in 1872, and designed to furnish advantages for general musical culture, and to fit students for responsible positions as teachers. Candidates for admission are required to pass a satisfactory examination in the department they may desire to enter. The regular courses include one for vocalists, one for pianists, one for organists, and one for orchestral performers. All these include the study of musical theory, and the history and æsthetics of music. Lectures and concerts are given at various times, the students performing whenever appointed. Students have free access to the Boston Public Library, and the special musical library of the dean. The musical course usually occupies about three years, at the end of which the university diploma is awarded to graduates. The college year is divided into two terms of 20 weeks each. The charges for tuition for pianoforte, organ, or voice, including composition and lectures, are, in class of four, $150 per year; class of three, $200; class of two, $300. Private tuition and special courses at special rates. The college was long located at Music Hall, but in 1882 removed to spacious quarters in the building formerly occupied as the St. James Hotel. [See *New-England Conservatory of Music*.]

THE SCHOOL OF LAW. — Organized in 1872. The method of instruction includes the regular oral text-book exposition and recitation, free and written lectures, reviews, examinations, exercises in draughting contracts, conveyances, pleadings, indictments, and other legal papers, the criticism of briefs, and arguments in moot-courts, courses of reading, etc. Lectures and practical instruction in elocution and forensic oratory are also given throughout the course. The course is for three years, and the final examinations cover all the required and two-thirds of all the elective work. A "court of the university," or moot-court, is established, in which suits are commenced in law and equity, and conducted through all their stages to a final hearing and decision on questions of law, and are carried up by exceptions, appeal, writ of error, etc. It has a clerk, seal, docket, crier, sheriff, etc., and is presided over weekly by some member of the faculty. Students enjoy facilities for observing the organization and working of courts, progress of notable cases, arguments of eminent counsel, rulings of judges, processes of decision, exception, appeal, etc., in the regular courts in the immediate neighborhood of the school; and the University-Law, the State, and the Public Libraries are accessible to them. The degree of bachelor of laws is conferred upon all graduates. The charges for instruction for the three-years' course are $250; special rates being made to special students desiring only part of the course. The school is located at No. 36 Bromfield Street.

THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS. — Organized in 1873. It provides thorough and systematic instruction in all those branches of literature, philosophy, and science, known as the liberal arts. The course covers a period of four years: for the freshman year are included Latin, Greek, German, ancient history, algebra, trigonometry, elocution, English composition (all required;) for the sophomore year, Latin, Greek, rhetoric, English literature, physics, elocution, and composition (all required), analytics, French, German, history (elective); junior year, psychology, logic, ethics, elocution, and composition (all required), biology, calculus, chemistry, French, German, Greek, Latin, Spanish, Italian, zoölogy, physiology, geology, Roman law (elective); and senior year, theistic philosophy, evidences of Christianity, elocution, and composition (all required), astronomy, calculus, chemistry, English literature, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Latin, Sanscrit, Spanish, Italian, Anglo-Saxon, United-States Constitution, metaphysics, political economy, zoölogy, botany, geology, international law, Roman law (elective). In a number of branches the instruction is supplemented by lectures. Two examinations are held, a preliminary and final one, each covering one-half the requirements for admission; and these requirements include Latin, Greek, mathematics, English composition, French, modern and ancient history, geography, and physics. The degree of bachelor of arts is conferred upon all graduates. Students of the college enjoy free of charge the use of books in the Boston Public Library, and admission to other special libraries and reading-rooms on payment of a small fee; and access to the several museums and collections of the different societies in the city. Several literary and debating societies are organized among the students. The college exercises are so arranged that students residing in any of the neighboring cities and towns may conveniently attend. All are required to be present at regular morning devotions, conducted by members of the faculty. From 15 to 17 recitations are required weekly from regular students. The expense of tuition is $100, with $10 for incidental expenses. It is stated officially, in the college Year-book, that students who are able to live at home can procure their entire college course of four years for $500. The Massachusetts Society for the University Education of Women [see *University Education of Women*] maintains a number of free scholarships in the college; and students preparing for the Christian ministry can usually receive aid from education societies of their respective denominations, amounting to $100 or more per annum. The college year consists of three terms and three vacations. Of the total number of students in the College of Liberal Arts, in 1882, one-third were young women. The college is located in Sleeper Hall on Somerset Street.

THE SCHOOL OF ORATORY. — Organized in 1873 by the late Professor Lewis B. Monroe. After a successful existence of four years, it was terminated by the unexpected death of its originator and patron. It is, however, to be continued on a higher plane of requirement in the School of All Sciences.

THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE. — Organized in 1873. Its course is for three years. The departments of instruction embrace clinical medicine, materia medica, pathology, therapeutics, surgery, obstetrics, female diseases, ophthalmology, physiology, anatomy, and chemistry. Special lecture-courses are furnished upon various subjects. Surgical operations performed in the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital [see *Homœopathic Hospital*] are open to the class as witnesses, and male students are allowed to be present at the surgical operations performed at the Boston City Hospital [see *City Hospital*]. A museum connected with the school contains many fine preparations in wax, besides anatomical, pathological, and physiological specimens, and a valuable histological and microscopical cabinet. In 1874, by Act of the Massachusetts Legislature, the New-England Female Medical College was united with this school. The tuition-fee for the full three-years' course is $250. The school-building is on East Concord Street, adjoining the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital. It contains three ample lecture-rooms, including an amphitheatre capable of seating 300 students, laboratories, a large dissecting-room, museum, library, cloak and dressing rooms for the students of both sexes.

THE SCHOOL OF ALL SCIENCES. — Organized in 1874, and open to graduates only. It is designed, first, for the benefit of bachelors of arts, philosophy, or science, of whatsoever college, who may desire to receive post-graduate instruction; and, secondly, to meet the wants of graduates in law, theology, medicine, or other professional courses, who may wish to supplement their studies with higher education. Being a department for elective post-graduate study only, it presents no strictly prescribed courses. Its aim is to provide thorough instruction in all cultivated languages, natural and mathematical sciences, theological, legal, and mental studies, the fine arts, branches of special historical study, etc. Members of the School of All Sciences who are bachelors of arts can pursue approved courses of study in the National University of Athens without expense for tuition; and, on returning and passing a satisfactory examination, receive their appropriate degree precisely as if they had remained in residence. Such students can also pursue approved studies in the Royal University at Rome; and, on returning, receive their appropriate degree, passing the examination satisfactorily. Degrees of doctor of science, doctor of philosophy, doctor of music, doctor of civil law, master of arts, and master of laws, are conferred.

THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, represented by the Massachusetts Agricultural College. This was organized in 1867. It is provided with new and excellent buildings, and is situated on a farm of 400 acres in the fertile valley of the Connecticut. Candidates are examined in English grammar, geography, arithmetic, algebra, and United-States history. The course occupies four years. Instruction is given chiefly by lectures and practical exercises, and includes botany, horticulture, agriculture, chemistry, geology, veterinary science, zoölogy, mathematics, physics, civil engineering, military science with drill exercises, English, French, German, mental, moral, and social science. Graduates receive the degree of bachelor of science. The annual expenses of tuition, including books, are from $200 to $350.

The headquarters and business offices of the University are on Somerset Street, near Beacon, in a building of its own, completed in the winter of 1882. It stands on the site of the old Somerset-street Church. It is built of pressed brick and terra-cotta. The style is a freely treated Renaissance. A part of the windows have the transom lights glazed with quarry-glass; and other sashes are filled in with cathedral-glass in delicate tints, in small squares. The transom-light over the front doorway is of quarry-glass in quiet colors, forming the monograms "B. U." (Boston University) and "J. S." (Jacob Sleeper) on either side of a central wreath of laurel. The entrance-doors are of oak. On the street-floor are the offices of the registrar and treasurer, a "young men's study," and the "university chapel." A private entrance for women students at the left of the front opens into a corridor extending the whole depth of the building to the women's gymnasium, dressing-rooms, and parlor and study. On the second floor are the rooms of the president and dean, a large room for mineralogical and other collections, and a parlor for the meetings of the corporation. A wide, well-lighted corridor, leading to the rear of the building, gives access on either side to class-rooms and the professors' waiting-room and lavatory. At the rear is a door opening from the corridor into the "ladies' study," a room of ample proportion and height. A brick fireplace of generous width is built the whole height of the room, ornamented with moulded brick, inscribed terra-cotta panels, and Chelsea tiles. A niche above the fireplace contains a cast of Minerva. At either side of the chimney is a deep oaken settle. The ends of the room are semicircular in plan, and have wide upholstered seats of corresponding shape. The side of the room opposite to the fireplace has a carved oak bookcase for the reference-library, with desks and writing-appliances extending its whole length; while high above is a triplet window, glazed with antique quarry-work, cut crystals, and opalescent glass. These windows make a beautiful bit of color set into the deep terra-cotta colored walls. A polished hard-wood floor, Turkey rugs, and large leather-covered library-tables, complete the fittings of this room. The third-story front range of rooms, on Somerset Street, comprises two large class-rooms, and an office for the dean of the School of Theology. At the rear is a large hall for general exercises and public occasions. A small gallery for musicians is opposite the platform. In the fourth story the front range affords two class-rooms, and the quarters assigned to the janitor. In the basement a large room has been finished for the young men's gymnasium, lavatory, toilet, dressing-boxes, etc. Both the gymnasiums have been fitted up by Dr. D. A. Sargent, director of the Hemenway gymnasium of Harvard College. In constructing the building, every effort has been made to render it as thoroughly fire-proof as possible. A thorough system of ventilation has also been introduced. The cost of the building, with its furnishings, was $80,000. It is called "Jacob Sleeper Hall," in honor of Jacob Sleeper, one of the three founders of the university, as stated above.

Boston Widow and Orphan Association. — No. 3 Tremont Row. Established 1872; incorporated in 1876. A Catholic benefit organization. Aids sick members by giving each of them $5 per week for not more than 13 weeks; and $50 is allowed each for burial. Members during sickness are visited twice a week by members of the visiting committee. Candidates for membership must be fron 18 to 40 years of age. The admission-fee is $2, and assessments 50 cents per month.

Bostonian Society (The). — Incorporated December, 1881, "to promote the study of the history of Boston, and the preservation of its antiquities." Its purpose is to collect and preserve valuable memorials of the history of the city; and to prevent, as far as possible, the reckless destruction of monuments of the past, for whose preservation good reason can be shown. That portion of the Old State House [see *Old State House*] reserved by the action of the City Council in 1881, providing for its restoration, has been committed to the custody of this society. It consists of the ancient Council Chamber and Legislative Hall, which it holds under a ten-years' lease. The immediate task set before itself by the new corporation is properly to regulate and provide for the admission of the public to these memorial halls, and the gradual establishment therein of an historical museum peculiarly Bostonian in its character; which work is slowly progressing. The admission-fee to the association is fixed at $5, and the subsequent annual assessment at the same sum. The Antiquarian Club, established in 1879 for a somewhat similar purpose, — the preservation of historical records, — dissolved as a distinct organization on the formation of the Bostonian Society, and merged itself into that. The president of the Bostonian is Curtis Guild; Samuel M. Quincy, No. 16 Pemberton Square, is clerk; and there is a board of seven directors. The society has now about 300 members, an illustrious list, including members of Congress, of the State Legislature, and the Governor's Council, railroad-presidents, the most distinguished resident clergymen, eminent authors, and many respected and honored citizens. Already many rare maps, engravings, and papers, relating to the early history of Boston, have come into the possession of the society.

Bowdoin Square, between Court, Bulfinch, Cambridge, Green, and Chardon Streets, on which are the Revere House, the Coolidge House, and the Bowdoin-square Church, was named for Gov. Bowdoin. In its palmy days, before business had taken possession of it, it took rank as an aristocratic quarter. "It was the seat of many elegant old-time estates," says Drake, "with broad acres, gardens, and noble trees." Where the Revere House stands were the grounds and residence of Kirk Boott, a leading merchant of his time, whose son in later years was connected with the great manufacturing enterprises of Lowell. The corner opposite the Revere House used to be the estate of Lieut.-Gov. Armstrong. The two old-fashioned but stately stone houses between the head of Cambridge and Green Streets were built by Samuel Parkman, father of Dr. George Parkman. On the site of the Baptist Church was the mansion-house of Theodore Lyman, while on that of the Coolidge House adjoining was the estate of Joseph Coolidge. The square, in the days of its glory, was adorned with beautiful shade-trees, and it must have been an attractive spot. To-day it is a street-car centre, especially for Cambridge cars; and the Herdics have a stand here [see *Hacks*, *Herdic Phaetons*, *etc*.].

Bowdoin-square Baptist Church. — The church-building which stands on the north side of Bowdoin Square used to be enclosed from the street with a row of handsome trees in front of it. Its front, with its tower and its six turrets, is of granite; and the tower projecting from the main building is 28 feet square and 110 feet high. The original cost of the building, including furniture and organ, was about $70,000. This church was constituted Sept. 17, 1840, with 137 members; and Rev. R. W. Cushman was the first settled pastor. He was installed July 8, 1841. Rev. Pharcellus Church, D.D., succeeded him in 1848, and continued as pastor until 1852. Among other pastors have been Rev. William H. Wines, and Rev. John N. Murdock. The pastor at this time is Rev. W. W. Downs. [See *Baptist Denomination and Churches*.]

Boxing. — Staid Bostonians have slight if any notion of the extent to which the so-called noble art of self-defence is cultivated in this community, not alone by "sporting-men," but by those belonging to the best classes in town. It is asserted that probably not since the "palmy days" when Heenan and Sayers pommelled each other in the British prize-ring, has so much interest been manifested in the "manly art" as at present; though not, happily, because of a growing admiration or respect for the brutal pastime of the ring, but because of the increased attention to athletic sports and the healthy development of the muscles. While "sporting-men" have always had a fondness for boxing and the like, the interest of others has been turned toward it, heightened somewhat in 1882 by the winning of the heavy-weight amateur glove championship of America, by Raymond Guiteras, amateur sparring-teacher of Harvard men. The leading sporting-houses of the city are the "Saracen's Head," kept by "Joe" Goss, an English ex-champion, and "Tom" Earley's "crib," both on Lagrange Street; "The Abbey," on Hayward Place, presided over by "Patsey" Shepard, an American ex-champion; and "Jim" Keenan's sporting-house on Portland Street. At all these places sparring is taught and practised by professionals and amateurs. There are many other similar places of less note, but they differ from those mentioned in not making boxing a specialty. Teachers of the art are by no means scarce, nor do they suffer from want of patronage. The oldest and best-known among these is probably Professor Bailey, who has a school on Tremont Row, and numbers among his pupils gentlemen of the best social standing. Many of these receive instructions at their homes; and "blue blood" is frequently spilled in teaching fine men of Boston how to handle scientifically their "bunch of fives." Boxing also finds its place among the athletic sports. The most important of the boxing-clubs is the Cribb Club, named for the English champion, "Tom" Cribb, which has rooms in Avery Street. It has been in existence for several years. It has over 100 members; and, as good standing in society is an essential qualification for membership, it numbers among its patrons journalists, lawyers, physicians, and business-men. Its president is a well-known literary gentleman and editor, and an active promoter of all kinds of out-of-door sports. The admission of new members is confided to an election-committee, and their nomination must be seconded by two members. There is no stated initiation-fee, but assessments are levied from time to time to defray the current expenses. The rooms are fitted up with all the appliances for boxing, fencing, and wrestling; and are open to members from three to six o'clock every afternoon, when a professor of sparring is in attendance to give lessons to such as may desire them. Meetings are held at the call of the president; and exhibitions are given, in which not only members, but professional boxers and sparrers, participate. On such occasions strangers are sometimes admitted, but only when introduced by a member. The Commercial Athletic Club is a North-end institution, which is devoted exclusively to boxing. It was organized in February, 1882, and meets every Thursday night at No. 242 Commercial Street. It has 50 members, many of whom, besides being experienced sparrers, are oarsmen who find boxing capital exercise for keeping themselves in condition during the winter months. The conditions of membership in this club are not so stringent as are those of the Cribb Club; but care is taken to exclude all unruly and turbulent spirits. An entrance-fee of $2 is charged, and slight monthly dues are collected. The club-rooms are conveniently fitted up for boxing purposes; and besides a ring roped in with stout cords, and padded walls, — suggestive of hard blows and heavy falls, — dressing-rooms and lockers are provided for the use of the members. Sand-bags, gloves, fleshings, and Indian clubs are in abundance, and are at the disposal of the members and their friends during the day and evening. The main room has a seating capacity for about 200, and is completely packed by the admirers of pugilism once a month, when private exhibitions are given, in which local boxers and athletes participate.

Boylston Club, The. — A private musical society, organized in May, 1873, for the study and performance of music for male voices alone, and enlarged in 1877 by the addition of an auxiliary chorus of ladies. It contains three distinct bodies, — a complete and carefully trained male chorus, a four-part female chorus, and a mixed chorus so formed that it is in fact a combination of two complete choruses, a first and second. In its public performances, each of these three bodies is fully represented. It gives cantatas, masses, psalms, and four-part songs of the great composers, leaving oratorios to the Handel and Haydn Society [see *Handel and Haydn Society*] with its greater number of members. In 1878 it gave a complete mass by Palestrina, and the famous B-flat motet of Bach, both for the first time in this country. The voices are carefully picked; and none but competent singers are admitted to active membership, always under stringent regulations as to attendance at rehearsals. The active membership now numbers 90 gentlemen and 90 ladies. The rehearsals are given in the Mechanics' Hall, in the building of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association [see *Charitable Mechanic Association, The Massachusetts*], and its concerts generally in Music Hall; and admission is by tickets obtainable only from members of the club. The first performance of the club was in 1873. Its first director was J. B. Sharland, and George L. Osgood is director now. [See *Music in Boston.*]

Boylston Educational Fund. — A fund of $108,660.66, the income of which is applied to "nurture and instruct poor orphans and deserted chil dren under 14." It is under the control of the overseers of the poor, and 25 boys at the Farm School on Thompson's Island are maintained by it. [See *Overseers of the Poor.*]

Boylston Relief Fund. — A fund of $18,333.56, the income of which is given in semi-annual payments to "poor and decayed householders not under fifty years of age, of good character, and reduced by acts of Providence, not by indolence, extravagance, or other vice." This is in the hands of the overseers of the poor. [See *Overseers of the Poor.*]

Boylston Market. — This building, on the corner of Washington and Boylston Streets, was built in 1809, on what was then considered the outer margin of the town, and was opened the year following. It was named for Ward Nicholas Boylston, a great benefactor of Harvard College (which has named its chemical laboratory in his honor), and a descendant of Dr. Zabdiel Boylston, famous in the history of inoculation. Mr. Boylston presented the clock in its old-fashioned tower, which tells the time with rare accuracy to the passers-by of the present day, as it did to those of the time of its youth. The market occupies the ground-floor, and over it is Boylston Hall. In the latter the organization of several churches has been effected; a variety of musical, theatrical, and miscellaneous entertainments have been given; for several years the Handel and Haydn Society [see *Handel and Haydn Society*] leased it; for many more years it was used for drill purposes by the public schools, and military organizations connected with the militia; and at the present time it is occupied as the headquarters of the first brigade, and the armories of Companies K and C of the First Regiment. The building is owned by the Boylston-market Association, of which John Quincy Adams was the first president, making an extended address on the occasion of the dedication of the market. It was originally built at a cost of but $20,000, and the land cost but 75 cents a foot. In 1859 it was extended 40 feet; and in 1870 was moved back from the street 11 feet, without the slightest disturbance to the occupants. Jonathan French is the president of the association.

Boylston Medical Society (The) of Harvard University. An association formed for the purpose of promoting emulation and inquiry among the students at the Medical School [see *Harvard Medical School*]. It was founded in 1811, by Ward Nicholas Boylston, who left it a fund from which prizes are given to those members of the society whose medical dissertations are most approved. In 1823 the society was duly incorporated. The president is always a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. The president is Dr. M. H. Richardson of Boston, and the secretary C. S. Holden.

Boylston Museum. — A variety theatre on Washington Street, a few doors south of Boylston Street. It gives performances every afternoon and evening, at prices of admission ranging from 10 cents to 50 cents. Friday evening is "amateur night," when stage-struck youths and maidens are permitted to essay their powers upon the boards before the public. G. E. Lathrop is proprietor and manager. The house seats 930 people. It used to be a museum for the exhibition of curiosities; hence its name.

Brattle-square Church (The). — The stone edifice in the form of a Greek cross, with its imposing and massive tower, on the corner of Commonwealth Avenue and Clarendon Street, is now the property of the First Baptist Church of Boston, the successor of the old historic First Baptist Society (formed in 1665), whose early years were so full of trials [see *Baptists*]. It was built to succeed the old "Brattle-square Meeting-house," which stood so long in Brattle Square, and bore on its front the cannon-ball which, fired from a battery in Cambridge on the night of the evacuation of Boston, struck the building, and was afterwards fixed in its place as a memento of that event and those stirring times. The old meeting-house was sold in 1871, and torn down, — much to the regret of many citizens, who cherished it as one of the worthiest of old landmarks, — and on its site a business block arose; the parish moving to the new church, which was completed and dedicated in 1873. The old building was a fine specimen of the English style of church of the last century. It was built in 1772–73, succeeding the first church built by the society in 1699, the year of its formation. It was known as the "Manifesto Church;" the original members, when they organized, while adopting the belief of the Congregational churches of the time, having issued a document recognizing the right of difference of belief among the members, and abolishing the distinction between church and congregation. The first minister was ordained in London. During the Revolution, services were suspended, and the British soldiery used the meeting-house as a barrack. It has had a long line of eminent clergymen, among them the late John G. Palfrey and Edward Everett. The new Brattle-square Church was built at a heavy expense. Its lofty tower, 176 feet in height, strongly resembles some of the beautiful towers of Florence in its outline; but it is quite unique from the frieze of bas-reliefs boldly sculptured upon its four sides near the summit. These are groups of full-length figures, representing the sacraments of baptism, communion, marriage, and burial. At each angle are statues of the angels of the judgment blowing golden trumpets. Acoustically the building was not a success; and after it had been occupied but a short time, the society also finding itself deeply in debt, it was closed. The members of the society having thereafter scattered, and become connected with other churches, it was in 1876 dissolved; and the property was finally disposed of, in 1881, at public auction, Mr. J. Montgomery Sears being the purchaser. Several attempts were made to secure funds for its purchase for various purposes and to prevent its demolition; and at length in the winter of 1881–82, it was secured by the First Baptist Society, as stated above. By the terms of the sale, the tower and a plat 35 feet square, including the land upon which the tower stands, are to be held in perpetual trust by the Boston Memorial Society [see *Boston Memorial Society*], the Baptist society to keep it in repair; so that, in the event of the sale of the church by the latter society, the tower will be preserved. Extensive alterations were made in the interior of the church. New galleries were built in the transepts, another over a new vestibule in the auditorium, and a new choir-gallery. A lot of land in the rear of the church was purchased by the society in 1882; and a new vestry, with lecture-room, class-room, and ladies' parlor for social gatherings, was built within the year.

Breweries. — See Beer and Breweries.

Brewer Fountain (The), of bronze, situated on the Common, near the Park-street mall, was presented to the city in 1868, by the late Gardner Brewer, one of the most prominent merchants of the city in his day. The recumbent figures at the base are Neptune, Amphitrite, Acis, and Galatea. It has two basins; and between these are graceful standing figures, upon which the upper basin rests. The fountain was cast in Paris, and is a duplicate of a design by Liénard, which received the gold medal at the Paris Exposition in 1855. Like the other public fountains, it too often lacks the crowning grace of a fountain, — *water*, which is but sparingly, and at rare intervals, permitted to flow. [See *Fountains*.]

Bridges. — Owing to the almost insular position of Boston, in the early days the only communication with Cambridge and Charlestown except by ferry, and that of primitive style, was by the roundabout way of Roxbury, over "the Neck," which was at that time but little wider than the present width of the older portion of Washington Street; and the "Great Bridge," so called, across the Charles at Cambridge. A mile-stone in Harvard Square, Cambridge, to-day informs us that it is "8 miles to Boston;" and so it was until after the Revolution, when, in 1786, the Charles-river Bridge to Charlestown was completed, and seven years later the West-Boston Bridge to Cambridge, from the foot of Cambridge Street. The building of the Charles-river Bridge was considered at the time one of the grandest enterprises ever undertaken in the country, and it was for those days a great undertaking. It was 1,503 feet long, and 42 wide, with a 30-foot draw. It rested on huge piers of oak; and there were four solid wharves and buttresses laid with stone in different parts of it, to give additional strength. It was fairly lighted at night, for those times, with lanterns elevated on posts. Its cost was $50,000. This bridge was the enterprise of a private corporation, of which John Hancock was a leading member, and whose charter was granted by the General Court in 1785. The corporation was authorized to receive tolls, to be double on "the Lord's Day," for the term of 40 years; an annual payment, however, of £200 to be made to Harvard College in compensation for the annual income of the Boston and Charlestown Ferry, of which it would be deprived by the building of the bridge. In 1792, when the charter for the West-Boston Bridge Company was granted, the term for taking toll on the Charles-river Bridge was extended 30 years; but the provision was made that only single tolls, instead of double, should be charged on "the Lord's Day," the same as on secular days. The first bridge was completed and opened on the great local holiday, the 17th of June, with much parade and rejoicing. Morning salutes were fired from Copp's Hill in Boston, and Bunker Hill in Charlestown; the bells of the two towns were rung in a joyous fashion, Christ-church chimes [see *Christ Church*] joining in. There was a great procession of State officials, town officers, and leading citizens, with the bridge proprietors, which marched from in front of the Old State House in State Street, across the new structure to Charlestown and Bunker Hill; and on the hill dinner was served at two great tables, at which 800 people were accommodated; and the festivities continued until dusk. There was much cannon-firing during the day, our fathers delighting to display their exuberant spirits in that noisy style. There were, beside the morning salutes, salutes from "The Castle," now Fort Independence, and from Copp's Hill, when the great procession started; another salute when it passed over the draw, and entered upon the passage of the new bridge; and another, of thirteen guns, when it reached the renowned hill. The second bridge, that between Boston and Cambridge, opened for travel on Nov. 23, 1793, with no great demonstration, was a more expensive piece of work. A causeway leading to it laid with stones was built, and on each side of this was a canal; and the wooden part of the bridge was 3,483 feet in length, and 40 feet wide, supported on 180 piers. The cost of the structure, with the causeway and canals, was about $115,000. The charter granted the corporation authorized it to establish tolls, and required it to pay annually to Harvard College £300 for 40 years for defraying the expenses of indigent students; and subsequently, by additional Acts, the term of continuance of the corporation was established at 70 years; it was empowered to make and maintain canals, and the amount to be annually paid to the college was reduced to £200, to be applied for the support of two tutors. The first bridge company found its investment a profitable one; but the West-Boston Bridge company had much to contend with from the start, and its financial exhibit was not of a gratifying sort. On Commencement Day, Aug. 13, 1809, Cragie's Bridge (first called Canal Bridge), extending from "Barton's Point" at the end of Leverett Street to "Lechmere's Point," East Cambridge (2,796 feet in length), was opened to public travel; and some time after a lateral bridge connecting East Cambridge with Charlestown, 1,821 feet in length, was built. The first bridge between Boston and South Boston was from "the Neck" at Dover Street, which was opened in March, 1804. It was 1,550 feet long, and cost $50,000. In 1828 a second South-Boston bridge was built, from the foot of Federal Street, 500 feet long. The same year a second bridge between Boston and Charlestown, the Warren Bridge leading from Haverhill Street to Charlestown Square, was built. It was 1,390 feet long. In 1834 the Chelsea free bridge, 690 feet long, between East Boston and Chelsea, was built. In 1858 the toll-bridges became free. From time to time the several great bridges have been rebuilt and improved, and numerous smaller bridges built as the city has spread out and enlarged its boundaries. The old Dover-street Bridge to South Boston has been replaced by a spacious and substantial structure; and in 1872 a new iron bridge to South Boston, known as the Broadway Bridge, was completed. There are also the Mount Washington-avenue and the Congress-street Bridges over Fort-Point Channel. Two bridges connect East Boston and Chelsea; and Chelsea is connected with the Charlestown district by a long bridge (made free in 1869), which has recently been rebuilt. From near Charlestown "Neck," that section of the city is connected with Everett, formerly South Malden, by another long bridge (the first one built by a company incorporated so long ago as 1787, and the tolls were taken off in 1859). A bridge known as Saratoga-street Bridge, extending to Breed's Island, a part of East Boston, leads also to Winthrop. Six bridges connect the Brighton district with Watertown and Cambridge; four connect the Dorchester district with Milton and Quincy; and in the Back-bay district are several fine bridges over the railroads, which have been built at great expense. A bird's-eye view from the State House or from Bunker-hill Monumen tshows the spectator a perfect network of bridges spanning the Charles at wonderfully close intervals for the whole district between the Navy Yard and the old Mill-dam and Beacon Street. These are in part for ordinary travel, and partly railroad-bridges, whose numerous draws present no trifling obstruction to the speedy navigation of Charles River, in spite of the modern appliances for their quick opening and closing. Another intricate labyrinth of shorter bridges will be seen between the city proper and South Boston. The building of an immense double-deck iron bridge between the city proper and the Charlestown district — the upper deck to cross Causeway Street in the city proper, on a span of about 100 feet, and about 15 feet above the roadway — has been seriously considered by the city authorities.

British Charitable Society. — Established in 1816; incorporated in 1818. An association to furnish relief for English, Scotch, and Welsh immigrants, or their families, and to afford them much-needed information and practical advice. It gives money in extreme cases, and only in small sums. Five dollars is the largest sum given at any one time, or to any single individual; and this is not renewed within six months, except with the consent of a majority of the board of trustees under which the work of the society is done. About 300 persons are aided annually. The chairman of the board of trustees, Stuart MacCorry, is to be found at the City Hall.

Brighton. — The Brighton district, annexed to the city in 1873 [see *Annexations*], was formerly a part of Cambridge known as Little Cambridge. It was set off as a separate town in 1807. It has been noted for many years as a great cattle-market, from which the daily supplies of the city proper are to a considerable extent drawn, and trade is had with distant places. The great slaughtering and rendering establishment known as the Abattoir [see *Abattoir*] is situated here, along the banks of the Charles River. Brighton was also at one time quite noted for fine nurseries and gardens, and several notable ones are yet maintained there. It is reached by the Boston and Albany Railroad; by a line of street-cars, by way of Bowdoin Square, Court Street, Scollay Square, Tremont Street, and around the Common; and by the famous driveway (a continuation of Beacon Street and the Mill-dam) known as the "Brighton Road" [see *Streets of Boston*], a famous trotting and driving course which, in the height of the sleighing-season, or in the early summer or late autumn afternoons, is brilliant with "spanking" teams and gay "turnouts," presenting an exhilarating spectacle worth taking a good deal of trouble to see. The streets of the Brighton district are pleasant and shady, those to the south and west passing over beautiful hills and commanding charming views. It has a soldiers' monument, and a branch of the Public Library. [See *Public Library.*]

Brighton Soldiers' Monument. — This is in Evergreen Cemetery, Brighton district, and is one of the earliest of the monuments erected in the State in memory of the soldiers who lost their lives in the civil war. It was arranged for at a town-meeting in April, 1865, soon after Lee's surrender; and subscriptions were afterward asked of all the townspeople and the school-children. It was dedicated July 26, 1866. It is of Quincy granite, 30 feet high. A pyramidal plinth stands on a square base, above it a square shaft with moulded base and cap, and on top of all an eagle resting on a cannon-ball. The die of the shaft is decorated with a shield, with stars and flags in relief. Inscriptions and names of the Brighton soldiers who were killed or died are on the four sides of the plinth. The monument cost $5,000. On the occasion of the dedication, Rev. Frederick Augustus Whitney delivered the oration.

Brokers' Board. — See Stock-Exchange.

"Brook Farm," where the famous attempt was made by an association of cultivated people to establish a socialistic community based somewhat, though not altogether, on the system of Fourier, is in the West-Roxbury district, and is now occupied by the "Martin Luther Orphan Home" [see *Lutheran Churches*]. When the enterprise of the community was begun, in the spring of 1841, the farm comprised about 200 acres, part of which was meadow-land reaching to the Charles River; and a brook coursing through it to the river gave the farm its attractive name. The pioneer in this undertaking was the late George Ripley, at the time of his death in 1881 the literary editor of the "New-York Tribune," which position he had held for more than 30 years. He was a clergyman in Boston, and was spoken of as one of the strongest of its pulpit-speakers. He was "so pierced and wounded by the sense of social abuses," says Frothingham in his Life of Parker, referring to the Brook-Farm movement, "that, in full sympathy with a noble wife, he left his profession, impatient with 'the foolishness of preaching,' sold his fine library at auction, and, gathering together all that he had, inaugurated the enterprise of associated mind and labor" here. The name first given to it was "The Brook-Farm Institute of Education and Agriculture;" and afterwards it was incorporated as "The Brook-Farm Phalanx." The mansion-house on the farm, pleasantly situated on a knoll, with the brook running blithely near by, was made the principal home of the community, and was called "The Hive." Mr. Ripley's sister, who had had a school for young children in the city, went with her brother and his wife, and re-established her school near the farm, which was called "The Nest." The products of the farm were in common, the labor was divided among the members of the community, and the system of co-operation closely followed. "The problem," says Frothingham, "was the practical reconciliation of labor, capital, and culture, by mutual participation in toil and its results." Among those who were at one time or another of the community, were Charles A. Dana (now editor of the "New-York Sun"), Warren Burton, Channing, John S. Dwight, Hawthorne for a brief while, Margaret Fuller, and others who have since achieved fame in the literary world, — altogether a remarkable company of writers and philosophers. Theodore Parker lived within a mile of the farm during the life of the community; and, while he was not of it, Frothingham says, "he was a frequent visitor, and a keen inspector of the movement. The social freedom there was a delight to him; the conversations were a lively joy; and no one relished more than he the fine ironies of cultivated ladies bending over the washtub, of poets guiding the plough, or of philosophers digging potatoes." Besides the members of the community, there were also a number of young people who boarded at the farm, — some as students; and life must have been made very cheery for them, as well as profitable, for a variety of wholesome amusements were devised for them. We read of charades, tableaux, dancing-parties, and in winter of skating and coasting. After a while a paper was started, called "The Harbinger," to advocate the principles of the association; and this was afterwards continued some time in New York. John S. Dwight contributed to the department devoted to music. Regular formal religious services were not maintained; but sometimes essays were read, sometimes William H. Channing preached, and frequently many of the members walked across the fields to hear Parker preach, who was then settled in his West-Roxbury parish. But the movement did not prosper; and at length, when a new building which had been erected, called "The Phalanstery," was destroyed by fire in the autumn of 1847, the scheme was abandoned, and the community scattered. The farm was sold to Roxbury for a poor-farm, and ultimately passed into the possession of its present owners. For a while, in the spring or early summer of 1861, it was the camp of the Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. Gordon, and was called "Camp Andrew," after the war governor.

Budget, The Sunday. — This is the youngest of the Sunday journals of the city. It was established in 1878, by Maturin M. Ballou, the founder of the "Globe" [see *Globe*, *The Boston Daily*], and years before well known as the editor and publisher of "Ballou's Drawing-Room Companion," a weekly illustrated paper, and of "Ballou's Monthly" which is still in existence. In 1881 the property was purchased by William A. Hovey, for several years the editor of the "Transcript" [see *Transcript*, *The Boston Evening*], and several associates, who are united under the name of the "Hovey Publishing Company;" until April, 1883, it was conducted with two other newspaper enterprises, the "Manufacturers' Gazette," and the "American Cultivator," a long-established agricultural newspaper. Mr. Hovey was the editor of the several papers, and George B. James the publisher. The "Budget" is now conducted by John D. Dwyer, as publisher (who, with others, has purchased it), and John W. Ryan, formerly of the "Courier," as editor. It is a handsome quarto. A feature has for some time been a department of bright, pithy, and mellow paragraphs, grouped under the caption of "Causerie," a brilliant feature of Mr. Hovey's in the "Transcript" during his conduct of that paper, and continued in the Sunday publication. Mr. Hovey continues as editor of the "Manufacturers' Gazette." The "Budget" office is at No. 259 Washington Street.

Bug Light, so named because of the peculiar formation of the structure, is a fixed red light upon the end of a long sandy spit running out from the Little Brewster towards Fort Warren, in the harbor. The light-house is supported above high water on a system of iron rods fixed in the rocky ledge, which is generally covered with water. The light stands about 30 feet above the level of the sea. It is visible for about seven miles, and is intended to warn mariners from Harding's Ledge, which is about two miles out at sea, east of Point Allerton, at the head of Nantasket Beach, and is one of the chief dangers of the harbor. [See *Harbor*, *The Boston*.]

Bulfinch-place Chapel. — See Benevolent Fraternity of Churches.

Bunker-hill Monument. — As one approaches Boston by sea, perhaps the most conspicuous object that catches the eye is the granite obelisk on Bunker (Breed's) Hill, that rises into the sky as Pompey's Pillar rises above Alexandria. As all the world knows, or ought to, it commemorates the memorable battle of the 17th of June, 1775, the earliest real battle of the Revolution. Then 4,000 British troops marched, from the ships which lay near the foot, bravely up the hill, to almost certain death, and attacked the breastworks hastily thrown up during the night before by the American troops, about 3,000 in number, the most of whom had marched over from Cambridge to occupy the hill, under the command of Prescott, Putnam, and Warren. The British lost, in their repeated attempts to storm the works, 800 killed, and as many wounded and missing; and the Americans, 100 killed, and 340 wounded and missing. Near the summit a stone marks the place where the patriot Warren fell. The battle lasted three or four hours, and was witnessed by thousands from the house-tops of Boston. Not many years ago the slope of the hill was but little changed, and showed the disadvantage at which it was attacked; but now houses cover the ground, save the six-acre enclosure of the Monument grounds. The obelisk, built of courses of granite, is 220 feet in height, and was begun in 1825. The corner-stone was laid by Lafayette, under the direction of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Masons. It remained for nearly 20 years unfinished; but in 1840 a great effort was made to raise the required funds, especially by a fair in Faneuil Hall, and by private donations. One of the last was that of the celebrated *danseuse*, Fanny Ellsler, which gave occasion to many *bon-mots* at the time. The monument was completed and dedicated on the 17th of June, 1843; and Daniel Webster, who had delivered the oration in the presence of Lafayette at the laying of the corner-stone, was again the orator, before an immense multitude and a few of the survivors of the battle. The occasion was a most memorable one. The president of the United States, John Tyler, was present with his entire cabinet; Mr. Webster being then secretary of state. "Mr. Webster was himself that day," says the historian; "and his apostrophe to the gigantic shaft was as grand and noble as the subject was lofty and sublime. Waving his hand toward the towering structure, he said, 'The powerful speaker stands motionless before us!' He was himself deeply moved. The sight of such an immense sea of upturned faces, — he had never before addressed such a multitude, — he afterwards spoke of as awful and oppressive. The applause from a hundred thousand throats surged in great waves around the orator, completing in his mind the parallel of Old Ocean." The monument marks the outlines of the old redoubt, its sides being parallel with those of the latter. The base of the obelisk is 30 feet square. Inside the shaft is a round hollow cone; and around this winds a spiral flight of stone steps, 295 in number, by which the monument is ascended. At the top is an observatory, 17 feet high, and 11 feet in diameter, with windows on each side. From these there is a magnificent view of the city, the harbor, the surrounding towns, and the outlying country stretching far away in the distance. On clear days one can see Wachusett and Monadnock, blue on the horizon. A building at the base of the monument contains a marble statue of Gen. Warren, and various memorials of the battle; and in front of it, in the main path of the grounds, on the spot where he is supposed to have stood when encouraging his men at the opening of the battle, is a bronze statue of Col. Prescott, by Story, unveiled with fitting ceremonies on the 17th of June, 1881 [see *Prescott Statue*]. The celebration of the centennial anniversary of the battle, on the 17th of June, 1875, was an event of national interest, because of the union on the occasion of conspicuous representatives of the South with those of the North, and the great parade of Northern and Southern soldiers. The celebration began with a reception of distinguished guests on the evening of the 16th, in Music Hall. Mayor Cobb spoke for the city, and Gov. Gaston for the State; and then felicitous speeches were made by Col. Andrew for South Carolina, Fitzhugh Lee for Virginia, and Sherman, Kilpatrick, and Burnside for the Union generals; and Vice-President Wilson also spoke. The feature of the following day was the great procession. The soldiery were more than two hours in passing; and the great crowds filling the sidewalks, the windows of houses and stores, crowding even the housetops, and packing the temporary stands erected at different points along the six miles of the line of march, cheered continuously, waved handkerchiefs, and swung hats, as the great pageant moved along. Heartiest of all was the reception of the Southern troops. After the three brigades of Massachusetts militia, came the Seventh New York, then two Pennsylvania regiments, next the smaller visiting organizations, and then the Fifth Maryland. The dignitaries of the State and national government were scattered along the line; and the Northern and Southern generals and men of distinction, guests of the city, were also conspicuous. The civic organization and the trades filled out the procession. All along the line of march the decorations were extensive and brilliant, and the Charlestown district was entered beneath a grand triumphal arch. Later in the day there were exercises in a tent on the Monument grounds, at which more speeches were delivered, these being preceded by an oration by Gen. Charles Devens; and in the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated, while elaborate displays of fireworks were made. The Bunker-hill Monument and the Monument grounds are under the charge of the Bunker-hill Monument Association, of which the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop is president, and which includes in its active and honorary membership a large number of men of distinction.

Bureau of Reference for Women. — See Young Men's Christian Union.

Burial of Poor Persons. — Out-door poor, having settlements in Boston, are buried under the direction of the Overseers of the Poor [see

Overseers of the Poor] at the expense of the city. When dead bodies are found, notice is given to the police or the medical examiner of the district [see *Medical Examiners*]; and if they are of strangers, the latter is to cause them to be buried. If the deceased had no settlement in the State, the Commonwealth pays the examiner's fees, and the expense of burial: in other cases the city generally pays the expenses.

Burial-Places. — See Old Burying-Grounds and Cemeteries.

Burns Riot (The Anthony, fugitive slave). — See Court House.

Bussey Institution (The). — A school of agriculture, horticulture, and veterinary science, attached to Harvard University. Its grounds and buildings are in the Jamaica-Plain district of the city, on the beautiful estate of the late Benjamin Bussey, who bequeathed it, with funds in trust for the support of the institution, to the college in 1842. Being subject to life-interests, however, the estate did not pass into the possession of the college until 1870. In that year the fine building provided for by the testator was erected, containing the necessary lecture and collection rooms, laboratory, library, and office; and the school was opened. By the end of the next year greenhouses and needed sheds were built, the grounds and avenues laid out, and a water-supply provided. In 1872, the University receiving $100,000 from the late James Arnold of New Bedford, who left that sum to establish here a professorship of tree-culture, and to create an arboretum to contain ultimately all trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants that can grow there in the open air, the "Arnold Arboretum" was established, giving ample facilities for the scientific study of arboriculture. At the institution, lectures, recitations, and practical instruction in the various departments, are given to the students by an excellent corps of seven professors and instructors; and it has won a high rank among educational institutions of its class. The "Bulletins," begun in 1874, have given valuable contributions to agricultural literature in their reports of experiments and investigations conducted in the laboratories and greenhouses here. During the years of business depression, the income of the funds left under the Bussey will, which were charged with the payment of heavy annuities, was greatly diminished through the depreciation in real estate, in which the funds are invested, and the great fall of rents, so that for the time the institution was seriously embarrassed. The self-sacrifice of some of its officers, however, who for a while labored without compensation, made it possible to continue its operations, and weather the storm. The great fire in Boston [see *Great Fire of* 1872], which destroyed several down-town business blocks belonging to the estate, which had to be rebuilt, had much to do with the temporary diminution of its resources. The building erected in 1870 is a tasteful structure of Roxbury pudding-stone, 112 by 73 feet, in the Victoria Gothic architecture. The entire estate comprises 360 acres, of which 137 have been assigned for the arboretum, and are laid out with walks and roadways. The City Council of 1881, towards the close of its service, passed the necessary orders to acquire 120 acres of the arboretum portion of the estate, for a public park; the condition being that about 44 acres of additional land be purchased by the city at the cost of about $50,000, two-thirds of the estate to be free to the public, the other third as free as the Public Garden now is, — that is, it will be under cultivation by Harvard College between the drives and walks. [See *Public-Parks System*.]

C.

Cadets. — See First Corps of Cadets.

Cafés. — See Restaurants and Cafés.

Carney Hospital. — On Old-Harbor Street, "Dorchester Heights," South Boston. Incorporated 1865. This most excellent institution was founded by the gift of $13,500 from the late Andrew Carney. It was established to afford relief to the sick poor; but it is used by many others, "pay-patients," who know and value it, and the care and treatment it furnishes. Chronic, acute, and other cases are received; contagious diseases alone being excepted. It is in charge of the Sisters of Charity; but it is not sectarian, and patients of all religious views are freely received. It is related that once a Baptist clergyman, a pay-patient in the hospital, who had been suffering from a chronic disease, and who felt his end drawing near, expressed a desire for the consolation that he felt that one of his own faith alone could give him; and thereupon the brave sister who had patiently watched and nursed him through his long illness went out into the night in search of a Baptist clergyman; and at daybreak the strange scene was presented of a Baptist minister comforting a dying brother in one ward, while in another, close by, a priest was administering the sacraments of his Church to a dying Catholic. Sister Simplicia, who is at the head of the institution, is a most active, energetic, and skilful manager; and her system is so economical, that the entire yearly expense of conducting the hospital averages but $36,000, a sum nearly equalled by the aggregate of the salaries alone of the officials of the City Hospital. The out-patients receive gratuitous treatment. Of 1,447 hospital patients, 656 were gratuitously treated. The surgeons, who give their services gratis, report that "there is every reason to hope that in the course of time the out-patient department of the Carney Hospital will become one of the great centres of medical charity." In the judgment of experienced physicians, the situation of the hospital is one of the very best in New England. It stands near the intrenchments thrown up by Washington, and commands an extensive view over the city on one side, and Massachusetts Bay on the other. In summer the wards are cooled by sea-breezes; and the convalescents enjoy a beautiful prospect from their beds, watching meanwhile the ships and other craft sailing in and out of the harbor. The pay-patients are treated in the wards or in private rooms.

Caledonian Club. — An organization of Scotchmen, to preserve the literature and costumes of Scotland, encourage the practice of athletic games, and foster the mental and physical development of its members. When a member dies, the society pays $30 towards the funeral expenses. The assessments are light. The club was established in 1853, and incorporated in 1869. Its headquarters are on the corner of Chauncy and Essex Streets.

Casino. — See Coffee-houses.

Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Washington Street, cor. Malden, is the largest and finest Catholic church in the city; and behind it is the mansion-house of the archbishop. It covers more than an acre of ground. Its style is the Early-English Gothic, cruciform, with nave, transept, aisle, and clerestory; the latter supported by two rows of clustered metal pillars. The total length of the building is 364 feet; width at the transept, 170 feet; width of nave and aisles, 90 feet; height to the ridgepole, 120 feet. The entire interior is clear space, broken only by two rows of columns extending along the nave, and supporting the central roof. The arch separating the spacious front vestibule from the church is of bricks taken from the ruins of the Ursuline Convent on Mount Benedict in Somerville, which was burned by a mob on the night of Aug. 11, 1834. The ceiling abounds in carved wood and tracery. The panels and spandrels show three shades of oak, with an outer line of African wood. Every alternate panel is ornamented with emblematic devices. The roof in the transept displays an immense cross of inlaid wood. On the ceilings of the chancel are painted angels representing Faith, Hope, Charity, and other virtues, on a background of gold. The frescoing on the walls is very handsome. The rose-window over the main entrance is in design a fine specimen of art. The stained transept windows, each 40 by 20 feet in size, have designs representing the Exaltation of the Cross by the Emperor Heraclius, and the "miracle by which the True Cross was verified." The stained windows in the chancel represent the Crucifixion, the Ascension, and the Nativity. These are memorial windows, gifts to the church. Twenty-four smaller windows of stained glass, in the clerestory of the transept and of the chancel, represent biblical subjects. The sanctuary terminates in an octagonal apse. The high-altar is formed of rich variegated marbles. On the Gospel side stands the episcopal throne, the *cathedra* of the archbishop. On the right of the sanctuary is the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin, containing a marble statue representing the Virgin. There are three other chapels, — the Chapel of St. Joseph, the Chapel of St. Patrick, and the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament. The large vestry is between the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament and the sanctuary. The chantry, with a small organ, is over the vestry. The gallery of the Cathedral contains a Hook & Hastings organ of remarkable purity of tone and power. It has more than 5,000 pipes, 78 stops, 5 pneumatic knobs, and 12 combination pedals. The pews accommodate 3,500 persons. The outward appearance of the building is somewhat sombre; but, when entirely finished, it will be greatly improved. There are two main towers in front, and a turret, all of unequal height, and all to be eventually surmounted by spires. The great tower on the south-west corner, with its spire, will be 300 feet high; and the small tower on the north-west corner, 200 feet high. The rector of the Cathedral is the Rev. Lawrence J. O'Toole, who has been connected with it since his ordination in 1866. He is a graduate of Boston College. He succeeded Fr. O'Reagan as rector, who died in November, 1882. [See *Catholicism and Catholic Churches*.]

Catholic Apostolic Church. — A small congregation worshipping in a hall at No. 227 Tremont Street. It represents a movement for "the preparation of the Church as a body for the coming and kingdom of the Lord." Its worship is celebrated Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 6 A.M.; Tuesday and Thursday, at 5 P.M.; and Friday, at 10 A.M. On Sunday the celebration of the Holy Eucharist takes place at 10 A.M., and vespers at 5 P.M. The minister in charge is J. F. Wightman.

Catholic Burying-Grounds. — See Cemeteries.

Catholicism and Catholic Churches. — The growth of the Catholic Church in Boston has been remarkable. A hundred years ago there was no Catholic church organization here, and no regular place of worship. The first church was not organized until 1790: it was not until 1808 that Boston was made an episcopal see; in 1825 there were only two priests in the city; and for many years the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, dedicated Sept. 29, 1813, and which stood on Franklin Street, was the only Catholic church in Boston. Now there are 30 churches, attended by 90 priests, under the direction of the archbishop; there are 10 parochial schools, chiefly conducted by Sisters of Notre Dame, 3 colleges and academies, 5 orphan-asylums, 3 hospitals, and a home for their aged poor. Conferences of the charitable society of St. Vincent de Paul are also established in every parish, and they work continually and systematically among the poor. The Very Rev. William Byrne, vicar-general of the diocese, from whose valuable chapter on the Catholic Church in Boston, in the "Memorial History of Boston," the above statistics are in part taken, estimates, that, where a hundred years ago there were only about 100 Catholics in Boston, the Catholic population of the city at present is at least 150,000; and John Boyle O'Reilly, the editor of the "Pilot," in reviewing Fr. Byrne's article, expresses the opinion that his estimate is too low. The Catholics' first place of worship was a small chapel on School Street, previously occupied by the Huguenot Congregation. Boston was first a mission; and one of the earliest missionaries was Rev. John Thayer, a native of Boston, and a former Congregational minister, who had become a convert to Catholicism. When the Cathedral of the Holy Cross was built, a friendly feeling was displayed by prominent Protestants, and $3,000 were contributed to the fund for its building. A bell brought here from Spain was presented to it by Hasket Derby. In 1860 the estate was sold to Isaac Rich, who at his death willed a large amount to the Boston University [see *Boston University*]. John de Cheverus, an exiled French priest, was the first bishop of Boston. Boston was made an episcopal see by Pope Pius VII., the new diocese embracing all New England; and in 1875 it was created an archbishopric, comprising the counties of Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Plymouth in this State, the towns of Mattapoisett, Marion, and Wareham excepted. The present archbishop, the Most Rev. John Joseph Williams, D.D., consecrated March 11, 1866, was created the first archbishop of Boston, Feb. 12, 1875. The vicar-general is the Very Rev. William Byrne; chancellor and secretary, the Rev. Joshua Bodfish; archbishop's council, the Very Rev. William Byrne, V.G., the Rev. P. O'Beirne, the Rev. William A. Blenkinsop, the Rev Thomas H. Shahan, the Rev. William H. Duncan, S.J., and the Rev. John Flatley. The bishops before the establishment of the archbishopric were John de Cheverus, consecrated Nov. 1, 1810, translated to Montauban, thence to Bordeaux, and died cardinal archbishop of Bordeaux, July 19, 1836; Right Rev. Benedict J. Fenwick, consecrated Nov. 1, 1825, died Aug. 11, 1846; Right Rev. John B. Fitzpatrick, consecrated March 24, 1844, died Feb. 13, 1866; and Bishop Williams. Following is a list of the churches and clergy. [See *Cathedral*, *Church of the Immaculate Conception*, and *Catholic Religious Orders*.]

CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY CROSS, Washington, cor. of Union-park Street. Most Rev. John Joseph Williams, D.D.; rector, the Rev. Lawrence J. O'Toole; chancellor, the Rev. Joshua P. Bodfish; the Revs. Leo P. Boland, Lawrence Corcoran, Thomas Moylan. Residence, cor. of Union-park Street and Harrison Avenue.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, 761 Harrison Avenue. Rector, the Rev. Jeremiah O'Connor, S.J.; the Revs. Alph. Charlier, S.J., Alexius Jamison, S.J., Edward H. Welch, S.J., Nicholas Russo, S.J., Peter Cassidy, S.J., Simon P. Dompieri, S.J., William J. Byrnes, S.J., H. Quin, S.J. Residence, 761 Harrison Avenue.

GATE-OF-HEAVEN, Fourth, cor. of I Street, South Boston. The Rev. Michael F. Higgins, pastor; the Revs. John Mulcahy and James Lee. Residence, 606 East-Fourth Street.

Holy Trinity (German), Shawmut Avenue. The Rev. F. X. Nopper, S.J., pastor; the Revs. Ignatius Bellwalder, S.J., John Jansen, S.J. Residence, 21 Lucas Street, in the rear of the church.

Lancaster-street Chapel, attended from St. Mary's Church, Endicott Street.

Most Holy Redeemer, Maverick Street, cor. of Havre, East Boston. The Rev. L. P. McCarthy, pastor; the Revs. Richard Walsh, James F. Hamilton, T. Hannegan. Residence, Maverick Street, near Havre.

Notre Dame des Victoires (French), Freeman Place and Beacon Street. The Rev. A. L. Bouland, pastor. Residence, 13 Dwight Street.

Our Lady of the Assumption, Sumner Street, East Boston. The Rev. Joseph H. Cassin, pastor; assistant, the Rev. Thomas F. Cusack.

Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 1545 Tremont Street. The Rev. Joseph Henning, C.SS.R., rector; the Revs. Adam Kreis, C.SS.R., Thomas Oates, C.SS.R., Adalbert Frank, C.SS.R., Leopold Petsch, C.SS.R., William O'Connor, C.SS.R., Charles Schmidt, C.SS.R., Peter Trimpel, C.SS.R., Benedict Kalb, C.SS.R., John O'Brien, C.SS.R.

St. Augustine's, Dorchester Street, South Boston. The Rev. Denis O'Callaghan, pastor; the Revs. James J. Keegan and John Halloran. Residence, F Street, bet. Seventh and Eighth Streets.

St. Columbkill, Brighton district. The Rev. Patrick J. Rogers, pastor; the Rev. James P. Rogers.

St. Francis de Sales, Vernon Street. The Rev. John Delahunty, pastor; the Revs. John D. Tierney and Patrick J. Daley. Residence, 105 Vernon Street.

St. Francis de Sales, Bunker-hill Street, Charlestown district. The Rev. M. J. Supple, pastor; the Revs. James N. Supple, Joseph Keyes, D. Splain. Residence, adjoining the church.

St. James's, Harrison Avenue, near Kneeland Street. The Rev. Thomas H. Shahan, pastor; assistants, the Revs. Michael Ronan, John Fleming, Ignatius P. Egan, Timothy J. Murphy. Residence, 74 Harvard Street.

St. Gregory's, Dorchester Avenue, near Richmond Street. The Rev. William H. Fitzpatrick, pastor; assistant, the Rev. David Power. Post-office address, Milton. The new church at Neponset is attended from St. Gregory's.

St. John the Baptist (Portuguese), North-Bennet Street. The Rev. H. B. M. Hughes, pastor. Residence, No. 1 North-Bennet Street.

St. Joseph's, Chambers Street. The Rev. William J. Daly, pastor; the Revs. Denis Wholey, Michael Gilligan, T. F. Flanagan. Residence, 6 Allen Street.

St. Joseph's, Roxbury district, Circuit Street. The Rev. P. O'Beirne, pastor; the Revs. James Troy and Arthur Connolly. Residence, 55 Circuit Street.

St. Leonard of Port Maurice (Italian), Prince Street. The Rev. F. Boniface, O.S.F. Residence, 28 Prince Street.

St. Mary's, Rutherford Avenue. The Rev. John M. McMahon, pastor; the Revs. Richard Neagle and William Millerick.

St. Mary's, Endicott Street. The Rev. William H. Duncan, S.J., pastor; the Revs. William F. Hamilton, S.J., W. F. Scanlan, S.J., M. F. Byrne, S.J., T. J. Reid, S.J., J. J. Bric, S.J. Residence, 45 Cooper Street. The Fathers of the Missions reside here; the Rev. B. A. Maguire, S.J., superior; the Revs. George J. Strong, S.J., J. H. Finnegan, S.J., John A. Morgan, S.J.

St. Patrick's (new), cor. of Dudley and Magazine Streets, Roxbury district. The Rev. Joseph H. Gallagher, pastor; the Revs. George J. Patterson and John Buckley. Residence, Dudley Street, rear of church.

St. Patrick's (old), Northampton Street, attended from the new church.

SS. Peter and Paul, Broadway, South Boston. The Rev. William A. Blenkinsop, pastor; the Revs. Stephen Keegan, M. J. Lee, Hugh Roe O'Donnell. Residence, 55 Broadway.

St. Peter's, Bowdoin Street, cor. of Percival Avenue, Meeting-house Hill, Dorchester district. The Rev. Peter Ronan, pastor; assistant, the Rev. James Chittick. Residence, Percival Avenue.

St. Stephen's, Hanover Street. The Rev. Michael Moran, pastor; the Revs. Jeremiah E. Millerick, Thomas E. Power, E. P. Byrnes. Residence, 2 North Square.

Sacred Heart, East Boston. The Rev. M. Clarke, pastor; assistant, the Rev. William E. Ryan. Residence, Brooks Street, cor. of Church Street.

Star of the Sea, Saratoga Street, East Boston. The Rev. J. B. O'Donnell, pastor.

St. Thomas's, West-Roxbury district. The Rev. Thomas Magennis, pastor; assistant, the Rev. R. Donnelly. Residence, South Street, near White Avenue.

St. Teresa's, West-Roxbury district. Attended from Dedham.

St. Vincent's, Third Street, cor. of E, South Boston. The Rev. William J. Corcoran, pastor; the Revs. William Walsh, James O'Neil, and M. O'Donnell. Residence, 267 Third Street.

The Rev. Frederick J. Holland, S.J., attends Rainsford and Deer Islands.

The Austin Farm, Roxbury district, for poor women, is attended from the West-Roxbury churches.

The Massachusetts General Hospital and the City Jail are attended from St. Joseph's, Chambers Street.

The City Hospital is attended from the Immaculate Conception.

The House of Correction is attended from the Gate-of-Heaven Church.

Catholic Religious Orders. — The number and magnitude of the Catholic religious orders in the city is hardly realized, and the nature and variety of their work are but little understood by the general public. There are four orders of men, distinct from the regular clergy of the Church, and six of women. The male orders are principally for missionary work and religious self-culture; and those of women are for charitable, benevolent, and educational work. Following is a complete list of the several orders of both sexes, with statements of their nature: —

ORDERS OF MEN.

BROTHERS OF CHARITY. — Several of the brothers of this society have charge of the House of the Angel Guardian, 85 Vernon Street, Roxbury district. The Rev. Brother W. J. Becker is superior, and Gustave Vandendriesche is secretary. The institution receives orphan, homeless, friendless, or wayward boys.

FRANCISCANS. — There are but very few of the members of this order resident in Boston. They have charge of the Church of St. Leonard of Port Maurice (Italian), on Prince Street. The order, also known as Friars Minor, was founded in 1209 by St. Francis of Assisi, "to inculcate the practice of the Christian virtues and the evangelical counsels by word and example." The Church has had from this order five popes. The order is divided into the following branches: Recollects, Capuchins, Conventuals, and Brothers of the Third Order. Christopher Columbus was a member of the Third Order. Members of this order landed in Florida in 1528. The "mother-house" in this country is at Loretto, Penn. The order throughout the country has about 125 members.

THE JESUITS. — Three of the largest churches in the city (St. Mary's, Endicott Street; Immaculate Conception, and Holy Trinity) are under the charge of members of this order, as is also Boston College, on Harrison Avenue [see *Boston College*]. It is represented to be one of the largest and most vigorous orders in the Church. It was first heard of in this country, in Florida, in 1565. In the seventeenth century it "penetrated the forests of Maine, the heart of New York, explored the Mississippi Valley, the shores of the Great Lakes, and the Pacific Coast." Woodstock College, in Maryland, is the House of Studies and chief theological seminary of the society in the United States. It conducts 14 colleges in this country. Holy-Cross College in Worcester was established by it in 1843; and Boston College, now in charge of the Rev. Jeremiah O'Connor, was opened Sept. 5, 1864. There are about 1,000 members in the United States.

THE REDEMPTORISTS, or "Priests of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer" (founded by St. Alphonsus M. de Signori, a native of Italy, in 1732), are located at the fine church of "Our Lady of Perpetual Help," on Tremont Street, Roxbury district. Members of the order first landed in this country in 1832, and began their work in Baltimore. They first labored among the German element. At the present time they have 16 houses in the United States, with 130 priests and 34 professed students. The order numbers about 175 in this country.

ORDERS OF WOMEN.

SISTERS OF CHARITY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL. — There are about 50 women of this order now working in Boston in the cause of the poor, the sick, the orphan and foundling, and unfortunate women. They have charge of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum for girls, on Camden Street, Sister Vincent as "sister-servant," with 13 other sisters, and 154 children in the asylum; the Home for Destitute Roman-Catholic Children, Harrison Avenue, Sister Matilda sister-servant, 105 boys, 67 girls; St. Mary's Infant Asylum, Bowdoin Street, Dorchester district, Sister Mary sister-servant, with 6 assisting sisters, 47 infants, 18 women in the lying-in department; and Carney Hospital at South Boston, Sister Simplicia sister-servant, with 15 sisters employed in the care of about 550 patients annually [see *Carney Hospital*]. The original order was founded in France, in 1633, by Mme. Le Gras, under the direction of St. Vincent de Paul. Before the French Revolution they counted no less than 426 establishments in Europe, and their services were much sought for. Their famous founder in this country was "Mother Seton," who in 1805 became a Catholic. Three years later she opened an academy in Baltimore, with Miss Cecilia O'Conway as her companion. Through the generosity of a young convert, Samuel Cooper, land was purchased at Emmettsburg, Md., and a convent of the sisterhood was established. Here, Jan. 1, 1809, Mother Seton and 4 associates took the religious habit. In 1812 the community numbered 20 members. In 1850 the "mother-house" at Emmettsburg, with all its branch establishments, assumed the habit worn by the French sisters; while the members renewed their vows according to the formula adopted in the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. They now form a distinct community from the Sisters of Charity, as established originally in France, none of whom are now in this city. Boston was first visited by them in May, 1832, 3 of them coming at that time from Providence. They first established themselves in a small house in Hamilton Street. They remained here until 1837, when they removed to what was then Atkinson (now Congress) Street. They now reside in the above-mentioned institution. There are at the present time about 1,300 women of this order, who count Emmettsburg as their "mother-house." The somewhat picturesque and striking habit they wear is but the garb of the peasant-girls in the time of St. Vincent de Paul.

SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME. — The sisters of this order (founded in France, in 1804, by Mlle. Marie Rose Julia Billiart, better known as "Mother Julia," and introduced into the United States by Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati in 1840) devote themselves to the education of youth, especially orphans and the children of the poor. They have charge of numerous convents, schools, Sunday-schools, and sodalities in this city. The Notre-Dame Academy and Boarding-school, in the Roxbury district, is in charge of Sister Aloysius. There are 8 teachers and about 50 scholars here. The sisters here also have charge of the Sunday-schools of St. Patrick's Church in this city, and of the Church of the Assumption in Brookline. The Convent of Notre Dame on Berkeley Street is the novitiate of the sisterhood attached to the Academy of Notre Dame in the Roxbury district. They have charge of the Cathedral Sunday-schools. St Joseph's Convent, in South Boston, has 36 sisters of Notre Dame, who have charge of the parochial schools and the Sunday-schools of SS. Peter and Paul's Church and the Gate-of-Heaven Church. The St. Aloysius Convent, in East Boston, has 22 sisters, in charge of the parochial schools. The schools attended by these sisters from the convents above mentioned are St. Mary's, Lancaster Street, 8 sisters, 530 girls; Holy Trinity (German), Shawmut-avenue, 3 sisters, 195 girls; St. John's, in St. Stephen's parish, at the North End, 9 sisters, teaching 581 girls; St. Joseph's free school, Roxbury district, 5 sisters, 190 scholars; SS. Peter and Paul's, Broadway, South Boston, 31 sisters, 900 girls; Gate-of-Heaven, South Boston, 7 sisters and one lay-teacher, 400 girls; Church of the Assumption, East Boston, 5 sisters, 310 girls. The greater part of the sodalities, both for unmarried and married ladies, connected with every Catholic church in the city, are in charge of the members of this sisterhood.

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH. — The novitiate of this order is at the Convent of St. Thomas, in the West-Roxbury district. Sister M. Regis is superioress. These sisters have charge of St. Thomas' parochial school, near the convent, and of the Sunday-schools. There are 12 sisters, teaching 200 girls and 30 boys. The congregation of the Sisters of St. Joseph was founded in France, in 1650, by Mgr. Henry de Maupas, bishop of Prey, who established it at the suggestion of Father Peter Medaille, a celebrated missionary of the Society of Jesus. The motto of the order is "Charity, Mercy, and Education." They wear a plain loose black dress, with a wooden crucifix on a white kerchief. They came to the United States in 1836. They number about 1,500 in America.

THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR. — This sisterhood has under its direction, on Dudley Street, Roxbury district, a home for the care of the helpless and infirm of both sexes, with no distinction shown on account of creed or color. Mother Cecilia is superioress. There are 12 "Little Sisters," and about 60 inmates of each sex, in their home. This order is one of the youngest in the Church, having been founded in France, in 1840, by the Rev. Father Aug. Le Pailleur. The first American house was established in 1868, in New-York City. Their work is entirely supported by charity. They now conduct 20 houses, located in the principal cities throughout the country.

THE FRANCISCAN SISTERS. — St. Elizabeth's Hospital (78 Wareham Street) is under the care of the Franciscan sisters. Sister Clare is superioress. There are 6 sisters, and an average of about 30 patients in the hospital. During the year 1881, 130 patients were received, of whom almost 100 were free. St. Joseph's Home for the Sick, on East-Brookline Street, is also under the Franciscan sisters. Sister Mary is superioress.

THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART. — The members of this order conduct a school (at the present time a day-school only) at 5 Chester Square. This order was instituted within the present century, in France, by Mme. Sophie Louise Barat, who governed it for 50 years. The members may be considered as cloistered religious, though not confined to one particular house. They are devoted to the education of young women, including in their duties the gratuitous instruction of the poor. The novitiate lasts for two years, at the end of which the nuns take simple vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. Some years later, solemn vows are taken at profession. The dress and veil are black, with a plain white cap; and when abroad they wear a cloak and plain black bonnet. The order was introduced into the United States, at New Orleans, in 1818. They have been established in this city about two years. The order is without doubt one of the finest teaching-orders among the many in the Roman-Catholic Church.

Catholic Theological Seminary. — A new Catholic theological seminary is to be established in the building now under way, on one of the fine old estates in the Brighton district, known as the Stanwood Estate, on Lake Street. The building is to be four stories in height besides the basement, of the Norman round style of architecture, built of Brighton stone, with freestone and granite trimmings. The main portion is to have a frontage 127 feet; and it is to have wings extending towards the rear 259 feet, to be connected at the rear; the whole enclosing a court 132 by 180 feet. The first floor will comprise parlors, waiting-rooms, a hall of exercises, prayer-halls, and chapel. In the rear portion of the main wing will be the kitchen and the servants' quarters. On the second floor will be the rooms of the archbishop and the superior, and rooms for students. The third and fourth floors will be occupied by the professors and students, and for library purposes. The sanitary arrangements are to be elaborate: the closets will be almost disconnected from the main building, being placed in the towers, and connected only by passageways. The building is to cost $500,000. It is expected that a portion will be ready for occupancy in the autumn of 1883.

Cecilia Club. — A musical club originally formed, in 1874, within the Harvard Musical Association [see *Harvard Musical Association*] for part-singing for mixed voices. Until 1876 the Cecilia took part in Harvard symphony concerts only; but in that year it was re-organized, and established on a new and independent basis, with 125 active members. Later, associate members were added, the limit being fixed at 250, who bear the expenses of the association, receiving tickets to the concerts. During the third season of the club as an independent organization, it began the performance of works written for a chorus and orchestra, employing picked players to assist. Since its organization the society has successfully sung compositions of Mendelssohn, Schumann, Durante, Weber, Gade, Schubert, Bach, Max Bruch, Hoffman, Liszt, Handel, Rheinberger, and others. Its concerts have generally been given in Tremont Temple. B. J. Lang has been the director since the organization of the society [see *Music in Boston*]. The president of the Cecilia is S. Lothrop Thorndike.

Cedar-Grove Cemetery. — See Cemeteries.

Cemeteries. — The cemeteries now in use are all situated in the outskirts of the city, in its outlying districts; the old burial-grounds within the limits of the city proper being no longer used, the city having, several years ago, forbidden by ordinance all burials in graves within the old city boundaries. The ancient burying-grounds, however, are cared for, maintained, and respected as historic landmarks which it would be sacrilege to disturb; while much attention is bestowed upon the newer burial-places, most of which are remarkable for the natural beauty of their location, and the display of the educated taste and artistic work of the modern landscape-gardener. [See *Old Burying-Grounds*.]

The following is a list of the cemeteries now in use within the boundaries of the city, or which have offices in the city: —

CATHOLIC Cemetery, Roxbury district, Circuit Street.

CEDAR-GROVE, Dorchester district, bet. Milton, Adams, and Granite Streets. Under the charge of a board of commissioners elected by the City Council. Office, 65 Sears Building, cor. Washington and Court Streets.

EAST-BOSTON Cemetery, East Boston, Swift, cor. of Bennington Streets.

EVERGREEN Cemetery, Brighton district, near Chestnut-hill Reservoir.

FOREST-HILLS Cemetery, Jamaica-Plain district, Morton Street. Office, No. 31 Pemberton Square.

GETHSEMANE Cemetery, West-Roxbury district, Brook Farm, Baker Street.

HAND-IN-HAND Cemetery, West-Roxbury district, Grove Street. A Jewish burying-ground.

ISRAELITISH Burying-ground, East Boston, Byron, cor. of Homer Street.

MOUNT-AUBURN Cemetery, in Cambridge and Watertown. Boston office, No. 16 Pemberton Square.

MOUNT-BENEDICT Cemetery, West-Roxbury district, near Brookline and Newton Streets. Office, No. 2382 Washington Street, Roxbury district.

MOUNT-CALVARY Cemetery, West-Roxbury district, Mt.-Hope Street, near Canterbury.

MOUNT-HOPE Cemetery, West-Roxbury district, Walk-hill Street. Under the charge of a board of trustees, elected by the City Council. The clerk of the board is the city registrar *ex officio*. Office, City Hall.

ST. AUGUSTINE CEMETERY, South Boston.

WARREN CEMETERY, Roxbury district, Kearsarge Avenue.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY, Everett. Boston office, Pemberton Square.

Cedar-Grove is the newest of these cemeteries. It is in a picturesque spot, and is most tastefully laid out with lawns, flower-beds, and rockeries. Near the entrance is a pond, which is to be transformed into a miniature lake, surrounded by groups of trees of different varieties, shrubs, and flowers. There is a large cross of echeverias near the centre of the grounds, and other devices. A "fund of perpetual care" is maintained by the owners of lots, the income of which is expended by the trustees for the perpetual care of lots. The "Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks," the organization of members of the dramatic profession, has a beautiful lot here, which is called "The Elks' Rest." Cedar-Grove contains 38 acres.

Evergreen Cemetery is a well-wooded tract of about 14 acres. It has an Egyptian gateway, modelled after the first at Mount Auburn. The monument of Holton, the founder of the public library of the Brighton district, now a part of the Boston Public-Library system [see *Public Library*], and the Brighton soldiers' monument [see *this*], are conspicuous features of this lovely spot.

Forest-hills Cemetery embraces 225 acres of upland and lowland, with beautiful groves, picturesque lakes, and avenues and footpaths winding over hills and through valleys and glades. Its great natural beauties are enhanced by many artistic effects produced by the landscape-gardener's skill. From the main entrance on Scarborough Street, three carriage-drives diverge towards different parts of the grounds. In the northern portion of the cemetery are Consecration Hill, on which is a rustic observatory 25 feet high, and Chapel Hill. Four eminences farther south are named Eliot Hills, after John Eliot the Indian apostle, to whom a monument is to be erected here. On Warren Hill is the tomb of Gen. Joseph Warren, the lamented hero of Bunker Hill. On Dearborn Hill is a monument to Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn, who originally laid out the grounds. On Fountain Hill is a spring, and the office of the commissioners. Other heights are known as Cypress, Clover, Juniper, and Strawberry Hills. From these, glimpses can be had of beautiful and varied distant scenery. Lake Dell is a picturesque sheet of water, overshadowed by Snowflake Cliff, named after the flowers which grow at its foot. The largest pond, or lake, is called Lake Hibiscus. Near Lake Dell is a receiving-tomb of granite. Among the most interesting monuments is a block of rough granite from Kearsarge Mountain, marking the resting-place of Admiral Winslow. In the soldiers' lot is a bronze statue erected by the city of Roxbury in memory of her citizen-soldiers who fell in the war. It is of heroic size, and stands on a granite pedestal six feet high. The statue was designed by Martin Milmore, and cast at Chicopee, Mass. It was erected in 1867, after the annexation of Roxbury to Boston. The lot in which it stands contains 2,000 square feet, and is enclosed by an emblematic granite railing. On the base of the railing is the name of each person buried here, with his regiment, and date of death, chiselled and gilded. Nearly half of those buried here are members of the Thirty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, who fell at Antietam in less than a month after their departure from the State. This cemetery was established by the city of Roxbury, and consecrated in 1848. The receiving-tomb, the granite portico of which is spacious and impressive, is one of the finest in the country. The entrance-gateway to the cemetery is an imposing structure of Roxbury stone and Caledonia freestone. On the front is this inscription: "I am the resurrection and the life;" and on the inner face the following: "He that keepeth thee will not slumber."

Mount-Hope Cemetery is near Forest Hills. The grounds include 106½ acres. These are tastefully laid out, pleasantly shaded by fine trees, and adorned by flowers and shrubs. The main entrance is through a massive gateway of granite and iron. Conspicuous here is also a soldiers' monument erected by the city; also a military memorial, composed of heavy cannon given by the national government. On a triangular stone base stand three cannon, forming the outline of a pyramid, their mouths meeting at a common point, and supporting a fourth; beneath is a pyramid of cannon-balls. This was erected by Charles Russell Lowell Post 7, of the Grand Army of the Republic, who own the lot.

Of Catholic burying-grounds, the St. Augustine Cemetery, South Boston, is the oldest. This was established in 1818. Here is buried the Rev. Francis Antony Matignon, a French priest, one of the earliest Catholic clergymen in Boston. His funeral, on the 21st of September, 1818, was a notable event. The body was escorted through the streets by a number of acolytes, bearing lighted candles. It was temporarily placed in the Granary Burying-ground, and was removed to South Boston the following spring. Here is also buried Dr. Thomas J. O'Flaherty, who died in 1839, and was somewhat famous for his theological controversy with Dr. Lyman Beecher, when the latter was in Boston. The Catholic Cemetery on Circuit Street, Roxbury district, is near Forest Hills, and adjoins St. Joseph's Church. Mount-Calvary Cemetery, adjoining Mount-Hope Cemetery, belongs to the Boston Catholic Cemetery Association, which was first incorporated, in 1857, as the Catholic Cemetery Association in Dorchester, and its name changed to the present in 1877. The Dorchester Cemetery, first established, is now full, containing 25,000 persons buried within its limits. Mount-Benedict Cemetery belongs to the same association. It was dedicated in the spring of 1879, and was laid out by a professional landscape-gardener. In the Charlestown district there is a burying-ground close to the Church of St. Francis de Sales, on the summit of Bunker Hill.

The Israelitish Cemetery, in East Boston, was established by the Society of Ohabei Shalom, and is but 100 feet square. A peculiar appearance is given to the place by the tombstones bearing Hebrew inscriptions.

Woodlawn Cemetery is the principal place of burial for the northerly sections of the city, including East Boston and the Charlestown district.

Central Church, cor. of Berkeley and Newbury Streets (Congregational Trinitarian). This elegant church-building, one of the most noteworthy of the several fine public structures of the Back-bay district, was completed and dedicated in the autumn of 1867. The society formerly worshipped in a plain church-building on Winter Street, which in the course of time was forced to make way for trade. The present church is built of Roxbury stone, with sandstone trimmings, in the most thorough manner throughout. Its spire is 236 feet high, the tallest in the city. The exterior of the edifice is not so ornamental as some of the other modern churches of the city, but it is impressive and striking in the simplicity and elegance of its finish. The interior is bright, and somewhat highly colored. The society was organized in May, 1835, to occupy the Odeon, formerly the Federal-street Theatre [see *Drama in Boston*]; and it was first known as the Franklin-street Church. On May 21, 1841, the corner-stone of the Winter-street Church was laid; and in December following, the "Central Congregational Society" was legally organized, the "Franklin-street Church" assuming the name of the "Central Congregational;" then the new church-building was dedicated. The first pastor of the church was Rev. William M. Rogers, who was settled in 1835, and served until his death in 1851. Rev. George Richards, appointed his colleague in 1845, succeeded him, and served until 1859. Rev. John E. Todd, D.D., was the next pastor, installed in 1860. He was succeeded by Rev. John DeWitt, D.D., in 1869. Mr. DeWitt's pastorate closed in 1875, and until 1879 the church was without a settled pastor. In that year Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D.D., then of Brooklyn, N.Y., was called; and he still continues the pastor. The Central Church is a large and flourishing organization, in most satisfactory financial condition, and attracting large congregations regularly. Some years ago a burdensome debt was removed through the generous subscriptions of members, and the finances placed on a sound basis, where they have since been maintained. [See *Congregationalism* and *Congregational Churches.*]

Central Club (The). — Originally organized as a South-end social club, the Central has since become more central in location; having in June, 1881, moved into a new club-house at No. 64 Boylston Street, the former house of the Art-Club, now established in its new building in the Back-bay district [see *Art-Club*]. The Central was formed in the autumn of 1868, and chartered in 1874. Its first rooms were in Concord Hall. From there it removed, in December, 1871, to the Allen House, at the junction of Washington Street and Worcester Square, where it remained until its removal to Boylston Street. In February, 1873, the club-house was seriously injured by fire. The present club-house is attractively located, being directly opposite the Common, and but a short walk from the group of theatres in the neighborhood. It has been thoroughly renovated and redecorated since the removal of the Art-Club. The front rooms are occupied as reception room and parlors; the old exhibition-room in the rear has been transformed into a billiard-room, and four billiard-tables now occupy the space where the long rows of settees used to be for the accommodation of the admirers or critics of the pictures which hung in the gallery. On the floor above are card, reading, smoking, and committee rooms, bath-rooms, and offices. The furnishings throughout are attractive, and there is an air of comfort about the house which is most inviting. A restaurant is also to be attached to the club-house. The club was formed by prominent residents of the South End, several of whom have since removed to the Back-bay district; and there is already talk of a new club-house in that section, built especially for the Central. It has thus far had but five presidents: Alexander H. Rice, who served four years; Samuel D. Crane, three years; Calvin D. Richards, two years; A. A. Ranney, two years; and Gen. A. P. Martin, the present occupant, who is in his third term. The other officers are Henry S. Rowe secretary, and Edward A. White treasurer. The membership is increasing largely. The number of members is now 145.

Channing Home. — See Asylums and Homes.

Chapel of the Evangelists, No. 286 Charles Street, maintains St. Andrew's Guild, with a free reading and amusement room, open day and evening. A relief-committee, established in 1877, distributes fuel and groceries among the poor in the neighborhood, under the charge of the chapel, and aids poor families in various ways. A children's sewing-school meets at the chapel during the autumn, winter, and spring seasons, on Saturday forenoons. Sewing is taught in classes; and each piece of work, when it is finished properly and satisfactorily, is given to the child making it. The chapel has an office in the Charity Building, Room 37, where Miss C. Harmon, who visits each case, is to be found for a few hours every forenoon except Saturdays.

Charitable Association of the Boston Fire-Department. — Established 1829; incorporated 1830. Members receiving injury while in the discharge of firemen's duties are paid not less than $5 each per week; and the apothecary's or physician's bills are paid as long as the trustees or the committee of the association on relief determine to be necessary or reasonable. A special fund is maintained for the relief of any past member, or his family, who has been honorably discharged. No member is allowed to apply to the city government for relief under injury sustained at fires. There is no admission-fee, and assessments do not exceed $5 annually. A life-membership is secured on the payment of $10. The president of the association is John S. Damrell; and W. E. Delano, No. 36 Summer Street, Charlestown district, is the secretary of the committee on relief, to whom application for relief is to be made. [See *Fire-Service.*]

Charitable and Benevolent Societies. — The growth of private organized charities in Boston, from the establishment of the first charitable society in 1635 to the present time, has been very great. It has been estimated that there is now one charitable or benevolent society for every 2,000 people within the boundaries of the city; that the charitable capital is $16,000,000; and that the annual private contributions of the people of Boston for charitable or benevolent purposes at the present time amount to more than $500,000. The most rapid increase in the number of these societies has been during the last twelve years. The first society established was the Scots Charitable Society, organized five years after the foundation of the city. In the first seventy years of the city's history, but 2 societies were organized. Between that time and 1810, 9 more were organized. During the next forty years the number was considerably increased; from 1850 to 1860, 21 were organized; from 1860 to 1870, 35; and from 1870 to 1880, 67. At the present time there are 177 of these voluntary organizations, exclusive of mutual-benefit societies. Adding to the number the latter societies, and the churches and colleges, the figures are increased to 487, and the capital to $50,000,000. In New York, with a population of 1,200,000, there are but 191 societies; and in Philadelphia, with a population of 846,000, there are about 215. Within the past two years many of the societies in Boston have been brought into closer communion and greater usefulness, though their independent working and organization have not been disturbed, through the establishment of the Associated Charities, an incorporated organization of great merit and real importance in the community, embracing many influential citizens in its management. This organization seeks, by systematizing and to some extent directing the private charitable work of the city, the accomplishment of greater good, and to help the poor and unfortunate to help themselves [see *Associated Charities*]. Many of the charitable and benevolent societies in the city aim more particularly to uplift and improve the poor and the under classes generally, leaving to others the work of aiding the destitute, and affording temporary relief to the distressed and suffering. There are among them a large number of organizations which provide industrial training, and in various ways strive to improve the condition of the lower or less favored classes; and much attention is given to the training of poor or neglected children for the purpose of improving their present condition, and directing them in the way of becoming self-supporting and useful citizens as they grow up. The variety of work done by these societies is not easy to state, and the good they accomplish is incalculable. Following is a list of the private charitable and benevolent organizations of the city alphabetically arranged, with the object and aim concisely stated. Many are also described more in detail in separate paragraphs in this book.

American Seamen's Friend Society. Congregational House. Sustains chaplains, missionaries, and tract-distributors, etc.; befriends sailors, and places libraries on sea-going vessels.

American Society of Hibernians. Aids Irishmen, members, when sick, $3 per week, and a death-benefit of $25. Apply to chairman of visiting committee, Owen Rogan, 96 Leverett Street.

Ancient Order of United Workingmen. Sick and death benefits to members. Six lodges in the city. Apply to Grand Master Workman, Thomas Temple, Registry of Deeds.

Association of the Evangelical Lutheran Church for Works of Mercy. Sustains the Martin Luther Orphan Home, Brook-Farm, West Roxbury. Inmates taught trades and farming, and situations ultimately obtained for them. Apply to secretary, Rev. Adolph Biewend, 24 Alleghany Street.

Association for the Protection of Destitute Roman-Catholic Children. Sustains temporary home for both sexes. Sisters of Charity instruct and care for the children until they are returned to their friends, or situations are found for them, or they are placed in good Catholic homes.

Baldwin-place Home for Little Wanderers. Baldwin Place, leading from Salem Street. Receives children legally given up, and places them in homes where they will be treated as sons or daughters. Superintendent, Rev. R. G. Toles.

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Secret benevolent organization among people of the dramatic profession. Benefits sick members, helps those out of employment, and confers death-benefits.

Benevolent Fraternity of Churches Unitarian. Supports four chapels, and sewing-schools. Charitable aid given to very needy. Rev. Edward A. Horton, of the Second Church, president.

Boffin's Bower. 1031 Washington Street. Assists poor working-girls in many ways,—helps them to find employment, gives them temporary shelter, a pleasant place to rest in, entertainments, etc., and in cases of distress helps them with money. Miss Jennie Collins established the Bower, and is its untiring mainspring.

Boston Benefit Society. Benefits members and their heirs.

Boston Children's-Aid Society. Pine-Farm, West Newton. Apply for boys to Rufus R. Cook, 36 Woodbine Street, Roxbury; for girls, to Miss Lawrence, care of A. A. Lawrence, Boston. Provides a home for boys liable to be sentenced. Girls boarded out.

Boston Children's-Friend Society. 48 Rutland Street. Apply to the matron. Provides a home for destitute children upon surrender. Common-school branches taught, and girls learn to sew.

Boston Fatherless and Widows' Society. Treasurer, Charles G. Nazro, 54 Kilby Street. Assists poor widows, especially those who have seen better days.

Boston Female Asylum. 1008 Washington Street. Applications received at any time. Receives destitute girls from 3 to 10 years, and gives them a good home, food, clothing, and instruction. Orphans preferred.

Boston Flower and Fruit Mission. Hollis-street Chapel. Open from 8 to 12, Mondays and Thursdays, from May to October. Distributes flowers, fruits, and vegetables among the poor.

Boston Industrial Temporary Home. 17 Davis Street, cor. of Harrison Avenue. Apply to Superintendent S. T. Andrews, between 7 and 10 A.M. Gives temporary food and lodging to destitute persons of both sexes, who are willing to work.

Boston Marine Society. 13 Merchants' Exchange. Relieves unfortunate and aged members, their widows and minor children, and, in extreme cases, older children.

Boston Masonic Mutual-Benefit Association. Masonic Temple, room 30. Secret. Aids deceased Masons' families.

Boston Musicians Relief-Fund Society. President, T. M. Carter, 282 Washington Street. Treasurer, J. T. Baldwin. Aids musicians who are members.

Boston North-End Diet-Kitchen. Rear of 34 Lynde Street. Open daily from 11 to 1. Gives nourishing food daily to applicants bringing orders from district physicians.

Boston North-End Mission. 201 North Street. Gives relief of all kinds to worthy poor.

Boston Pilots' Relief Society. Secretary's office, 41 Lewis Wharf. Helps destitute members and their families.

Boston Police Relief Association. Sick and death benefits to members who are of the Boston police-force, and helps their families.

Boston Port and Seamen's-Aid Society. 11 North Square (Mariners' House). Seamen and families supplied with clothing and board. Employment procured.

Boston Post-office Mutual-Relief Association. Helps members who are employés of the Boston Post-office in cases of sickness or accident, and pays death-benefits.

Boston Provident Association. 32 Charity Building, Chardon Street. Gives temporary aid in the city proper and East and South Boston.

Boston Sewing-Circle. 30 Charity Building, Chardon Street. Cut-out garments furnished to private individuals and societies.

Boston Widow and Orphan Association. 3 Tremont Row. A Catholic benefit organization. Sick members aided, and death-benefits paid.

British Charitable Society. Apply to chairman board trustees, J. Stuart McCorry, City Hall. Relieves English, Scotch, and Welsh immigrants or their families, and gives temporary aid.

Channing Home. 30 McLean Street. Affords an asylum for poor invalids and children, chiefly those who are incurable, and need constant and tender care.

Charitable Association of the Boston Fire-Department. Aids members who are connected with the fire-department, in cases of injury or sickness, and helps their families.

Charitable Irish Society. Relieves poor Irishmen, especially immigrants. Apply to secretary, John A. Daly, 46 North-Market Street.

Charlestown Free Dispensary and Hospital. 27 Harvard Square, Charlestown district. Provides free medicines and treatment for both sexes, residents of the district.

Charlestown Infant-School and Children's-Home Association. 36 Austin Street. Temporary home for both sexes. Children returned to friends, or adopted.

Children's Mission to the Children of the Destitute in the City of Boston. H. P. Kidder president, 277 Tremont Street. Children taught housekeeping and sewing, and either returned to friends, or placed in families.

Church Home for Orphans and Destitute Children. Cor. of Broadway, N, and Fourth Streets, South Boston. Cares for orphan and destitute children, who are taught housework, and returned to friends, or places found for them in families.

Columbian Charitable Society of Shipwrights and Calkers of Boston and Charlestown. Benefits members during sickness, and provides burial-benefits.

Co-operative Society of Visitors among the Poor. 48 Charity Building, Chardon Street. Aims to improve the moral and physical condition of the poor by personal visiting, giving sewing to poor women, and by finding employment.

Dispensary for Diseases of Children. 18 Staniford Street. Affords free medical care to poor and sick children.

Dispensary for Diseases of Women. 18 Staniford Street. Gives advice free, and treatment but not medicines, to needy women.

Episcopal City Mission. Mission House, 6 Tyler Street. Gives relief, food, fuel, and clothing to the sick and aged of any creed.

Excursions for Poor Children. Given in the summer-time by the North-End Mission to poor children. Tickets distributed by the police.

Female Benevolent Firm. An organization for colored women, giving sick and death benefits to members.

Fragment Society. Apply by letter to Mrs. Charles Van Brunt, 66 Commonwealth Avenue. Gives material for clothing, also shoes and infants' garments, to destitute persons who are well known to the society.

Fraternal Association. An organization for colored men. Cares for its sick, buries its dead, and aids the widows and orphans of members.

Friendly Hand. 2 Main Street, Charlestown district. J. L. Gray, superintendent. Furnishes food at reasonable prices to the poor, and sometimes gives food and lodging to indigent persons.

German Aid Society. Room 39, Charity Building, Chardon Street. Helps German immigrants to food, fuel, clothing, transportation and employment.

Girls' Friendly Society. Apply to the president, Mrs. G. A. Meyer, 194 Beacon Street. Aims to provide a friend for every working-girl (single), not Roman-Catholic, especially strangers.

Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Massachusetts, 12 Pemberton Square, room 6. Each post holds a relief-fund for the assistance of soldiers, sailors, and marines of the late Rebellion, and their widows and orphans.

Hebrew Ladies' Sewing Society. Apply to the president, Mrs. J. H. Hecht, 113 Commonwealth Avenue. Dispenses clothing to needy Hebrews, after investigation of cases.

Highland Aid Society. Apply to the president, Mrs. B. S. Farrington, 107 Warren Street, Roxbury. Gives clothing to the poor of the Highland district, recommended by a member.

Hildise Bund Sections of the Prudential League. Room 39, Charity Building, Chardon Street. Insurance for life or number of years of members, and sick-benefits paid.

Hospital Newspaper Society. 113 Revere Street. Reading-matter collected from boxes placed in railway-stations, and received at the headquarters from the public contributing, and distributed regularly in hospitals and asylums.

House of the Angel Guardian. 85 Vernon Street, Roxbury. Receives, educates, and reforms orphan and deserted children, especially boys. Has graded schools. Eventually finds for the inmates places of employment in the city or the country with farmers. Conducted by the Catholic Brothers of Charity.

House of the Good Samaritan. 6 McLean Street. A free hospital for women and children, especially incurable and chronic sufferers.

House of the Good Shepherd. Tremont Street, opposite Parker-hill Avenue. Provides a refuge for fallen women and wayward girls.

Howard Benevolent Society in the city of Boston. Apply to M. B. Leonard, M.D., 7 Meridian Street, East Boston; Andrew Cushing, 19 Congregational House, Boston; and Francis James, 439½ West Broadway, South Boston. Relieves the sick and destitute of the city proper, East and South Boston.

Industrial Aid Society for the Prevention of Pauperism. Rooms 25 to 28 Charity Building, Chardon Street. Helps men and women to find transient or permanent work, and secures employment for children in the country on farms in summer-time, and elsewhere at other seasons.

Industrial School for Girls. Centre Street, Dorchester. Apply to Miss E. C. Putnam, 63 Marlborough Street. Girls taught housework, trained to good conduct and habits of self-support; returned to their friends, or places found for them in families.

Italian Benevolent Society. Apply in writing to A. Garbati, 58 Lowell Street. Aids needy Italians of good character.

Jamaica-Plain Employment and Temporary-Relief Society. Curtis Hall, Jamaica Plain, West-Roxbury district. The temperate poor aided with orders for food, clothing, light, and relieved in various other ways. Fourteen districts are visited regularly by a voluntary visitor and associate.

Ladies' Relief Agency. 37 Charity Building, Chardon Street. Aids, partly in sewing, the more respectable cases of want.

Little Sisters of the Poor. Home maintained for the aged poor, destitute persons and over sixty. The "Little Sisters" (Catholic) share the domestic work without compensation, and collect funds.

Massachusetts Baptist Charitable Society. Secretary, A. P. Mason, 28 School Street. Aids widows and children of Baptist ministers who have died while pastors in the State.

Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society. Chief object to give pecuniary aid to sufferers by fire. Also aids other benevolent purposes. Treasurer, Chas. B. Cumings, 28 State Street.

Massachusetts Congregational Charitable Society. Aids widows and orphans of Congregational clergymen of the State. Trinitarian and Unitarian. Rev. Dr. S. K. Lothrop, 12 Chestnut Street, chairman of committee on appropriations.

Massachusetts Employment Bureau for Disabled Soldiers, 34 Pemberton Square. Employment obtained.

Massachusetts Infant Asylum. Apply by letter for admission to Miss A. P. Cary, 64 Beacon Street. Infants returned to friends, or placed in families.

Massachusetts Medical Benevolent Society. Affords pecuniary relief to needy members and their families, and to other respectable physicians, their widows and minor children. The members are fellows of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Massachusetts Society for Aiding Discharged Convicts. 35 Avon Street. Daniel Russell, agent. Aids male convicts at the expiration of their sentence to find employment.

Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. 96 Tremont Street. Apply to any agent in cases of cruelty. Enforces laws against cruelty.

Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. 1 Pemberton Square, Room 7. Receives cases of cruelty and abuse against any one under 21 years, investigates, and brings the perpetrators to justice.

Mechanics' Mutual Aid Society. Gives sick and death benefits to members who are mechanics.

Miss Burnap's Home for Aged and Friendless. 3 Anthony Place. Provides a home for aged Protestant women.

Mount-Hope Summer Home for Children and Home for Fallen Women. Bourne Street, Forest Hills, Roxbury district. Connected with the Boston North-End Mission, 201 North Street.

Needlewoman's Friend Society. Room 9, 149 A Tremont Street. Gives employment with adequate compensation to indigent women.

New-England Home for Intemperate Women, 112 Kendall Street. Apply to matron, Mrs. M. R. Charpiot. Aims to cure intemperate women.

New-England Moral-Reform Society. Woman's Temporary Home and Office, 6 Oak Place. Matron, L. A. Bascom. Receives girls and young women, and makes every effort to restore them to friends, or to find them good homes.

New-England Scandinavian Benevolent Society. Apply to H. P. Lindergreen, 99 State Street. Gives transportation to needy Scandinavians.

Nickerson Home for Children. 14 Tyler Street. Children cared for until they can be supported by their friends or themselves.

North-End Industrial School. 39 North-Bennet Street. Classes for women and girls in cutting, making, and mending garments, etc., and for boys in carpentering.

North-End Nursery. 39 North-Bennet Street. Children over 18 months and under 6 years admitted when there is sickness at home, or when parents are obliged to be absent at work.

North-Street Union Mission to the Poor. 144 Hanover Street. Instructs the ignorant, and helps the poor to help themselves.

Pawn Fund. Room 41, Charity Building, Chardon Street. Assists in redeeming property which has been left in great emergency for trifling sums.

Penitent-Females Refuge and Bethesda Society. 32 Rutland Street. Receives fallen women into a comfortable home, expecting them to remain 2 years.

Police Charitable Fund. Apply in writing to Alfred T. Turner, City Hall. Relieves policemen and their families with money.

Poor Widows' Fund. A donation by Mrs. Johanna Rooker to the city of Boston, the income of which is paid in equal proportions to the aldermen of the city, to be distributed by them, at their discretion, for the relief of poor widows and sick people. Fund $3,200.

Portland-street Mission. 90 Portland Street. Relief of any kind given, at homes or at mission, especially to fallen women.

Provident Wood-yard. Foundry Street, South Boston. Office, Broadway Bridge. Gives men temporary work in sawing wood.

Reading-room for Newsboys and Boot-blacks. 16 Howard Street. Open from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M A resort where books, papers, games, and regular entertainments are furnished.

Roxbury Charitable Society. 118 Roxbury Street, Roxbury district. Finds employment, and gives money, food, fuel, and clothing to the poor of good character living in Roxbury. A dispensary department aids about 500 persons. Physician, Edward T. Williams, M.D., 2298 Washington Street.

Roxbury Home for Children and Aged Women. Burton Avenue, opp. Copeland Street. Small fee paid for board by the inmates.

Saint Vincent's Orphan Asylum. Children received without regard to creed or color, and given for adoption or placed out for service. Secretary, Hugh O'Brien, 5 Chatham Row.

Scots' Charitable Society. Apply at the Scots' Temporary Home, 77 Camden Street. Relieves needy Scotch people, after proper investigation.

Sea-shore House. Cor. of Main and Herman Streets, Winthrop. A healthful resort for sick and weakly children during the summer months. Rev. E. E. Hale president of the organization; Benjamin Kimball, 11 Tremont-bank Building, treasurer.

Shaw Asylum for Mariners' Children. Brookline. Apply to Quincy A. Shaw, 19 Pemberton Square. Helps destitute children of Massachusetts mariners.

Société Franco-Belge de Secours mutuels et de Bienfaisance de Boston, Mass. Charles L. Thiery, treasurer, 309 Washington Street. Aims to procure employment, and gives food, fuel, or clothing, rarely money, to deserving French and Belgian persons or their children.

Society for the Relief of the Sick Poor. Apply to the Dispensary physicians at the North End. Gives personal care and competent nursing to the sick poor. Limited to the North End at present.

Soldiers' Messenger Corps. 34 Pemberton Square. Twenty-four disabled soldiers, each having a permanent station in the business portion of the city.

South-Boston Samaritan Society. Temporary relief and clothing given to those who are above seeking help from other charities.

Spiritualists' Ladies'-Aid Society. Amory Hall, 503 Washington Street. Gives money and clothing after investigation.

Summer-street Fire Fund. Relieves sufferers by the great fire of 1872.

Swiss Aid Society. Apply to F. von Euw, 20 Conant Street, Roxbury district. Assists needy Swiss immigrants, also Swiss residents when in distress.

Temporary Asylum for Discharged Female Prisoners. Dedham, Mass. A Boston institution, under the direction of a committee of ladies.

Temporary Home for the Destitute. 1 Pine Place. Children received, and subsequently placed in families.

Temporary Home. Chardon Street. Gives temporary shelter and food to needy women and children while endeavoring to find work or friends.

United Hebrew Benevolent Society. Room 3, 105 Summer Street. Affords relief to poor Israelites after investigation.

Washingtonian Home. 41 Waltham Street. Apply to Superintendent Albert Day, M.D. Aims to cure intemperate men by medical, moral, and hygienic treatment.

Wayfarers' Lodge. Hawkins Street. Apply at police-stations. Meals and lodgings furnished.

West-End Day Nursery. 36 Blossom Street. Takes care of poor children during the day, while mothers are at work. Charges 5 cents a day, or 25 cents a week.

Widows' Society. Apply by letter to Mrs. Augustus Lowell, 60 State Street. Aids poor and infirm widows, and single women of good character, over 60, natives of Boston. Must have resided within the old city limits for 10 years.

Young Men's Benevolent Society. Apply to Edward McDonald, 54 Prince Street; Rev. H. F. Jenks, 149 A Tremont Street; Joseph T. Brown, jun., 504 Washington Street; Dr. H. W. Broughton, City Hospital. Gives food, fuel, and, in extreme cases, money, chiefly to Protestant Americans who have resided in the city proper long enough to become identified with its interests.

Charity Bureau (The Central). — Chardon Street. Established by the city, with the aid of $20,000 subscribed by citizens, as a charity headquarters. It is occupied by the overseers of the poor, State-aid paymaster, and Industrial-Aid Society, on the first floor; the Boston Provident Association, Boston Ladies' Sewing-Circle, Ladies' City Relief Agency, and German Emigrant-Aid Society, in the second story; and, in the third story, by the Associated Charities, Wards 6, 7, and 8, Conference of the Associated Charities, and the Co-operative Visiting Society. In the basement is a homœopathic dispensary, and the city physician's office. In addition to the above-mentioned societies, the Young Men's Benevolent Association and the Boston Police Relief Association hold their monthly meetings here. The bureau is composed of three substantial brick buildings. The official out-door charities are administered here, and many of the private charities. The Temporary Home here is designed to provide for foundlings and the destitute. Only women and children are allowed to lodge in it; but meals are given out to both sexes, under the order of the overseers of the poor or the superintendent. The able-bodied applying for food are obliged to work for it; the men sawing wood, and the women doing housework. [See *Associated Charities*, *Charitable and Benevolent Societies*, *Overseers of the Poor*, and *Temporary Home*.]

Charitable Irish Society. — Established, 1837; incorporated, 1809. Like the British Charitable Society, this was organized originally to render temporary assistance to newly arrived immigrants. It has also, for many years, relieved its poor and indigent countrymen reduced by sickness, old age, or other infirmities or accident. Of late years it has contributed annually to some deserving charity. During the years just following the Revolutionary war, it extended timely relief to those of its members who were disabled by the war. Now it has no established headquarters, but holds its meetings at the Parker House annually, dining on St. Patrick's Day, the 17th of March.

Charitable Mechanic Association (The Massachusetts). — This is one of the venerable and honored institutions of the city. It was founded in 1795, and incorporated in 1806. It was established to relieve the distresses of unfortunate mechanics and their families; to promote inventions and improvements in the mechanic arts, by granting premiums for inventions and improvements; to assist young mechanics with loans of money; and to establish schools and libraries for the use of apprentices and the improvement of the arts. Its work has been of great value to the community, and its influence has been employed in many directions. For years it was its custom to award certificates to apprentices, who, on arriving at the age of 21, brought testimonials to it from the persons with whom they served, showing that they had conducted themselves with fidelity and attention, and had not violated any agreement made by them. Every third year the association holds a special meeting, called "The Triennial Festival;" and at irregular intervals, averaging every three years, it holds a great public industrial exhibition, popularly known as "The Mechanics' Fair." For many years these fairs were held in the halls over Quincy Market and Faneuil Hall, the two being connected by a bridge extending over the street. In 1878 a temporary building for its exhibition was erected on Park Square, Columbus Avenue, and Pleasant Street. The fair that season lasted two months, during September and October, and was the most successful of the many held. The number of exhibitors was 1,250; and the awards included 60 gold medals, 230 silver medals, 250 bronze medals, and 440 diplomas. The receipts of the exhibition were $35,000 over the expenditures. In 1881 the association erected the present permanent exhibition building, on the corner of Huntington Avenue and West-Newton Street, Back-bay district. It covers a space of more than 96,000 square feet. Its front on the avenue is 600 feet, and on West-Newton Street 300 feet; and at its widest part it is 345 feet. Architecturally it is attractive. The avenue front is Renaissance, with free treatment in style. Arches of graceful curves rise nearly to the coping. These and the adjacent walls are massively laid in red brick, with sills and caps of freestone, and terra-cotta ornaments. On one side of the main arch is a head of Franklin, representing electricity; and on the other, one of Oakes Ames, representing railroading. Surrounding these are spandrels of palm, oak, and olive branches, in which appear the arm and hammer of the seal of the association. An octagonal tower, 90 feet high, and 40 feet in diameter, forms the easterly termination of the building. Here are two wide entrances, — one from Huntington-avenue sidewalk, and the other from the carriage-porch, itself a most attractive piece of ornamentation, built of brick and stone, with open-timbered and tiled roof. At the easterly end of the building, adjoining the tower, is the "administration building," which contains on the first story the various offices; on the second floor, large and small dining-rooms employed during the exhibition seasons; and on the third, a large and attractively finished hall. Beyond the administration building is the great exhibition-hall, with spacious galleries and an ample basement; beyond that is the main hall, extending across the west end; and between the balconies of these two halls, the art-exhibition rooms and studios. The last exhibition of the association, held in this fine building during the autumn of 1881, surpassed all previous ones in its completeness and excellence and pecuniary success. During the winter and spring of 1882, the main hall was frequently occupied by opera-companies and by great public meetings. The organ in the grand hall was built by Mr. Hilborne L. Roosevelt of New-York City, in 1876, and was exhibited during the Centennial Exhibition of that year. It was erected in the north gallery of the main building; and at the close of these exhibitions it was purchased by the Permanent Exhibition Company, and retained in its position until the building was sold, at which time it was bought by the Mechanic Association, and removed to its present position by Mr. Roosevelt, who, at the same time, thoroughly rebuilt it. The organ is a handsome instrument, and is equipped with all the modern improvements. It is 41 feet high, 42 feet wide, and 20 feet deep. It has 3 manuals, 37 speaking-stops, 7 couplers, and 3 mechanical registers, and has the following pedal-movements: Six adjustable combination pedals, each capable of controlling any or all of the stops in the organ at the will of the organist, and three of which can be operated by knobs beneath the great organ-keys; pedal to throw off all combinations; reversible great to pedal coupler; balanced swell pedal. Above the draw-stop knobs on either side are 222 small knobs, representing all the stops in the organ for each of the six combination pedals, and by the use of which the organist can set at will such combinations as he may desire for the selection he is about to perform. The bellows are supplied with wind by two "Jacques" hydraulic engines, or can be blown by hand. The association owns another building, which it built in 1860. This is on the corner of Bedford and Chauncy Streets. It is built of fine dark freestone, in the Italian Renaissance style. On the upper floors was the large Mechanics Hall, long used for the meetings of the association, and rented for musical, literary, and other entertainments. The remainder of the building is profitably leased. The cost of this building, including land, was $320,000. Paul Revere was one of the early presidents of this association. The officers are: Nathaniel J. Bradlee, president; Joseph L. Bates, secretary; and Frederick W. Lincoln, treasurer.

Charles-River Embankment (The). — A proposed park, promenade, and driveway between Cragie's Bridge and the West-Boston Bridge along the Charles River, to be continued on the Beacon-street side and roadway by a plank walk 15 feet wide, first to a point near Hereford Street, extended, and ultimately to the Cottage-farms Bridge. These improvements were authorized by the Legislature of 1881. When completed, according to present plans, a parkway will be furnished, averaging 200 feet in width, with a continuous water-front from Leverett Street to Cottage-farms Bridge, nearly 2¾ miles in length, and crossing Cambridge Street at West-Boston Bridge, and the extension of West-Chester Park to the proposed new bridge across Charles River. It will be laid out with walks, drives, saddle-pads, and boat-landings, and ornamented with shrubbery and turf. It will be accessible along its entire route at short intervals by streets, and its drive will be used for pleasure-vehicles only. The city council in December, 1881, authorized a loan of $300,000 to meet the expense of building the sea-wall and completing the work. [See *Public-parks System*.] A private corporation has also been given authority by the Legislature to take a large area of the Charles-river flats on the Cambridge side, between West-Boston Bridge and the bridge of the Grand-Junction Wharf, and fill it to the satisfaction of the harbor commissioners; a drive for the public, 200 feet wide, next the river, to be reserved, and the remainder of the filled land to be used for building purposes.

Charlestown District (The). — Formerly the city of Charlestown, annexed to Boston in 1873 [see *Annexations*]. The date of its foundation as a town, as stated by the late Richard Frothingham, its historian, was July 4, 1629, though an earlier date has been claimed. Its Indian name was Mishawun. Originally the territory of the town was very large. Out of it the towns of Burlington, Woburn, Malden, and Somerville (the last two now cities) have been formed, and parts of Reading, Medford, Cambridge, and West Cambridge (now Arlington). It was a flourishing place in the colonial period; and on account of the battle of Bunker Hill on June 17, 1775 [see *Bunker-hill Monument*, etc.], and its burning by the British at that time, it became conspicuous at the very beginning of the Revolution. The town was fired by shells thrown from the British works on Copp's Hill, in Boston [see *Copp's Hill*], and by men landed for the purpose. Only a few houses in the town escaped the fire, and the destruction was complete. The property loss was estimated at over $500,000. Its population at that time was about 2,700. The town recovered slowly from the effect of that blow, but in time was completely rebuilt, increased in population, and enjoyed much prosperity. When it was annexed to Boston, its population was 32,040; and its valuation $35,289,682, of which $26,016,100 was real, and $9,273,582 personal. For years before its annexation to Boston, it had been a city. Its chief popular features are the Bunker-hill Monument and grounds, and the Navy Yard established in 1798 [see *Navy Yard*]. It also has a conspicuous soldiers' monument [see *Charlestown Soldiers' Monument*]; and an ancient burying-ground, in which there is a monument to Harvard, the founder of Harvard College [see *Old Burying-Grounds*]. For many years the Massachusetts State Prison, founded in 1800, was located here; and the prison-building is still standing. The project of re-establishing the prison here, by removing certain classes of convicts from the present prison at Concord, has been seriously considered of late. The passenger and freight stations of the Fitchburg Railroad were for some time in Charlestown; but in 1848 the former was removed to Boston, when the present station was built [see *Boston and Fitchburg Station and Line*]. The Charlestown district has many points of interest: it is an old-fashioned, quaint place, and is well worth visiting.

Charlestown Free Dispensary and Hospital. — No. 27 Harvard Square, Charlestown district. Established in 1872, and incorporated 1873. Medical and surgical advice given to the sick poor, free of cost except to those who are able to pay for it. Other assistance is also given, and a list of those searching for employment is kept. The aid rendered is limited to residents of the Charlestown district; application to be made at noon on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. About 1,600 persons are aided annually.

Charlestown Neck. — See Neck, Charlestown.

Charlestown Poor's Fund. — The income of various bequests, amounting to $24,400, is expended annually on the poor of the Charlestown district, under the direction of officers composed of the two senior deacons of each regularly organized church in the district, and the Charlestown members of the city council. The office is in Harvard Square, Charlestown district. This fund was first established as long ago as 1674.

Charlestown Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. — Winthrop Square. Martin Milmore, sculptor. Dedicated on the 97th anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1872; the address on the occasion being by the late Richard Frothingham, the historian of Charlestown. The spot where the monument stands was, in the colonial days, the militia training-ground. The monument presents, on a high pedestal, a group of three figures, — the "Genius of America," holding out laurel-wreaths above the soldier and sailor standing on each side. An incident of the memorable centennial celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill, on June 17, 1875, was a ceremony here by the Fifth Maryland Regiment, one of the visiting military organizations from the South. The regiment marched to this monument, and placed upon it a beautiful floral shield, as a token of good-will towards their Northern hosts and as a Southern tribute to the Northern heroes of the civil conflict. The act was performed without ostentation, and without previous announcement. Marching to the square without escort, the regiment halted before the monument, forming three sides of a square around it: the band played a dirge, the regiment stood at parade-rest, while the shield inscribed "Maryland's tribute to Massachusetts" was reverently laid upon the pedestal; then the orders were given, "Attention!" "Carry arms!" "Present arms!" and the regiment departed as quietly as it had come. [See *Statues and Monuments*.]

Chestnut-street Club. — See "Isms."

Chester Park and Square. — The broad street at the South End, extending from Albany Street across that portion of the city to Beacon Street, is called in parts Chester Park, Chester Square, and West-Chester Park. From No. 773 Albany Street to No. 1756 Washington is called Chester Park; from No. 1755 Washington Street to No. 772 Tremont is called Chester Square; and from No. 781 Tremont, across Columbus Avenue and the Back-bay district to Beacon Street, is called West-Chester Park. In that portion of the street where it broadens into Chester Square, are some of the finest older residences of the South End. The "square" is an attractive small park of about 1⅓ acres, with a fine growth of trees, pleasant paths along flower-beds, and a large fountain and fish-pond in the centre. The roadway passes on either side of the square. Chester Park is more of a parkway than Chester Square, and the roadways on either side are also lined with substantial dwellings of "well-to-do" citizens. The square and the park in the South-End portion of the street were originally laid out in 1850. The "West-Chester Park extension," as the new portion of the street from Tremont Street through the Back-bay district to Beacon is commonly called, was laid out in 1873. It is an avenue 90 feet wide. It is among the plans to be carried out in the immediate future, to connect it with Cambridge by a bridge in the vicinity of the Old Fort Washington on Putnam Avenue. [See *Fountains;* also *Parks and Squares*.]

Chestnut-hill Reservoir. — See Water-Works.

Chinese. — There are about 300 Chinamen in Boston and its immediate vicinity, the first one coming here about eight years ago. As a class they are industrious, frugal, and peaceable, seldom appearing in the criminal courts except as complainants. Although the most of them are engaged in business, they have no fixed habitations, and are constantly coming and going, seldom remaining in the city for a number of years. Some have made visits to China, and on returning have again settled down at their old occupations. The majority of them have laundries; others are engaged in selling tea, fruits, and cigars; and but three are known to be employed as servants in private families, in whose service they came from the Pacific coast. They take no part in politics, and are interested in local affairs to the extent only of paying taxes and procuring licenses. They have no theatre; and their sole musical organization is an orchestra, the members of which play together only on some festive occasion. Gambling and opium-smoking are vices to which many of them are addicted; but the only places devoted to these objects are carried on in connection with some other business, and opium-dens, so called, are not believed to exist here. Their absence is probably due to the fact, that a strong prejudice exists against them on the part of the better class of Chinamen. About 60 of the Chinese colony are known to be members of a secret society, the chief objects of which are said to be mutual protection. This organization does not, however, have the support or recognition of the more intelligent and worthy, the latter claiming that its influences are immoral. There is a very flourishing Chinese Sunday-school, which was organized about 6 years ago by Miss Harriet Carter, with only one pupil. At present it has an average attendance of nearly 100. They meet in the chapel of the Mount-Vernon Church, and the regular sessions are less than two hours in length; but so desirous are the pupils to learn, that they often spend three hours in school, the teachers coming early to give all who may so desire an opportunity to extend the time. Besides a large corps of teachers, there are four Chinamen who act as interpreters. While the instruction given is of a religious nature, the necessity for a knowledge of the English language is not overlooked; and primers, slates, and pencils are used simultaneously with the International Lessons. These Chinese learn very rapidly, and take a pride in teaching others. One who applied for admission to the school had mastered the alphabet, and could pronounce correctly the first few words in the primer, although he had been in the country but eleven days. He had been taught by his uncle, who was himself a pupil at the school. They are also instructed by Miss Carter during the week, in the rooms of the City Missionary Society, in grammar, geography, and practical arithmetic. The beginning of the English year is celebrated by the school in an appropriate manner, in the chapel. Invitations are sent to all the Chinese residents of Boston and vicinity, and they also have as guests friends from distant cities. The principal entertainment is furnished by the orchestra, and much conviviality (but no speech-making) is indulged in. On the beginning of the Chinese year, which is on the first new moon after the 20th of January, an entertainment is given by the scholars to their teachers, at which the compliments of the season are exchanged, and substantially the same programme as mentioned above is carried out. Both occasions are regarded as of so sacred a character, that the musical instruments employed are said to be used for no other purpose.

Children's-Aid Society. — See Boston Children's-Aid Society.

Children's-Friend Society. — See Boston Children's-Friend Society.

Children's Hospital (The). — Huntington Avenue and Camden Street. Incorporated 1869. In this admirably conducted institution, medical and surgical treatment is given to children from 2 to 12 years, if poor, gratuitously; and, if parents or guardians are able to pay, at a moderate charge. The nursing is directed by the Protestant-Episcopal Sisters of St. Margaret. No infectious or contagious diseases, and no chronic or incurable cases, are admitted. Visitors to patients are admitted daily from 11 to 12, and visitors to the hospital are admitted at any time except Sundays. There is a department for out-patients, open daily at 10 A.M. There is a Convalescent Home at Wellesley, with 18 beds, which receives patients from the hospital during the summer months: the average number cared for there in a season is 100. The Ladies'-Aid Association, organized in 1869, supplies articles of furniture and clothing to the hospital, visits the patients, and takes a personal interest in them. The present building is the third occupied by the hospital, and was built especially for it. It was formally dedicated the day following Christmas, 1882. It is an impressive structure of brick, with terra-cotta trimmings. It occupies a lot containing 31,000 square feet. When completed, it will consist of a central administration section, with two wings, and a rear section. At present the northerly wing is not built. On the sides of the main entrance from Huntington Avenue are a general reception-room, and a room for the use of the medical staff, with a room for the house-physician and the officers' dining-room at the rear. On the street-floor is also a dispensary, thoroughly furnished in every particular, and the operating-room, with convenient side-rooms. The main staircase is built in a brick tower. The entire second floor of the main or administrative section is occupied by the Sisters of St. Margaret. The wards for patients are in the wing, the second floor for girl patients, and the lower ward for boys. The private wards are on the third floor of the main section, with private rooms in the wing. On the fourth floor are small wards, and a special laundry, kitchen, closets, etc., so arranged that they may be isolated from the rest of the building whenever deemed necessary. On the lower floor of the main section are the principal kitchen, laundry, pantry, boiler-room, servants' dining-room, and other apartments; and on either side of the entrance to the half-basement are rooms for the reception and treatment of out-patients. The building is thoroughly built throughout, and admirably equipped; while the system of ventilation and the sanitary arrangements are very complete. The vacuum method of ventilation by aspiration has been adopted; powerful currents are created by flues connecting with a large chimney at both top and bottom of the walls. There is also direct communication with the open air. Nearly every room is provided with open fireplaces, and transoms over the doors; and the building is heated by steam. Some of the rooms are completely underlaid by steam-pipes: these rooms are for very delicate children. As it now stands, 60 patients can be accommodated; and when completed the capacity of the hospital will be increased to 100 beds. Each of the several wards is provided with a separate dining-room, diet-kitchen, bath-room, and water-closets. In the bath-rooms and water-closets the floors are marble. All the plumbing in the building is open. The walls throughout the building are painted, and the finish is mostly ash. The hospital is under the direction of a board of managers, of which Nathaniel Thayer is president, Robert C. Winthrop vice-president, Dr. Francis H. Brown secretary, and John G. Wetherell treasurer. A full medical staff is connected with the institution. The hospital was first established on Rutland Street, beginning in a very modest way. Subsequently it moved to larger quarters, at 1583 Washington Street; but these soon proved inadequate. Since its establishment over 1,700 children have been treated in its wards, while twice that number of out-patients have received treatment.

Chop-Houses. — See Restaurants and Cafés.

Christ Church, Salem Street (North End), is the oldest church-building now standing in the city, and is one of the few landmarks generally retaining its original appearance. Its old-fashioned pulpit and pews have suffered no material change; its interior has not been modernized; its present organ is the same (imported from London in 1756) that used to accompany the quaint old-time hymns and responses; the figures of the cherubim in front of the organ, and the chandeliers, greatly prized possessions, were taken from a French vessel by the privateer "Queen of Hungary" in 1746, and presented to the church by Capt. Grushea; its Bible, prayer-books, and communion-service, still in use, were given to it by King George the Second, in 1733, and the silver bears the royal arms; and the chime of bells, the sweetest and most musical the town has known, which still sound their melodious tones, was brought from England in 1744. It is said to be the first chime in America. This is the church from whose steeple it is claimed that the lanterns of Paul Revere were hung out to warn Adams and Hancock of the movement of the British troops on Lexington; and though the matter has been long in dispute, — whether it was from the Christ-church steeple, or that of the Old North Church in North Square (which was pulled down for fuel during the siege of Boston), that the lights were shown; or whether or not they gave the warning, — a tablet on the front of the church, placed there Oct. 17, 1878, bears this inscription: "The signal-lanterns of Paul Revere displayed in the steeple of this church, April 18, 1775, warned the country of the march of the British troops to Lexington and Concord." It is also claimed that the Paul-Revere lights were hung out by the sexton of this church, Robert Newman, a young, active, and courageous fellow, during those times; but by some antiquarians this claim is also questioned, and the assertion is as positively made, that they were hung out by Capt. John Puling, a merchant of Boston and a warden of the church, and in the confidence of Revere, Hancock, Adams, Warren, and the other leaders. The original spire was blown down in a gale in 1804; and the present one, built immediately after the demolition of the old, is an accurate reproduction of that. The walls of the interior of the church are now enriched with paintings and mural ornaments, among which is the first monument to Washington ever erected in this country. The only change of any account from the earlier appearance of the interior of the church has been the closing of the former centre aisle, and also the large altar window. The eight bells of the chime in the tower bear these inscriptions: —

First bell: "This peal of 8 Bells is the gift of a number of generous persons to Christ Church in Boston, N. E., anno 1744, A. R."

Second: "This church was founded in the year 1723; Timothy Cutler, D.D., the first rector, A. R., 1774."

Third: "We are the first ring of Bells cast for the British Empire in North America, A. R., 1744."

Fourth: "God preserve the Church of England, 1744."

Fifth: "William Shirley, Esq., Governor of Massachusetts Bay in New England, anno 1744."

Sixth: "The subscription for these bells was begun by John Hammock and Robert Temple, church wardens, anno 1743."

Seventh: "Since Generosity has opened our mouths, our tongues shall ring aloud its praise. 1744."

Eighth: "Abel Rudhall of Gloucester cast us all, anno 1744."

The church was built by the second Episcopal society in Boston, the first being King's Chapel [see *King's Chapel*]. Its first rector was Rev. Timothy Cutler, D.D., who was settled Dec. 29, 1723. He served until his death, Aug. 7, 1765. Rev. James Greaton, who had been his assistant since 1760, succeeded him. Mr. Greaton left at the close of August, 1767; and the following year, September, 1768, Rev. Dr. Mather Byles, jun., became the rector. He resigned in April, 1775, intending to go to Portsmouth, N.H.; but he was prevented by the Revolutionary excitement, and, being a fierce loyalist, he remained in Boston as chaplain to some of the British regiments until after the evacuation. Subsequently he was proscribed and banished. The church remained without a settled rector until August, 1778, when Rev. Stephen Lewis was called to the place. He served for 6 years, and was then succeeded by Rev. William Montague. The latter was settled in June, 1787, and left in May, 1792. Rev. William Walter, D.D., was the next rector, settled May 29, 1792; and he served until his death, Dec. 5, 1800. Rev. Asa Eaton, D.D., was the next rector. He served from Aug. 23, 1803, to May, 1829. To him belongs the credit of establishing the first Sunday school known in Boston: this began in 1815. Rev. William Croswell succeeded him, continuing as rector from 1829 to 1840. Rev. John Woart was the next rector, serving 10 years; and Rev. William T. Smithett, settled in June, 1852, followed him. Later rectors have been Rev. Henry Burroughs, who was settled in 1868; and Rev. William H. Munroe, the present rector, settled in 1881. The corner-stone of the church was laid on April 15, 1723; and the services of dedication occurred on Dec. 29 of the same year. Under the church is the Christ-Church Cemetery, which is described in the chapter on *Old Burying-Grounds* in this Dictionary. [See *Episcopal* (*Protestant*) *Church in Boston, and its Churches*.]

Churches. — The number of church organizations in the city is 219. These are classed as follows: —

Baptist	27
Catholic Apostolic	1
Christian	1
Congregational Trinitarian	29
Congregational Unitarian	27
Congregational	3
Episcopal	22
Friends	1
Jewish	8
Lutheran	5
Methodist Episcopal	28
Methodist	4
New Church (Swedenborgian)	2
Presbyterian	7
Reformed (German)	1
Roman-Catholic	30
Second Advent	3
Union	9
Universalist	11

It will be seen by the foregoing statement, that the largest number of churches are classed as Roman-Catholic, and the second as Congregational Trinitarian. In April, 1882, on the Sunday following Easter, the "Advertiser" newspaper took a census of the attendance at all the churches in the city; and this showed the following: —

	Total Attendance
Baptist	16,975
Catholic Apostolic	
Christian	158
Congregational Trinitarian	15,033
Congregational Unitarian	9,326
Congregational	805
Episcopal	12,040
Friends	89
Jewish	958
Lutheran	591
Methodist Episcopal	9,336
Methodist	2,058
New Church (Swedenborgian)	530
Presbyterian	3,300
Reformed (German)	
Roman-Catholic	49,337
Second Advent	366
Union	775
Universalist	2,337
Non-sectarian	382
Miscellaneous	1,743
Grand Total	126,240

Adding to this the estimated attendance at special Sunday religious meetings, the total is carried up to about 130,000, less than a third of the entire estimated population of the city. This census was the result of careful counting at each service, and was to show the average church attendance on an average Sunday. It hardly represented the average attendance at the Episcopal churches perhaps, as the Sunday after Easter is that on which the attendance is generally the lightest; some of the Unitarian churches are more largely attended during the midst of the winter-season than late in April. And on the particular Sunday on which this census was taken, many Methodist pastors were away from their pulpits attending the conferences, their places being filled by "exchanges," so that in all the churches of this denomination it was insisted that the attendance was not quite up to the average. But, as a whole, the census was accepted as fair and as accurate as could be. The figures of the attendance at the Catholic churches were most surprising. It was admitted that they were in several instances below the average, for the attendance at early mass in all cases was not obtained. The "Advertiser" remarked, in its editorial comments on the census, that "in reality we presume the number of persons who entered Roman-Catholic churches for purposes of worship on Sunday fell but a few thousand below that of the gross attendance at all the other churches combined." "This does not, of course, mean," the "Advertiser" editor adds, "that one-half the population, or one-half of the people who are more or less attached to some church, are Catholics; but the fact, although accounted for by the greater regularity of attendance, will attract notice, and furnish food for reflection." This church census, taken with other features and peculiarities of modern Boston, shows that it has strayed far away from its old-time, or early-day position as a Puritan city. Its religious liberality and toleration are among its present most conspicuous characteristics. Sketches of the history of each denomination, with the dates of the establishment of each of their churches, are given in their proper places in this Dictionary; with separate sketches, more in detail, of the leading churches of the city. [See the denominations by their several names, and also the principal churches by their names.]

Church of the Advent (Episcopal). — This church was organized in 1844, in the height of the "Catholic revival" in the English church. The main object of its establishment, as stated, was to secure to the poor and needy in a portion of the city the ministrations of the Church, "free from unnecessary expense and all ungracious circumstances." It was therefore, from the first, made free to all. This feature, "combined with its more frequent services, its daily public recitation of morning and evening prayer, an increased attention to the details of worship, the lights on its stone altar, and its altar-cloths," says Rev. Phillips Brooks, of the formation of this church, in his chapter on "The Episcopal Church," in "The Memorial History of Boston," "were the visible signs which distinguished it from the other parishes in town." The ownership and management of the parish property is vested in a corporation; but this is limited to 20 members, including the rector, and is simple in its organization and operations. These 20 corporators fill all vacancies, and at Easter choose the wardens and vestry for the ensuing year, and make the necessary appropriations for carrying on the work of the parish, the resources of which are the voluntary oblations of the worshippers. One of several special features in this parish has been the daily morning and evening services, especially provided for in the Book of Common Prayer. Begun in 1845, it is believed that this was the first attempt since 1686 to revive this primitive custom in Boston. All holy-days are here strictly observed, and there is also daily early celebration of the Holy Communion. The first services of the parish were held on Advent Sunday, 1844, in an unfinished apartment in a building at No. 13 Merrimack Street. In the following June a hall especially adapted for the purpose was secured at the corner of Lowell and Causeway Streets. This was occupied until 1847, when the meeting-house in Green Street, formerly under the care of Dr. Jenks, was purchased and moved into. In 1864 this building was sold, and the Bowdoin-street Congregational Church building, popularly known as Lyman Beecher's, was bought, and became the parish church. In 1875 a lot of land on the corner of Mount-Vernon and Brimmer Streets was purchased; and the building of a new church, specially adapted for the services and work of the parish, was begun on the 21st of March, 1878, with formal ceremonies. This was in 1881 so far completed, that the holding of a portion of the regular services was begun in the autumn of that year. The new church is constructed of brick and stone, with an interior finish entirely of brick and freestone. According to the plans, the main body, 72 by 73 feet, consists of nave 76 feet high, two aisles and transepts; the chancel, 30 by 48 feet, with polygonal end; a chapel, on the south side of the chancel, 24 by 30 feet; schoolrooms, hexagonal in shape, 43 feet in diameter, and various other rooms; with a tower, 22 feet square and 190 feet high; the baptistery in the church under the tower; and, attached to the church on the north side, the clergy-house, four stories high, containing vestry, clergy, and choir rooms, refectory, and dormitories. The architects are John H. Sturgis and Charles Brigham. In 1871 the members of the "Society of the Evangelist Fathers," attached to an English missionary order known as the "Brotherhood of St. John the Evangelist," were called by a vote of the corporation of the Church to the charge of the parish first for six months; and up to 1882 they ministered in it with great devotion to their work. Father Grafton, the rector of the church, was himself a member of the order, and worked in harmony with the brothers. After the partial completion of the new church on Mount-Vernon Street, so that regular services could be held in it, the old church-building on Bowdoin Street was mainly used as the mission chapel, the new one retaining the parochial character of the church. When the new church on Brimmer Street is entirely completed, the Bowdoin-street church is to be entirely separated from the parish, and Father Hall, with his assistants, is to occupy it, with no relations to the parish; the Bowdoin-street church will then be known as the Mission Church of St. John the Evangelist. Father Grafton withdrew from the order in the summer of 1882, and two of the fathers of the English order retired from active work in the parish. The members of the order have their headquarters in Staniford Street; and they wear a peculiar garb, — black cassocks fastened about the waist with a heavy cord and tassel, and low-crowned, broad-brimmed hats with plain woollen bands. They lead an austere life, and their work is largely among the poor and lowly. The rectors of the Church of the Advent, in chronological order, have been: Rev. William Croswell, D.D., who died in church while concluding a service; Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, D.D.; and Rev. James A. Bolles, D.D. The present rector, Rev. C. C. Grafton, was appointed in 1872. Connected with the church are several parochial and charitable organizations, including a boys' choir school; and the Sisterhood of St. Margaret, on Bowdoin Street, near the old church-building. The latter maintains an orphanage in Lowell, and a young-ladies' school on Chestnut Street, near Walnut. The parish now comprises about 500 communicants. The daily services in the church are: Holy Communion every morning at 7 o'clock, and on Thursdays also at 9.30; morning prayers said at 9, and even-song sung at 5. The Sunday services comprise: Holy Communion at 7.30 and 11.45 A.M.; matins 10.30; children's choral service 3.30 P.M., and even-song 7.30 P.M. There are numerous special services in Lent. It is one of the most interesting churches in the city, and as the leading "High Church," with its ceremonies and many services, attracts much attention. — [See *Episcopal* (*Protestant*) *Church*, *etc.*]

Church of the Disciples (Unitarian), Warren Avenue. This church was organized Feb. 28, 1841, "to embody the three principles of a free church, a social church, and a church in which the members, as well as the pastor, should take part." It was called the Church of the Disciples because its members came together as "learners in the school of Jesus Christ, with

Christ for their teacher." Its creed has been "faith in Jesus as the Christ, the Son of God, and the purpose of co-operating together as his disciples in the study and practice of Christianity." The society was organized by 43 persons; and among the first names signed on the church-book were those of Nathaniel Peabody and his three daughters: one of whom afterwards became Mrs. Horace Mann; another, Mrs. Nathaniel Hawthorne; and the third, Miss Elizabeth Peabody, is well known in Boston for her philanthropic and charitable work, and her interest in educational matters. Gov. Andrew was also a member of the society. The total number of names now on the church-book is 726. It was determined at the outset that the seats in the meeting-house should be free, — neither rented nor sold, — and that the entire expenses should be met by voluntary subscriptions. This policy has been ever since maintained. The society first worshipped in halls; then it erected the chapel in Freeman Place, named after Rev. Dr. Freeman, one of the early pastors of King's Chapel [see *King's Chapel*]. This it occupied until 1850, when it was sold to the Second Church [see *Second Church*], and public worship suspended for a while, mainly on account of the sickness of its pastor. Next it built and occupied the Indiana-place Chapel, and in 1869 erected the present unpretentious meeting-house on Warren Avenue. The pastor is Rev. James Freeman Clarke, who has been pastor from the beginning. The church is classed as Unitarian. [See *Unitarianism and Unitarian Churches*.]

Church of the Immaculate Conception (Roman-Catholic), corner of Harrison Avenue and Concord Street. This church was built under the auspices of the Jesuit Fathers in 1861, at a cost of $100,000. The lot on which it stands, containing about 90,000 feet, cost but $45,000. The building is of granite. It is 208 feet long, and 88 feet wide. The height of the interior is 70 feet. Two rows of Ionic columns, with richly ornamented capitals, mark the line of the side-aisles. On the keystone of the chancel-arch is a bust representing Christ; and on the opposite arch, over the choir-gallery, is one representing the Virgin. On the capitals of the columns are busts of the saints of the Society of Jesus. Over each column is an angel supporting the entablature. The altar is of marble. On its panels an abridgment of the life of the Virgin is sculptured,—the Annunciation, the Visitation of St. Elisabeth, the Nativity, the Adoration of the Magi, the Mater Dolorosa, and the Assumption. On either side of the altar are three Corinthian columns, with appropriate entablatures and broken arches, surmounted by statues of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin; the whole terminated by a silver cross with an adoring angel on each side. On the right side of the broken arch is a figure of St. Ignatius, with chasuble, stole, etc.; and on the opposite side is that of St. Francis Xavier. Over the chancel is an elliptic dome, lighted by colored glass, with a dove in the centre with spread wings. Within the chancel-rails are two side-chapels, that on the Gospel side dedicated to St. Joseph, and that on the Epistle side to St. Aloysius. The ceiling over the chancel is elliptic, and laid off in bands ornamented with mouldings. The painting behind the high altar is the Crucifixion, by Garialdi of Rome. The organ is one of the best in America, built by Hook & Hastings in 1863. [See *Catholicism and Catholic Churches*.] Adjoining the church-grounds is Boston College, a leading Catholic educational institution. [See *Boston College*.]

Church of the Messiah (Protestant Episcopal), Florence Street. This church was organized in September, 1843. For about five years its place of meeting was a large hall on the corner of Washington and Common Streets. On the 29th of August, 1848, the present church-building was consecrated. It is of brick, with freestone front, in the Gothic style of architecture, the interior finished with open-work roof and stained-glass windows. Its first rector was Rev. George M. Randall, D.D., afterwards bishop of Colorado, who continued as rector until his elevation to the episcopate in 1866. Rev. Pelham Williams, D.D., succeeded him, serving until 1876; when he resigned, and was in turn succeeded by Rev. Henry Freeman Allen, the present rector. In 1869 the seats in the church were made free to all, and have so remained since. At the same time various changes were introduced in the service, which have since been observed. There are now, regularly, daily morning and evening prayer throughout the year, the celebration of the Holy Communion on all Sundays and festival days, and the musical part of the service is rendered by a surpliced male choir. [See *Episcopal* (*Protestant*) *Church*, etc.]

Church of the Unity (Unitarian), West-Newton Street. This church was organized June 27, 1857, with a broad basis of religious doctrine, and the purpose of "promoting good morals and the cause of Liberal Christianity." It has had but three pastors. Rev. George H. Hepworth, now of New York (and who has, during his residence in that city, accepted the Congregational Trinitarian faith), was the first pastor. He was succeeded, after 11 years' service, by Rev. M. K. Schermerhorn, now of Newport, R.I., who served 3 years; and he, in turn, was succeeded by Rev. M. J. Savage, who was installed September, 1874, and still remains. The society first worshipped in a hall on the corner of Shawmut Avenue and Canton Street, but soon built the present church-building, and without incurring a debt. It is simple and tasteful in architecture. It has a seating-capacity of over 1,000, and the interior is inviting. The society has always been prosperous financially, and marked for its independence and progressive spirit. The pastor at the present time, Mr. Savage, is the most radical of the more Liberal branch of Unitarians, and always outspoken in his views. He is a man of culture, and is known as author of several books as well as a preacher. The church is classed as Unitarian. [See *Unitarianism and Unitarian Churches*.]

City-Clerk. — For more than sixty years the city-clerk of Boston was Samuel F. McCleary. The first city-clerk, Samuel F. McCleary, sen., was annually re-elected until his resignation in 1852, after a service of 30 years, when he was succeeded by his son, Samuel F. McCleary, jun., who, in turn, was annually re-elected until 1883. In the election of the latter year Mr. McCleary was defeated by Frederick E. Goodrich, the candidate of the Democratic party, which had a majority representation in the city government. The office of assistant city-clerk was established by ordinance in 1869. The assistant-clerk is now John T. Priest. The salary of the city-clerk is $4,000, and he has $11,600 annually for assistant-clerks. Mr. Goodrich was formerly clerk of Mayor Prince, and before that a journalist, at one time editor of the Boston "Post" [see *Post*, *The Boston Daily*].

City-Debt. — See Debt of the City.

City-Government. — The Act of the Legislature establishing the City of Boston was passed Feb. 23, 1822, adopted by the citizens March 4, following, and the first city government was organized in May of the same year. The present city charter is a revision of the former one. It was passed April 29, 1854, and adopted by the citizens Nov. 13, the same year. Subsequent general and special Acts have materially changed it. A "codification of the charter, and statutes affecting the same," prepared by order of the city council, can be found in the Municipal Register. The legislative power of the city is vested in the mayor, 12 aldermen chosen from the city at large, and 72 common councilmen chosen by the 25 wards. The executive power is vested in the mayor and aldermen. The term of office of the mayor, aldermen, and councilmen is one year. The election occurs on the Tuesday after the second Monday in December. The aldermen meet weekly on Monday afternoons, and the common councilmen on Thursday evenings. The mayor receives a salary of $5,000 a year, and has a clerk whose salary is $1,800. The aldermen and common councilmen serve without pay. There is a city-clerk [see *City-Clerk*], chosen by the city council in convention, annually in January; an assistant city-clerk, appointed by the city clerk, and confirmed by the aldermen (salary $1,800); a clerk of the common council, chosen annually by the common council (salary $1,800); an assistant-clerk of the common council, appointed by the clerk (salary $1,200); a clerk of committees (salary $2,750), chosen annually by the city council; an assistant-clerk of committees (salary $1,500); a city-messenger, chosen annually by the city council (salary $2,000); and three assistant city-messengers (salaries $900 for the first and $500 for each of the others). The following is a list of the several departments, with their officers, and other necessary information concerning them:

Assessors' Department. — The principal assessors, 3 in number, are chosen by concurrent vote of the city council, in February or March, for terms of three years, from the first day of April in the year of their election. The chairman receives $3,200 a year, and the other two $2,700 each. There are 33 first assistant-assessors, chosen annually by concurrent vote in February or March. Their salary is $7 each per day for street-duty, and $350 each for office-duty. There are also 33 second assistants, one for each assessment district, who are also chosen by the city council in February or March annually. Their salary is $5 each per day.

Buildings, Survey and Inspection of. — This department has the complete control and supervision, among other matters, of the erecting of brick, stone, and iron buildings in the city, under statute provisions. The organization of the department consists of 1 inspector, appointed by the mayor, and confirmed by the city council, salary $2,800, and term of office three years; 7 assistant-inspectors, appointed for a term of two years by the inspector, subject to the approval of the mayor, salary $1,350 each; and 1 clerk, appointed for a term of two years by the inspector, also subject to the approval of the mayor, salary $1,800.

Common and Public Grounds. — Under the direction of a superintendent, elected by concurrent vote in February or March annually; salary, $3,000. Office, in the Deer Park, on the Common.

Ferries. — Under the direction of a superintendent of ferries, chosen by the directors, themselves elected by concurrent vote, 3 from the city council, and 4 at large. Salary of superintendent, $2,500. A clerk assists him; salary, $2,000. Office, East-Boston side of the North Ferry.

Financial Department. — The city and county treasurer is chosen annually by concurrent vote of the city council in May or June. His salary is $6,000. The collector of taxes, betterments, and all other sums due the city, is also elected by concurrent vote in May or June. His salary is $4,000, with $10,600 for permanent clerks, and $3,700 for extra clerk-hire. There are 16 deputy-collectors, who are appointed by the collector, salary $1,600 each. They are also appointed constables by the mayor and aldermen. The auditor of city accounts is chosen in the same manner and time as the treasurer and collector. His salary is $5,000, with $10,700 for clerk-hire. He is also auditor for the County of Suffolk, with a salary of $800. The mayor, the auditor, the chairman of the joint committee on accounts, and the chairman of the committee on finance on the part of the common council, with two persons chosen at large, constitute a board of commissioners on the sinking-funds for the payment or redemption of the city debt [see *City Debt*].

Fire-Department. — This consists of a board of 3 fire-commissioners, who have entire control of the department, 1 chief-engineer, 13 assistant-engineers, a superintendent of fire-alarms, and officers, engine-men, telegraph-operators, etc., to the number of about 625 men in all. Of the fire-commissioners, one member is appointed annually in April, for a term of three years from the first Monday in May following. The nomination is made by the mayor, subject to confirmation by the city council. The salary of each is $3,000. The clerk of the commissioners, appointed by the board, receives a salary of $1,800. The salary of the chief-engineer is $3,000, and the use of a horse and vehicle. The assistant-engineers receive $1,600 a year each. One of them is inspector and aid to the chief, and two are call-engineers assigned to the Brighton and West-Roxbury districts. The superintendent of the fire-alarm telegraph receives $2,300 per year, with the use of a horse and vehicle. His office is in the City Hall, and he has charge of all the public bells and clocks. There is 1 assistant-superintendent, 3 operators, 1 assistant-operator and battery-man, 2 repairers, and 4 assistant-repairers, all appointed by the fire-commissioners. The whole number of men connected with the fire-department is 600. [See *Fire-Service.*]

Harbor-Department. — Under the direction of a harbor-master appointed by the mayor and aldermen; salary, $1,500. Office, Eastern-avenue Wharf.

Health-Department. — This is under the direction of the board of health, appointed in the same manner as the boards of fire and police commissioners. The three members receive a salary of $3,000 each. There is also a city-physician, who is appointed by the board of health, with the approval of the mayor; a port-physician, resident at Deer Island, also appointed by the board of health, with the mayor's approval; an assistant port-physician appointed by the port-physician, and confirmed by the board of health; and a superintendent of health, appointed as the city and port physicians are appointed. The salary of the city-physician is $2,700, and his assistant $1,200; that of the port-physician, $900; the assistant port-physician, $850; and the superintendent of health, $3,000. [See *Health of the City.*]

Lamps. — Under the direction of a superintendent of lamps, appointed by the mayor and aldermen; salary, $2,800, and use of a horse and vehicle.

Law-Department. — This consists of a corporation counsel chosen by concurrent vote, whose official term begins on the first Monday of July annually, and whose salary is $5,000; a city-solicitor, also chosen by concurrent vote, salary $4,000; two assistant city-solicitors, salary $2,500 each; two city-conveyancers, salary $2,500 each; and a clerk, $1,500. The assistant-solicitors, conveyancers, and clerk are appointed by the solicitor, subject to the approval of the committee on ordinances.

Market-Department. — A superintendent of Faneuil-hall Market, salary $2,200, appointed by the mayor and aldermen; a deputy-superintendent, salary $1,300, nominated by the superintendent, and approved by the mayor; weigher, salary $800; two inspectors of provisions at Faneuil-hall Market; one for other market-houses and at large, and one for the Brighton Abattoir, salary of each $1,500. The first three appointed by mayor and aldermen, and the third by the board of health.

Milk, Inspector of. — Appointed, and salary fixed, by mayor and aldermen; salary in 1883, $1,350. Office, 30 Pemberton Square.

Paving-Department. — This, under the direction of the board of aldermen as surveyors of highways, has charge of the paving, grading, watering, the repairs of the public streets, and the numbering of the buildings abutting thereon. There is a superintendent of streets, receiving $3,400 salary, and $4,900 for clerk-hire. Chosen by concurrence.

Police-Department. — This consists of 3 commissioners, appointed in the same manner as the fire-commissioners, with a salary of $3,250 per year for the chairman of the board, and $3,000 for each of the others; 1 clerk of the commissioners, at a salary of $1,500; 1 superintendent of police; 1 deputy-superintendent, 1 clerk to the superintendent; 1 chief inspector, 6 inspectors; 1 inspector of carriage-licenses, 1 inspector of wagon-licenses, 1 of intelligence-offices, and 1 of pawn-brokers; 1 property-clerk; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, and 3 sergeants, for each of the 15 police-divisions; 1 captain and harbor-master, 1 engineer, and 3 sergeants of harbor-police, constituting the 16th division; 2 lieutenants and 3 sergeants at City Hall; 1 sergeant of the street-railway police; 1 keeper of the lockup, 2 assistants, 1 matron, and messenger of the city-prison, in the basement of the Court-House; 1 probate-officer; constables for special duty; and patrolmen. The whole number connected with the police-department is 748. The superintendent receives a salary of $3,000; deputy, $2,300; captains, $4 per day; chief-inspector, $4 per day; inspectors and lieutenants, $3.50 a day; sergeants, $3.25 per day; patrolmen, first year's service $2.50 a day, second year's service $2.75, and third and successive year's service $3 a day. The salary of the clerk of commissioners is $1,500, and clerk of superintendent $1,500. The probation-officer, whose office is at City Hall, also receives a salary of $1,500. [See *Police-Service.*]

Printing, City. — Under the direction of a superintendent of printing. Appointed by the mayor, with approval, by ballot, of the city council; salary, 2,000.

Public-Buildings Department.—In charge of a superintendent of public buildings, chosen by concurrent vote; salary $3,200, and $4,650 for three assistants; a clerk, salary $1,800; city-architect, salary $2,800, and $3,200 for draughtsmen; and a superintendent of Faneuil Hall, appointed by the mayor and aldermen, salary $500.

Registrar, City. — Chosen by concurrent vote; salary $2,500, with $4,100 allowed for clerk-hire. The city-registrar keeps the records of births, deaths, and marriages, and grants certificates of all intentions of marriage.

Sewers. — Under the direction of a superintendent of common sewers, chosen by concurrent vote; salary, $3,000. [See *Sewerage-System.*]

Streets. — This department has charge of the laying-out and widening of streets and highways, and, under the direction of the board of aldermen, of the assessment and payment of damages therefor. There are three street-commissioners, whose terms are three years each, one chosen by the people at each annual municipal election; salary, $2,000 each. There is a clerk, salary $1,800, appointed by the commissioners; and a city-surveyor, salary $3,000, chosen by concurrent vote.

Voters, Registrars of. — A board of 3 members, serving for three years each, one appointed each year by the mayor and aldermen in February or March; salary, $2,500 each. Office, 30 Pemberton Square.

WATER-DEPARTMENT. — This is under the direction of the water-board, consisting of three members, one member being appointed annually by the mayor in April, who must be confirmed by the city council by ballot, to serve for three years from the first Monday of the May following. The salary is $3,000 a year each. The clerk of the board receives $800. There is a city-engineer who receives a salary of $4,500, and a chief-assistant, salary $3,000. The city-engineer is chosen by concurrent vote, and the chief-assistant is chosen by the city-engineer. There is a superintendent of the Eastern division of the Cochituate water-works, with a salary of $3,000; and a superintendent of the Western division, salary of $2,700. The office of the former is at No. 221 Federal Street, in the city proper, and of the other at Chestnut-hill Reservoir. Both are appointed by the board. There is a water-registrar, salary $2,800, who is chosen by concurrent vote. His office is at City Hall. Of the Mystic water-works there is a superintendent with salary of $1,800; a water-registrar and clerk, salary $2,250; and an engineer, salary $1,200. [See *Water-Works*.]

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Under the direction of 1 sealer, with 4 deputies, each appointed by the mayor and aldermen. Salary of sealer, $1,800; of the deputies, $1,000 each. Office, basement of Court House, Court Square.

CITY OFFICERS PAID BY FEES. — Inspector of lime, fence-viewers, cutter of hoops and staves, field-drivers, and pound-keepers, weighers and inspectors of lighters and other vessels, each annually appointed by the city council; and surveyors of marble, freestone, and soapstone, inspectors of petroleum and coal-oils, superintendents of hay-scales, measurers of upper leather, measurers of wood and bark, measurers of grain, inspector of vinegar, inspectors and weighers of bundle hay, and public weighers, each appointed annually by the mayor and aldermen.

Other city officers are the directors for public institutions [see *Public Institutions*], trustees of the Public Library [see *Public Library*], trustees of the City Hospital [see *City Hospital*], boards of commissioners and trustees of the several cemeteries [see *Cemeteries*], overseers of the poor [see *Overseers of the Poor*], and superintendents of bridges [see *Bridges*]. [See also *City Hall*.]

City Hall, School Street. This is a modern structure, built in 1862–65, and on what was thought to be a large scale, sufficient for the needs of the city for many years; but it was some time ago overcrowded, and at the present time quite a number of the departments are located in other buildings in the immediate neighborhood. The first city-government was organized in Faneuil Hall (May 1, 1822); and the first City Hall was the present Old State House, at the head of State Street. In 1840–41 the Old Court House, standing where the City Hall now stands, was fitted up and established as the City Hall; and this was occupied until the building of the present structure was determined upon, and the old building was removed to make way for the new. During the building of the new structure, the Mechanics Building, at the corner of Bedford and Chauncy Streets, was utilized for city purposes; and here the city council held its meetings. At one time, when the plan for laying out the Public Garden was made, the proposition to establish the city buildings within its borders found considerable favor. According to this plan, the City Hall was to front on Arlington Street. The corner-stone of the present City Hall was laid on Dec. 22, 1862; and the building was completed and dedicated on Sept. 18, 1865, the day following the anniversary of the settlement of Boston, the 17th that year falling on Sunday. It has a highly ornamented front of white Concord granite. The face of the west side is of the same material; and those of the Court-square and City-hall-avenue façades are of stone from the old City Hall, or, at least, the remodelled Old Court House. The style of architecture is the Italian Renaissance, as modified and elaborated by modern French architects. The edifice is most thoroughly built throughout. The basement, and the first, second, and third stories, are fireproof; the floors of the fourth, fifth, and attic stories are of burnetized timber; and the roof, of wood, is covered with copper and slate. The interior finish is principally butternut and pine. The main entrance is broad and spacious. It opens into a large hall, which is paved with squares of black and white marble. On either side are the offices of the city-treasurer, city-collector, auditor of accounts, water-registrar, superintendent of police, and the assessors. From this hall the fine broad staircases, or the elevator, ascend to the floors above. On the second story are the private and public offices of the mayor, the hall of meeting of the board of aldermen, and the offices of the city-clerk, city-messenger, the clerk of committees, the superintendent of public buildings, the superintendent of public lands, the city-registrar, and a large committee-room. On the third story are the offices of the superintendent of streets, the superintendent of sewers, the board of fire-commissioners, the chief-engineer of the fire-department, the superintendent of printing, the board of street-commissioners, and the city-surveyor. On the fourth story is the common-council chamber, a room 44 by 44 feet, and 27 feet high, with galleries on three sides, and seats for 250 persons. On the same floor are the offices of the clerk of the council, the city-engineer, and the water-board. On the fifth story is the city-architect's department, and several store-rooms and watchmen's rooms. The attic, under the dome, contains the operating-room of the magnetic fire-alarm telegraph, whence alarms are sent out over the wires communicating with all the public bells and engine-houses. [See *Fire-Service*.] Near by are sleeping-rooms and a library for the operators. Above, in the dome itself, is the battery-room, 13 by 41 feet in dimensions. The dome is surmounted by a balcony, from which rises a flagstaff 200 feet. Four lions' heads look out from the corners of the balcony, and a gilded eagle surmounts the centre of its front. The lawn in front of the City Hall is well kept, and is adorned on the one side with the Franklin statue, and on the other with the Quincy statue. [See *Franklin Statue* and *Quincy Statue*.] When the building of the new City Hall was agreed upon, the sum appropriated, according to the estimates of the cost, was $160,000. Its actual cost, including the furniture, was over $500,000. Set in the wall of the first landing of the stairway inside the building, just above the entrance-hall, is a tablet of Siena and white marble, giving the date of the laying of the corner-stone, and what would have been that of the dedication, the 17th of September (1865), had not that day fallen on Sunday, as stated above. Gridley J. F. Bryant and Arthur Gilman were the architects. [See *City-Government*.]

City Hospital (The Boston).— On Harrison Avenue, Concord, Albany, and Springfield Streets. Established in 1864. This is one of the most complete and perfect institutions of the kind in the country. Its establishment was preceded by many years of agitation, beginning in 1849, before the cholera, then epidemic in the city, had entirely disappeared. In 1858 the necessary authority was granted by the Legislature; but the work of building was not begun until 1861, and not entirely completed when the institution was dedicated, May 24, 1864. When first occupied, the hospital consisted of a central or administration building, two three-story medical and surgical pavilions, and the necessary auxiliary buildings, including boiler-house and laundry. To these were added, in 1865, a two-story building for isolating wards; a small building at the main entrance to the grounds, containing rooms for out-patients; and an addition for dead-house, morgue, and autopsy-room. In 1874 a medical building, a surgical building (each three stories high with basements), two one-story surgical and medical pavilions, and a low building for kitchen, bakery, and other purposes, were erected. The buildings and grounds occupy a square containing nearly seven acres, and present an attractive and unique appearance. The total cost of the buildings alone was $610,000. The hospital has now 375 beds, but its full capacity is intended to be at least 525. The institution is chiefly intended for the use and comfort of poor patients, who are treated gratuitously. It is also for the accommodation of those who wish medical, and especially surgical treatment, who do not wish to be regarded as dependents on public charity. Persons accidentally injured are received at all hours; and the ambulances are ready for service, day and night, on call. Out-patients are treated by physicians and surgeons connected with the hospital. Once a week operations are performed in the amphitheatre of the hospital, before physicians and surgeons. A training-school for nurses is also connected with the hospital [see *Training-Schools for Nurses*]. On every day in the week, except Wednesdays and Sundays, friends are permitted to visit patients between the hours of 1 and 3 P.M. The hospital is under the direction of the board of trustees. This board is incorporated (Acts of 1880), and is authorized to receive and hold personal estate bequeathed or devised to the corporation to an amount not exceeding $1,000,000. The trustees are seven in number, and consist of one member of the board of aldermen and one of the common council, elected annually in January by the city council; and five persons at large, one of whom is annually appointed in April by the mayor, and confirmed by the city council, for the term of five years. The hospital is in charge of a superintendent, chosen by the trustees. His salary is $2,200, and board at the hospital. The superintendent (1883) is George H. M. Rowe, M.D. There are a large force of consulting physicians and surgeons, several visiting physicians and surgeons, and a number for treatment of special diseases. During 1882 about 5,000 persons were treated in the hospital, and over 10,000 out-patients. The chief individual benefactor of the hospital was the late Elisha Goodnow, a benevolent citizen, who in 1849 bequeathed to the city property valued at about $21,000, to be applied for the benefit of the hospital then contemplated. One condition of the bequest was, that one-half of the fund should be applied for the establishment and perpetual maintenance of free beds in the institution.

City Missionary Society (The). — The oldest organization in the city for the moral and religious instruction of the poor. It began its work in 1816, according to the method still pursued. It supports Sunday-schools, distributes tracts, and employs missionaries. Temporary relief is also given the poor by its missionaries, but from private donations; the society making no appropriation for this purpose. It conducts missionary work at the Old-Colony Chapel, on Tyler Street; the Shawmut Chapel, No. 642 Harrison Avenue; the Mount-Vernon Church vestry, on Ashburton Place; the Marcella-street Home for boys; the Austin Farm, in the West-Roxbury district [see *Public Institutions*]; and in other chapels in South Boston, the Charlestown district, and elsewhere. At the Mount-Vernon Chapel a mission for the Chinese in the city [see *Chinese in Boston*] has been maintained for some years with very encouraging results. The Chinese have in various ways expressed their gratitude for the kindnesses shown them. Several have been converted from paganism to Christianity, and have contributed to the funds of the society. In seeking the physical welfare of the poor, the missionaries of the society procure employment for them, and provide homes for orphan and destitute children, as well as extend temporary aid. There are about 23 male and female missionaries employed, who visit an average of 12,000 families annually. Through these missionaries, contributions of over $11,000 were received in 1882. The total receipts for ten years have been $246,212. The annual expenditures of the society amount to about $28,000. It is supported by Congregationalists, but is unsectarian in its operations. Its headquarters are in the Congregational House, corner of Beacon and Somerset Streets [see *Congregational House*]. James A. White is president of the society, and Rev. A. H. Plumb secretary.

City Seal. — This was adopted during the winter following the organization of Boston as a city. The ordinance was adopted Jan. 2, 1823, and provides as follows: "That the design hereto annexed as sketched by John R. Penniman, giving a view of the city, be the device of the City Seal; that the motto as follows, to wit: 'Sicut patribus sit Deus nobis;' and that the inscription be as follows, to wit: 'Bostonia condita A. D. 1630. Civitatis regimine donata A.D. 1822.'" The motto is taken from the following verse of the Scriptures: "Sit Deus nobiscum, sicut fuit cum patribus nostris" (III Regum, viii. 57). The view of the city given in the seal is as it appeared, at the time, from South-Boston Point.

Civil-Service-Reform Association (The). — Organized in 1880 to advance the cause of reform in the national civil service. Its platform is best expressed in the following article of its constitution: "The members, while recognizing that certain officers of the government should be in sympathy with the policy of the administration, believe that the routine business should be conducted on business principles; that officers should be appointed on account of fitness for the work to be done, and should be continued in office as long as they do that work well; that their offices should not be used for partisan purposes; that representatives are chosen to legislate, and their time should not be given to the distribution of patronage; that the adoption of a well-devised system carrying out these principles will insure better administration and better legislation." The association is non-partisan. It has a large membership, which is steadily increasing. The rooms of the association are at No. 8 Pemberton Square. The leading officers are: Moorfield Storey, president; Arthur Hobart, secretary; Bancroft C. Davis, assistant secretary; and William Simes, treasurer. There are also eight vice-presidents, and an executive committee of ten. The association, together with the Cambridge Civil-Service-Reform Association, publishes a monthly newspaper devoted to its aims, — the "Civil-Service Record."

Clearing-House. — The Clearing-house is situated on the third floor of the New-England National Bank Building, No. 65 State Street; and here the "messengers" and "settling-clerks" of the several banks in the association meet at 10 o'clock every morning on business days, and without danger or loss, and at the least expense of time, transact the business of the settlement of drafts and checks between the several institutions; which, before the establishment of this institution, was done through messengers sent from one bank to another, occupying much time, and incurring many risks. The "losing banks," as those are called which bring in a smaller amount of checks on other banks than other banks bring in on them, are required to pay the balances due by them before 12.15 o'clock; and the "gaining banks" come in after that time for the balances due them. There are also 23 banks located in cities and towns in the vicinity of Boston, which make clearances through members of the association. The great work which is accomplished by the Clearing-house in a short time can be comprehended when it is understood that about $12,000,000 change hands here every day. The association which conducts the Clearing-house was organized in 1856, and is the second oldest organization of its kind in the country. The president is James H. Beal, and the manager N. G. Snelling. [See *Banks*.]

Club-Life in Boston. — Although there is a general resemblance in the club-life of large cities, yet there are always differences enough to give individuality to their types. The clubs of Boston differ, for instance, from those of New York, in much the same way as those of London differ from those of Paris; for the "Hub" is the most English of American cities, as "Gotham" strives to be the most Frenchy. There is a reserve in the social life of the New-England metropolis, which is reflected in its clubs. This is noticeable even in the gayest and most buckish of these establishments. The *habitué* of the "Somerset," that reservoir of Boston blue blood, can be readily distinguished from the swell whose headquarters are the fashionable "Union" in New York. The former has a more composed, self-conscious air than the latter, as if the solemn traditions of Puritan decorum weighed upon even the jauntiest devotee of fashion. A cynic might ascribe this manner to the painful sense of inconsistency between inherited obligations and acquired tastes; while the genial philosopher would set it down to the conflict between culture and climate. The New-York club-man, who is jaunty by nature, and not burdened by intellectual aspirations, can have no conception of the sense of responsibility which afflicts his Boston brother. A suggestive indication of this is shown in the general customs in clubs here, — with the single exception of the "Somerset," — of members keeping their hats off. The brains of club-men in the Puritan city are too active to permit of a thought-stopper in the shape of a tile, whereas in "Gotham" this is a necessity to prevent such ideas as club-men there have from escaping upwards. Whether from constitutional or æsthetic causes, the Boston club-man is dignified even in his indecorums. If he indulges too freely in poker for the benefit of his pocket, he does not give vent to slangy abuse of his luck, but comforts himself with some Horatian reflection about the certainty of a change in fortune. If he happens to partake too generously of wine, he does not careen over or run desperately aground on some fragile piece of furniture. He avoids the susceptible cuspidor and the yielding chandelier, and plants himself finally in a receptive arm-chair, or upon a genial sofa, and waits till meditation and the economy of his digestive organs restore his mental equilibrium. Of course excess either at cards or wine is the exception in Boston clubs, and may be regarded as a proof of the general moderation of their members. It is the social and convivial safety-valve, which lets off the superfluous steam in season to prevent an explosion. Perhaps any undue indulgence in stimulants may, in the club-life of the "Hub," be only an effort of nature to keep up a healthy average of thought and feeling. The books, magazines, and newspapers which fortify the minds of the members of the club in the Athens of America, and the weighty conversation in which they indulge, imperatively demand some soothing agencies; and the occasional brandy and soda is therefore held to be a positive sanitary influence.

In a general way it may be said that the "Somerset" is the "swell" Boston club, drawing in the young bloods and the more mature votaries of fashion. The club-house is a model of stately yet simple elegance; and its situation on Beacon Street, opposite the Common, is pronounced to be simply enchanting. The "Union" represents rather more solid qualities: it comprises the leading lawyers, judges, doctors, and merchants; and its excellent *table d'hôte* makes its membership sought by bachelors of gregarious tastes and modest incomes. The "St. Botolph" is the literary and artistic club of Boston; but though frequented principally on Saturday evenings, and especially at its monthly receptions, it is growing to be more and more the intellectual and social centre of the bright minds of the city. Its president is the historian Parkman. There was a time when the "Temple" filled a unique place in the "Hub," when the cream of old-school dignity was to be seen within its walls; but, though still a popular resort for rising professional and business men, it has lost something of its social exclusiveness. A club of more recent date is the "Central," which began its career in a fine house at the South End, but has since felt the need of having its quarters nearer to the club-life of the city in general. This club represents the middle class, business and professional interests, and has a substantial membership. There is probably less of conventionalism in the "Suffolk" than in any other of the Boston clubs: to be a jolly good fellow constitutes the sole qualification for admission, and the mingling of old and young school *convives* in the rooms sets at nought a good many theories of natural selection. Of clubs with special characteristics, the Art-Club is the most notable for size; and its new house in the Back-bay district is a model of taste and elegance. The somewhat heterogeneous character of the membership of this club, arising from its low terms of admission and assessment, accounts not merely for its numerical rank, but for the difficulties which artists have had in controlling its management; but there would seem to be no good reason for permanent disagreement between its artistic and other elements. Another rapidly developing art-club, which is already occupying a place in the front rank, is the Paint-and-Clay Club of artists and professional men. Among clubs which have worked their way up from modest apartments to a house of their own, the Boston Whist-Club deserves honorable mention. Its success is based not merely upon the social attractions of its distinctive game, but upon the congeniality and good-fellowship of its members. Though women in Boston have clubs, they are rather reformatory or educational than social; and the Woman's Club for the mature sirens, and the Saturday-morning Club for their younger sisters, are not of that convivial character which stamps their masculine rivals. The city has a number of clubs which meet at stated times at members' houses for social and intellectual intercourse. Of these the Wednesday-evening Century Club, of which the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop is president, is the oldest. The Thursday Club, formerly presided over by Edward Everett, is of similar character; while the Saturday, or Literary Club, which has a dinner once a month at Parker's, was at one time a royal assemblage of poets, wits, and scholars. But the deaths of Hawthorne, Agassiz, Pierce, and Longfellow have somewhat dimmed its intellectual brilliancy; though it still boasts Lowell, Holmes, Howells, Aldrich, and Parkman among its members. The most widely known of the literary dining clubs is the Papyrus, which, while representing principally the younger elements in journalism and authorship, draws to itself what is most stimulating and genial in the social circles of the metropolis. It has done excellent work in bringing together intellectual laborers from all parts of the country; and its monthly dinners are enlivened by brilliant diversions in song, poetry, and informal speeches. Other political, professional, and business dining-clubs — the Massachusetts, Middlesex, Bird, Boston (formerly the Banks), Essex, Wilson-Andrew, Commercial, Merchants', Beacon, and the Farmers' Clubs — do their part in keeping up a healthy social life in the various interests which they severally represent. The several musical clubs are also conspicuous features of the social and artistic life of the city. On the whole, club-life in Boston is so far typical of the best characteristics of the city, that it may be regarded as of positive and permanent value in assimilating and strengthening the various elements which tend to broaden and freshen its influence for good. [See sketches in detail of each of the clubs of Boston, in their proper places in this Dictionary; also, *Music in Boston*.]

Coffee-Houses. — The "Casino," in the Wells Memorial Building, No. 987 Washington Street [see *Wells Memorial Building*], and the "Alhambra," Green Street, near Bowdoin Square, West End, are coffee-houses fashioned after the English coffee-houses, designed to furnish food, comfort, and entertainment to the hungry, the thirsty, and the lonesome, and in an indirect way to promote temperance. The "Casino" was first established; and it proved such a success, that the "Alhambra" soon followed; and it is proposed to establish other similar houses in other sections of the city, the "Casino" to be known as the central one. These houses are provided with bars similar to those found in all saloons, but at which coffee is dispensed instead of wines and liquors; apartments for coffee-drinkers and lunchers who desire to sit at tables and are accompanied by women, or for women without escort; pool and billiard rooms; rooms for card, chess, and checker players; reading-rooms liberally supplied with daily, weekly, and illustrated papers; smoking-rooms; and pleasant apartments exclusively for women and their friends, provided with pianos instead of billiard-tables as in the men's quarters. The rooms are light, airy, and cheerful in their decorations and furnishings. Entertainments of a popular order are frequently given, and every thing is done to make these houses inviting. They are open daily, Sundays excepted, from 5 A.M. to midnight. Crowds patronize these houses, especially after dark. Many visit them out of curiosity; many others, doubtless, for the comforts they find in them. By 7 o'clock in the evening, the tide of custom fairly sets in; and the crowds steadily increase until 10 o'clock, thinning out as the hour for closing approaches. The company is a mixed one of drinkers, eaters, smokers, and billiard-players; but the extremes of bar-room society are seldom represented. Not hilarity, but decorum, seems to be the all-prevailing mood. The sales of coffee are something prodigious; two-cent, four-cent, and six-cent libations being constantly poured out in the name of reform. This sometimes strikes the worldly observer as all the more remarkable, considering the character of the accompanying "solids" offered for lunch. Crackers of different sorts and varieties, cakes, "flute-sticks," and the humble sandwich, take the place of the soused pigs' feet or crisp lady-finger sausages, or generous Bologna, or fried smelt, or rotund cut ham displaying its roseate centre and margin of white, or red herring, or salted fish, which are tempting features of the "gilded liquor-palaces" to allure and provoke the thirst of their patrons. The coffee-palace movement is a business enterprise, as well as a philanthopic and reformatory one. The business is conducted on ordinary business principles, and the enterprise is in the hands of a corporation. Leading citizens, and clergymen of different denominations, are among the shareholders, at $100 a share. Alpheus Hardy is president, and Erving Winslow secretary, of the corporation. At the formal opening of the pioneer house in the winter of 1882, which was first established at Nos. 851, 853, and 855 Washington Street, Gov. Long, who was present with a large company of prominent people, took the first drink of coffee, christening the house "The Casino," the name it has since borne.

Castle (The). — See Fort Independence.

College-bred Women. — Quite a prominent feature of the modern Boston society is the largely increasing number of college-bred women. So many do they count, that they have already formed a society [see *Society of College Alumnæ*], which is efficiently officered and has a large membership. Nor are these women a distinctive class by themselves. They look neither alarmingly profound nor aggressively learned. The taking of degrees does not seem to have lessened their womanliness, nor do they appear to be lacking in the essentially feminine traits. They dress well and with due respect for the prevailing fashion or freak; and we are assured that they can distinguish real lace from imitation, and have a knowledge and appreciation of gems. In individual cases they have been known to knead bread, cook a dinner, sew up a rent in a garment, darn stockings, play lawn-tennis, and even dance the racquet. These college-bred girls do not include alone those who have graduated from the monastic institutions, such as Vassar, Wellesley, and Smith, but those who have received their training in co-educational colleges, where the young men and the young women have the same tasks, are expected to do the same work under the same conditions, and receive rewards according to their deserts, without favor to either side on account of sex. Some of them, not satisfied with the degree of A.B., have gone farther, and taken the A.M., making themselves "masters" of arts (as though all women were not mistresses of art by nature, without the intervention of college faculties); and two, more venturesome than the rest, have tried for the Ph.D., and won it triumphantly. Among these college graduates who hold professional positions in Boston or its neighborhood, are Mrs. Lucy Stone; Ellen A. Sherman, physician at the New-England Hospital for Women and Children; Alice E. Freeman, president of Wellesley College, — and, of the professors and teachers in the same institution, A. E. F. Morgan, professor of mental and moral philosophy; Ellen A. Hayes, professor of mathematics; Katherine E. Coman, teacher of history; Eva Chandler, teacher of mathematics; Angie C. Chapin, teacher of Greek; Lucy C. Andrews, teacher of ethics; Anna B. Gelston, teacher of mathematics; and Sara A. Emerson, teacher of Latin, — and Mary H. Ladd, teacher of the classics in Chauncy-hall School.

Collegiate Alumnæ. — See Association of Collegiate Alumnæ.

Columbus-avenue Universalist Church, Columbus Avenue, corner of Clarendon Street. This is the house of worship of the "Second Society of Universalists in the town of Boston;" long known as the "School-street Church," from the fact that its first church stood there for many years, on the site of the School-street Block. The new church building was erected in 1872. It is of Roxbury stone, with an imposing stone tower and steeple at the side, at the base of which is the carriage-porch. The interior is light and cheerful in appearance. It has painted windows representing the Man of Sorrows, the Risen Lord, and the Twelve Apostles; symbols of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Purity; and memorials of the first pastor of the church, Rev. Hosea Ballou, its Sunday-school superintendent for thirty years, Thomas A. Goddard, and eight deceased deacons. Its cost was $160,000. This church was formed the third Sunday in December, 1817. Its first meeting-house was a plain brick building, without a steeple. With the corner-stone a silver plate was deposited bearing this inscription: "The Second Universal Church, devoted to the service of the true God, Jesus Christ being the chief corner-stone, May 19, 1817." Rev. Hosea Ballou, one of the fathers of the Universalist Church, and lovingly and reverently called, during his later years, "Father Ballou," remained pastor of the church until his death in 1852, at the age of 82 years.

He was a man of great insight, marked originality, and singular simplicity in his reasonings and teachings. In May, 1846, the late Rev. Dr. Edwin H. Chapin became his colleague. Two years after, Dr. Chapin removing to New York, Rev. Dr. Alonzo A. Miner became Mr. Ballou's colleague; and on the death of the senior pastor he succeeded him, and has since served, the greater portion of the time as sole pastor, having had but two colleagues, — each serving but short terms, — Rev. Rowland Connor, and Rev. H. I. Cushman, the latter at present pastor of the leading Universalist church in Providence, R.I. Dr. Miner is now one of the senior pastors of the city. He has been prominent throughout the thirty and more years of his ministry as an earnest pleader for temperance-reform and the prohibition of the sale of liquor, serving at one time as a candidate for governor of the State, of the Prohibitory party; he was president of Tufts College from 1862 to 1875, preaching regularly during that period to his parish at each Sunday-morning service during the season, and to the college audiences in the afternoon; and he has been for thirteen years a member of the State board of education. His parish has enjoyed great prosperity, and has held throughout its history a conspicuous place in the body of Universalist churches. [See *Universalism and Universalist Churches*.]

Commerce of Boston. — The commerce of Boston began with the settlement of the town, and has continued to be one of its leading and most important interests. Its situation at the head of a splendid bay, with a capacious and secure harbor unobstructed at all seasons of the year, and a channel deep enough to float the largest vessels, gave it an advantage which the earliest settlers were quick to appreciate; and it speedily assumed a commercial lead. Shipbuilding began before the town was a year old, and trade was soon after begun with Virginia. The first ship built was launched on the Mystic, — a bark of 30 tons, which Gov. Winthrop named the "Blessing of the Bay." The second ship built was the "Rebecca," of 60 tons; and her first voyage was to Narragansett Bay, to buy corn from the Indians. Subsequently she went to the Bermudas, bringing back potatoes, oranges, and limes. In 1641 trade was begun by Boston merchants with the Isle of Sable, the return cargoes consisting of walrus teeth and oil. During the next year considerable commerce with England sprang up, ten ships sailing from Boston laden with pipe-staves and other produce: a vessel arrived from Madeira, bringing wine and sugar. In 1643 a trade with Fayal began, the pioneer ship being the "Trial" of Boston. Her cargo consisted of pipe-staves and codfish, for which a good market was found. The ship returned with wine, sugar, and cotton. During the following year the people began to manufacture their own goods. Cotton brought from Barbadoes, and hemp and flax, were the raw material of these early manufactures. The coastwise trade was also extended; vessels going to the Delaware to buy furs, and to New York to trade with the Dutch. A Spanish voyage of the ship "Trial" proved very successful, and greatly encouraged the Boston merchants of that early day. In 1645 eleven ships arrived from England, bringing linen, woollen, shoes and stockings, and other useful goods; and taking back for their return-cargoes wheat, rye, and pease. So early began the shipping of grain to the mother-country. The same year an attempt was made to bring slaves from Africa, but only two arrived at Boston. One of these negroes being sold here, the owner was compelled to deliver him up, "that he might be returned to his native country." Shipbuilding thrived apace. The ship "Seafort," — so named out of compliment to her strength, — of 400 tons, was built here; and so elegant was her ornamentation of carven wood, that she was for years pointed out as an instance of the splendid work done in Boston shipyards. In 1660 began the attempts of England to restrict the commerce of the colonies; exportations to America were forbidden except in English vessels navigated by Englishmen; and the colonists were required to send their products only to England, duties to be imposed on the productions of one another equal to the duties collected at English ports. But the Boston merchants and ship-owners determined not to obey such tyrannical laws. Before the close of the seventeenth century, our products were shipped to Portugal, Spain, and Madeira, as well as to the other colonists, the West Indies, and Great Britain, in exchange for the fruits, wines, and manufactures of those countries; and the construction of wharves on a systematic scale was begun. In 1710 Long Wharf, a great undertaking in its time, was built. Shipbuilding continued to thrive. In 1714 there were at one time on the stocks here 40 topsail vessels, measuring altogether 7,000 tons. Up to the period of the Revolution, Boston continued to flourish commercially. There were 27 dock-yards here, and at one yard 12 ships were built in a single year. The conclusion of the Revolution found the merchants ready to renew their extensive commerce. A temporary check was met from too heavy importations that glutted the market, and occasioned some bad failures among merchants. The British, still jealous of our maritime importance as a nation, continued their illiberal legislation. One law, designed to injure our shipbuilding industry, then supplying British merchants with good and cheap vessels, prohibited British subjects from owning American ships built after 1776. This law inflicted much damage upon our builders. Our law-makers replied with retaliatory measures; and the Boston merchants, whose energy could not be repressed, sought new and more distant fields. The discovery of the sea-otter on the Oregon coast brought into the control of Boston merchants a profitable business, which they continued to control for many years; the trade of China was entered upon, and became a very lucrative one; and commercial enterprises were opened in other directions. "Those were the days of great enterprises," says Mr. William H. Lincoln in his "Boston's Commerce, Past, Present, and Future;" "and the business abilities of our great merchants found ample scope. The profits of the China voyages sometimes ran into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. A ship would frequently go to Oregon, take a cargo of otter-fur, go thence to China, load with tea, run across to Valparaiso, and exchange part of the tea for copper, and then, after voyaging to England, return home. Those, too, were days of adventure on the ocean. There were buccaneers lying in wait for the richly freighted merchantmen; the cruisers of nations at war with one another preyed on commerce, and danger lurked everywhere. Our great sea-captains were native-born boys, frequently beginning their nautical careers 'before the mast.' In 1790 there were 455 arrivals here of ships from abroad, and 1,200 of coast-wise craft. On a single day in 1791, 70 vessels left Boston for all parts of the world. Then came the period of the Napoleonic wars, the Milan decree, and the war of 1812–15, so disastrous to commerce. On the restoration of peace, ships were again fitted out for China and the East Indies; and a large trade was carried on with the West Indies in molasses and sugar." A most prosperous period was that between the years 1820 and 1840. Great fortunes were during that time amassed by Boston merchants engaged in the shipping-interests, and many spent their money freely in building their fine "mansion-houses." In 1840 Enoch Train began his celebrated line to Liverpool, Donald MacKay building at

East Boston several monster packet-ships for it. In the same year also the first Cunard steamship was put on for Boston, — the "Acadia," whose arrival in Boston Harbor was a great event. The line was maintained exclusively to Boston until 1848, when a line was also established to New York. About this time came the decline of Boston's commerce with China and the East generally, and its transfer to New York. This occasioned a feeling of despondency, and discouraged endeavors to extend our commercial relations in other directions. Another thing unfavorable to Boston was the establishment of branch European houses in New York, which began in 1846. From 1850 to 1860 commerce throve in some respects, but still Boston was losing ground commercially. New York, with her railways and canals, was monopolizing the business of the country. The most dismal period, however, was from 1860 to 1870. It was then freely predicted that New York would soon do all the importing of the country; and the croaker was abroad, with the doleful cry that "Boston had seen her best days." Vessels would not come to Boston except at high rates of freight, because outward cargoes could not be obtained here. Those which did come were obliged to leave in ballast for other ports. In 1867 a strong effort was made to establish a direct line of American steamships to Liverpool; but though backed by large capital and experienced men, it failed, the enterprise was abandoned, and the vessels sold at a sacrifice. The Cunard line continued its service during this period; but high freight-rates were demanded, and the line was inadequate to develop the business of the city. The Boston merchants found it impossible to compete with the lower rates paid by New-York importers. In 1870 a turn in the tide began. In that year the Boston and Albany road built its great grain-elevator at East Boston, making it possible to load steamships here, and also secured an equality of freight-rates from the West on goods intended for export. It was in the early part of this period that Thayer & Lincoln and Warren & Co. began to load steamships here. This work was one of immense difficulty: there were the prejudices of shippers to overcome, and the co-operation of the railways to secure. The change which has at last enabled Boston to become a great shipping-port has been brought about by the railway-companies so reducing their rates as to successfully compete with the water-routes terminating at New-York City. The securing of cotton from the South for light freights for the steamship-lines was another important step forward. This was accomplished by offering low rates of freight, which diverted the cotton from New York. In 1870 the exports of cotton from Boston were valued at $135,000: in 1881 the value had risen to $7,268,000. Another important improvement is the system of through billing from interior points to Europe. These through bills, given to shippers in the South and West, are negotiable at the banks. The foreign commerce of the city in recent years has come to be fed by other railroad trunk-lines and through the Hoosac Tunnel; and Boston now holds direct communication with the great trunk-lines of the country, and possesses, through recent improvements, the best terminal facilities of any port in the coast [see *Terminal Facilities*]. At the present time Boston occupies the position of the second port in the Union. In 1882 the imports were about $71,000,000, and the exports $56,000,000; a total trade of $131,000,000. The exports have risen from $7,000,000 in 1850 to $71,000,000 in 1882. In 1882 about 200 steamships were loaded in Boston, when six years before it was regarded as promising that 100 a year were loaded. In 1880 the number was 330. The total arrivals from foreign and domestic ports during 1882 were 12,125 vessels of all classes; and the total clearances during the same period, 4,911. Of the arrivals, there were 2,969 vessels from foreign ports, embracing 477 steamers, 22 ships, 359 barques, 342 brigs, and 1,769 schooners; and 9,156 coastwise, including 1,655 steamers, 3 ships, 94 barques, 72 brigs, 7,243 schooners, and 89 sloops. The foreign clearances included 453 steamers, 13 ships, 274 barques, 292 brigs, and 1,845 schooners, 2,877 in all; while the coastwise clearances were 855 steamers, 16 ships, 147 barques, 90 brigs, and 926 schooners, a total of 2,034. At the present time there are ten or more different steamship-lines to Liverpool, Glasgow, London, Hull, West Hartlepool, and the Continent; regular weekly lines to the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island; sugar and molasses steamers from the West Indies; coast-wise steamers to Philadelphia, Savannah, Baltimore, Norfolk, New York, and Portland; and an Australian, New-Zealand, and South-African line of packets connecting this port with all ports in Australia and the Cape. [See *Steamships and Steamship Trade of Boston.*]

Commercial Club (The). — An organization of business-men, which holds monthly meetings, at each of which a dinner is eaten, and there is a private discussion of commercial, financial, and business topics. Strangers of prominence in business circles are frequently entertained as the guests of the club. The monthly meetings are suspended during the months of June, July, August, and September, when most of the members are out of town. The club was organized in 1868, and grew out of a commercial convention held in Boston during the previous year, at which a committee of gentlemen was formed to entertain the delegates from abroad. The social relations growing out of this occasion led to the formation of a club to perpetuate these features, and to promote the harmonious intercourse of gentlemen representing various commercial interests. The officers consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, and an executive committee, all elected by ballot, annually. The officers for 1882–83 are: Curtis Guild president, William Henry Lincoln vice-president, George O. Carpenter secretary, Charles M. Clapp treasurer, — these gentlemen, with the following-named members, constituting an executive committee: William Henry Allen, Henry P. Kidder, Francis F. Emery. The membership is limited to 60. The club is supported by an initiation-fee and annual dues from each member, out of which the expense of the monthly dinners is met. The club has no club-house, but meets at various hotels, most frequently at Young's.

Commercial Exchange. — In the Merchants'-Exchange Building, State Street. This was formerly the Corn Exchange, established in 1855, whose rooms were for a long time at the head of Commercial Street. The Corn Exchange was not incorporated until 1868; and three years after it was reorganized, and the present name adopted, that it might be sufficiently broad to comprehend other interests. Several leading provision, fish, and salt dealers joined the organization at about this time; but after a while they gradually withdrew, and now the only interests represented in the Exchange are flour, grain, and hay. The exchange-room is a spacious hall, reached through the Merchants' Exchange by a short flight of marble steps at the rear. Sample-tables are provided, with large blackboards for quotations; a case of "standards" for the different grades of flour and grain, which are established with much care, after approval by a majority of the members of the Exchange; books for the record of daily receipts of flour and grain, etc. The "Change" hour is from 12 M. to 1½ P.M., every business-day. Business is limited to the buying and selling of flour or grain and other produce, at wholesale, for cash unless otherwise provided for. Among the most important committees of the Exchange are those on inspection, on flour, and on grain. These act as umpires to settle all cases of dispute as to the grade, soundness, etc., of the samples or commodities that come under their supervision. The present membership of the Exchange is about 250. Hersey B. Goodwin is president, and Frank W. Wise secretary.

Common (The Boston).— Situated in what is now the very heart of the city, this is one of the most beautiful of public grounds to be found in any city of the world. The great, breezy parks of London are larger; but none anywhere, in the midst of a crowded modern city, offers such a combination as this, connected as it is with the newer Public Garden and Commonwealth Avenue, which, within a few years, will unite it with a system of suburban parks, presenting a different variety of grounds, left more as Nature has formed them. The Common of to-day is due to the wise forethought of the very first settlers of Boston, and the good sense of those who came after them. Its title is as good as is that of the first settlers to the whole territory. First they had the royal grant, which, in the mind of the true Englishman, overrides the claims of the native proprietor, whoever he may be; then they bought the whole peninsula from Chickatabut, "the chief Sachem by and with the Advice of his Council;" then they bought it again of the Rev. William Blackstone, the first settler on Shawmut, "the living fountains,"— the citizens paying, every man, 6 shillings to Blackstone, "none paying less, some considerably more," making in all the sum of £30 [see *Blackstone*]; and lastly they obtained a deed of confirmation from the Indian sachem, Charles Josias, *alias* Wampatuck, grandson of Chickatabut, the former sachem. After the purchase from Blackstone "the Town laid out a place for a trayning field, which ever since and now is used for that purpose and for the feeding of Cattell." So deposed four ancient men, survivors of the first-comers, before Gov. Bradstreet, in 1684. A "trayning field" the Common is still to-day, but the "Cattell" ceased to graze upon it in 1830. Even in the earliest time, care was taken that the Common should not be defaced; for in 1657 it was ordered, "yt if any person shall hereafter any way anoy ye Comon by spreading stones or other trash upon itt, or lay any carrion upon itt, everey person so offending shall bee fined twenty shillings." The limits of the Common have varied somewhat. It originally extended as far as the Tremont House in one direction, and to Mason Street in another; bordering westerly on the Back Bay, whose waters came up to the present line of Charles Street, flowing thence, an almost unbroken sheet, to the foot of the Roxbury hills. An almshouse and a "Granary" stood where Park Street now is, which was at first called Sentry Street. In 1734 the Common was enclosed with a fence; and about this time ordinances began to appear providing against "cutting down or despoiling" the trees, and against driving over it. In 1836 the present iron fence was put up, partly by subscription, at a cost of $82,159.85, the enclosure having an area of 43¾ acres. The low iron fence on the Tremont-street side, with numerous entrances, was put up a few years ago, when the outside sidewalk was thrown into the street to widen it. The beautiful rows of elms, the "malls," which border the Common, were planted as early as 1728 on Tremont Street, and from time to time later on the other streets; the Charles-street mall having been planted last, in 1824. There are five of these malls, known respectively as the Tremont-street, Park-street, Beacon-street, Charles-street, and Boylston-street malls. Though they are all attractive and inviting, the Beacon-street mall is called the most beautiful. The Tremont-street mall is the least rural and retired of them all, and the Boylston-street mall the most neglected. On the former of these two, during the warm weather, children find much delight in the venerable Punch-and-Judy show, the camera-obscura, and other time-worn "attractions;" and country-folk are drawn to experiment with the weighing and lifting machines, the lung-testers, and the big telescope o' nights, which the curbstone merchants of modest stock and slight expectations set up along the broad path to attract the nimble penny into their slender tills. Here, near the West-street gate, used to stand the whipping-post and pillory, after their removal from the head of State Street. Near the Boylston-street mall, on the site of an old gun-house, was the deer-park, established in 1863, where, enclosed by a high wire grating, a contented family of deer used to graze, — until the autumn of 1882, when the herd was scattered; and adjoining this park is the Central (or old Common) Burying-ground, described in "*Old Burying-Grounds*" elsewhere in this Dictionary. Near the "long path" which extends southward from Joy Street to Boylston Street, there is an ornamental band-stand, rather ambitious in its style and finish, where on summer evenings, and on summer Sunday afternoons as well (the town is steadily slipping farther and farther away from its Puritan straitness), free open-air concerts are given at the city's expense. Near this walk, at the foot of Flagstaff Hill, the "Old Elm," which in its day was considered to be the very "oldest inhabitant" of Boston, for years stood. It was believed to have antedated even the time of Blackstone; and when it was finally destroyed in a brief though sharp storm and gale, in the winter of 1876, its loss was most sincerely deplored by the people, who had greatly cherished it as a visible link between the present and the past. It had witnessed many stirring scenes. Quakers, witches, murderers, and pirates had been hung from its limbs; the "Sons of Liberty" had adorned it with lanterns in Revolutionary times; duels had been fought under its branches; and generation after generation had sought shelter within the broad circle of its shadow. It was decrepit as long ago as 1755; but was protected with great care during all the years that followed, until the coming of the mighty wind that it could no longer resist as it had resisted previous storms and gales, and before which it fell. It was over 72 feet high, and measured 22½ feet in circumference a foot above the ground. It stood for years within a circular enclosure; and now a shoot is flourishing in its place, and bids fair to perpetuate the line of family descent. The Frog Pond near by, with its fountain; the Brewer Fountain [see *Brewer Fountain*], near the Park-street mall; the Soldiers' Monument [see *Army and Navy Monument*], on Flagstaff Hill, near the "long path" and the Frog Pond; and the noble trees all over the enclosure, — are the other features of this rare old down-town park, the beauties and blessings of which are so warmly and proudly dwelt upon by the Bostonian who holds his town and its many advantages in such high esteem. That portion of the Common between the Charles-street mall and Flagstaff Hill is still a "trayning" field, though in a much slighter degree than in the olden time. Portions of the militia occasionally drill and are received here, and the ancient ceremony of commissioning the officers of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company [see *Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company*] by the governor in person is annually followed. This "trayning field," with the adjacent territory, has been the scene of many stirring events. It has been the mustering-place for great conflicts, and the favorite place of meeting in primitive days, on holidays, in piping times of peace. On the occasion of the annual muster-day, all the train-bands of the county used to gather there; and the people flocked to enjoy the sight of the soldiers and their manœuvrings, as the children of the present day flock to the enticing circus. On these and other holidays the field was lined with booths and tents for the sale of bewildering varieties of eatables and drinkables, and jollity and merriment reigned from early morning to candlelight. During the siege of Boston the Common was the fortified camp. Earthworks were thrown up on several of its eminences, of which traces have long since disappeared. The British artillery was stationed upon Flagstaff or "Powder-house" Hill, where there were intrenchments and a powder-house; a battery was located on Fox Hill, in the neighborhood of the present Charles Street; there was a strong fortification on the Boylston-street side, about opposite the present Carver Street; the marines were stationed near the Tremont-street side; and the infantry were scattered in various parts of the enclosure. All along what was then the water-front, where on sunny afternoons the pensive tramp now slumbers on the hard benches of the Charles-street mall, trenches were dug; and behind all these works, during the dreary winter of 1775-76, over 1,700 red-coats sullenly waited for Washington to attack the town. It was on the Common that the British forces engaged at Bunker Hill were arrayed before they crossed the river; and it was from the foot of the Common, near where the Providence-railroad Station now stands, that the troops embarked for Lexington on the night of the 18th of April, before. Here, in an earlier time, a part of the force which captured Louisburg assembled; and here the troops that conquered Quebec were recruited by Amherst. And in more modern times, during the war of the Rebellion, many regiments assembled and encamped on the old "trayning field," whence Gov. Andrew sent them to the front with ringing words of patriotism and good cheer. Several attempts have been made to give the Common a more citified name, and to re-christen the Frog Pond; but these have, fortunately, ignominiously failed, as have also the attempts to utilize it for public buildings, or to push driveways and thoroughfares through it.

Commonwealth Avenue. — See Back-Bay District.

Congregationalism (Trinitarian) **and Congregational Churches** (Trinitarian). — In the early years of the present century, all the Congregational Trinitarian churches in Boston, with the exception of the Old-South and Park-street Churches, became Unitarian. In the Charlestown district the First Church also remained Trinitarian. During the years following, 39 new Trinitarian churches came into existence, 25 of them in the city proper, and 14 in the new districts added by annexation. Several of these have since disappeared, some merged into other churches; and at the present time the number within the city limits, including chapels, is 31. The oldest of the existing churches is the First Parish Church and Society of the Charlestown district. Beside these churches, the Congregational Trinitarians maintain six great and far-reaching societies, with headquarters in Boston, in the Congregational House, — the American Congregational Union, the American College and Education Society, the American Missionary Association, the Congregational Publishing Society, the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, and the American Board. They also have their denominational newspaper, their ministers' organizations, and their Congregational Club; and their numbers are large, and of extensive influence. Each of the above-mentioned societies and organizations is sketched in its proper place in this Dictionary, and also the leading churches of the denomination at present in existence. On the next page is a list of the churches of the denomination: —

NAME OF CHURCH.	LOCATION.	ORGANIZED.	NAME OF PASTOR.
Berkeley-street Church . . .	Berkeley, cor. Warren Avenue.	1827.	William B. Wright.
Boylston Cong. Church . .	Curtis, near Boylston Stat'n, J.P.		S. S. Matthews.
Brighton Cong. Church . .	Wash., c. Winship Pl., Brighton.	1827.	
Central Church	Berkeley, cor. Newbury.	1835.	Joseph T. Duryea.
Central Cong. Church . . .	Elm, cor. Seaverns Ave., J. P.	1853.	George M. Boynton.
Church of the Puritans . . .	No. 176 Tremont.		Lucius R. Eastman.
Cottage-street Church . . .	Junction Cottage and Pond, Dor.		Frank D. Sanford.
Dorchester Second Church .	Washington, cor. Centre.	1808.	Edward N. Packard.
Eliot Church	Kenilworth.	1834.	A. C. Thompson. B. F. Hamilton.
E-street Church	E Street, S. B.	1860.	Simeon S. Hughson.
First Parish Ch. and Society .	Harvard Square, Charlestown.	1632.	
Highland Church	Parker, near Tremont.	1869.	W. R. Campbell.
Holland Church	Parker, cor. Ruggles.	1873.	C. Van De Kreeke.
Immanuel Church	Moreland, cor. Copeland.	1857.	Lyman H. Blake.
Lenox-street Chapel	Lenox Street.		W. L. Lockwood.
Maverick Church	Central Square, E. B.	1836.	John H. Barrows.
Mount-Vernon Church . . .	Ashburton Place.	1842.	Samuel E. Herrick.
Old-Colony Chapel	Tyler, near Harvard.		D. W. Waldron.
Old-South Church (New) . .	Dartmouth, cor. Boylston.	1669.	
Olivet Church	Concord Hall, West Springfield.	1876.	Daniel M. Stearns.
Park-street Church	Tremont, cor. Park.	1809.	John L. Withrow.
Phillips Church	Broadway, near Dorchester, S.B.	1823.	R. R. Meredith.
Pilgrim Church	Stoughton, Upham's Corner, Dor.	1867.	John W. Ballantine.
Shawmut Branch Chapel . .	642 Harrison Avenue.		D. W. Waldron.
Shawmut Church	Tremont, cor. Brookline.	1845.	Edwin B. Webb.
South Evangelical	Centre, cor. Mt. Vernon, W. Rox.	1835.	Edward Strong.
Trinity Church	Walnut Street, Neponset.	1859.	Robert F. Gordon.
Union Church	485 Columbus Avenue.	1822.	
Village Church	River Street, Lowell Mills, Dor.	1829.	S. P. Fay.
Walnut-avenue Church . . .	Walnut Ave., cor. Dale, Rox'y.	1870.	Albert H. Plumb.
Winthrop Church	Green Street, Charlestown.	1833.	Alex. S. Twombly.

Congregational Club (The). — An association of ministers and laymen, "to encourage among the members of the Congregational churches and societies a more friendly and intimate acquaintance, to secure concert of action, and to promote the general interests of Congregationalism." It was organized in 1869, and grew out of a movement begun at "the pastors' meeting" held in March of that year. It has monthly meetings with refreshments, and an annual festival during Anniversary Week, which is a marked feature of each year. It also celebrates Forefathers' Day and other occasions. Its meetings were at first held in the committee-room of the Old-South Chapel, Freeman Place; then for a while at No. 13 Bulfinch Street, at the rooms of the late J. B. Smith, a popular colored caterer in his day; then, from June, 1871, to February, 1873, in Wesleyan Hall, No. 36 Bromfield Street. Since February, 1873, it has been located in Pilgrim Hall, Congregational House, its present headquarters. The annual festivals have been held in Horticultural Hall, in the then unfinished library in the Congregational House, and for the last few years in Faneuil Hall. Persons are admitted to membership in the club by ballot, having been proposed by a nominating committee one month previous. Twenty votes are necessary to constitute a ballot on each nomination, and five votes in the negative prevent an election. An admission-fee of $10 is required, and $8 annual tax, or $5 for the year when admitted after the regular meeting in June.

The executive committee, consisting of the president, vice-presidents, secretary, and treasurer, and three other persons, control the funds, subject to the approval of the association; and all matters of conference and business are introduced through it. The club has been popular from the start. It has been said of it, that "it has brought out the strength of the churches in this region, and given to the denomination an enlarged energy." Its meeting are frequently of a fraternal nature; representative clergymen of other denominations are often its guests; and messages of cordial good-will have been exchanged with similar organizations of other denominations. The present membership is about 350. The club is free from debt, and it has invested funds with a market-value of $2,650. The president is J. F. Hyde.

Conservatory of Music (The Boston). — See Boston Conservatory of Music.

Conservatory of Music (The New-England). — See New-England Conservatory of Music.

Consuls. — The foreign consuls have their offices near together in the commercial sections of the city, none of them far from the wharves. Quite a number are located on Milk Street, several on Kilby, and a few on State Street. The British consul is to be found at No. 13 Exchange Place; the French, at No. 17 Batterymarch Street; the German, at No. 6 Oliver; the Russian, at Nos. 50 and 60 India Square; the Italian, at No. 42 Congress; and the Portuguese, No. 39 Lewis Wharf. On Milk Street, at No. 113, are the offices of the Belgian, Brazilian, Danish, Netherlands, and Swedish and Norwegian consuls; and at No. 77 is that of the Spanish consul. On State Street, at No. 75, is the office of the Austria-Hungarian consul; at No. 115, the Mexican; and at No. 92, the Peruvian. On Kilby Street, at No. 13, the Greek; No. 27, the Hawaiian; No. 30, the Turkish; No. 45, the Costa Rican; No. 55, the Haytien. The consul for Uruguay is at No. 34 India Wharf.

Cooking-School (The Boston), No. 159 Tremont Street, was organized in the summer of 1878, and was opened in October of that year at 158½ Tremont Street, occupying the top-floor of the building. The first year was merely an experiment; and it was so successful that it entered upon its second year with a large number of classes, and with every prospect of a pecuniary as well as an educational success. In October of 1881 the school was removed to No. 159 Tremont Street, where a larger number of pupils could be accommodated. As the rooms were on the second floor, instead of the fourth, they were much more accessible; and that also has had the effect of increasing the attendance. In connection with the school is a training-school for teachers; and this is under the care of Mrs. M. J. Lincoln, who has had associated with her an assistant-teacher for some of the earlier classes. In addition to the work at the school, Mrs. Lincoln lectures in outlying towns, and founds other schools, which are put under the charge of some of the pupils who go through the training-class. There are branch schools at the North-Bennet-street Industrial Home, and at the South End. These are supported by voluntary contributions from outsiders, but the work of instruction is done by the teachers of the principal school. The terms for instruction, which are very reasonable, are as follows: First course of 12 lessons, in the least expensive and simplest kind of cooking, $5. Second course of 12 lessons, in cooking of a higher grade, $9; third course of 12 lessons, in more elaborate and fancy dishes, $13; single lessons, $1; special lessons for cooks, $1; demonstration lessons, 50 cts. In December, 1882, the institution was incorporated; its object being formally expressed to be to "give instruction in scientific cookery, and to disseminate information of hygienic methods in the culinary art, to all classes of society." It is managed by a board of managers, mostly ladies, who have the power of directors. Miss Lucy F. Brigham, 72 Mount-Pleasant Avenue, Roxbury district, is clerk of the corporation. [See *Free Cooking-School.*]

Co-operative Saving-Fund and Loan Associations. — Organizations modelled largely after the celebrated building associations of Philadelphia, the object of which is primarily to save money, and secondly to enable members to become owners of homesteads. The movement to establish such associations was begun in this city in 1877, a number of leading citizens, conspicuous among them the late Josiah Quincy, taking a prominent hand in it; and that year several were incorporated under a general law passed by the Legislature. Like savings-banks, they come under the direction of the savings-banks commissioners. The person desiring to deposit and secure the benefits of a saving-fund and loan association purchases of one of them as many shares as he desires to save dollars per month: and, whatever sum he starts with, that sum must be paid each month; it goes upon interest as soon as deposited, and can be withdrawn at any time by giving 30 days notice. The shares are $200 each, and each share entitles a member to a loan of $200. In order to obtain a loan, a member must have subscribed to as many shares as will represent the amount he desires to borrow. For instance, if he desires to borrow $1,400, he must have subscribed to seven shares. The monthly payments on this would be: dues on seven shares, $7; interest at 6 per cent on $1,400, $7; and if a premium of 25 cts. per share is bid for the money, that would be, on seven shares, $1.75; a total of $15.75. This amount he must pay each month until his seven shares are worth $200 each, when his loan and shares will balance each other. The premium referred to above is the amount bid for the use of the money; the system being to offer, at the regular monthly meetings of these associations, loans from the money paid in by shareholders, to those members bidding at public auction the most per share. Experience has shown, that the shares in a co-operative association will mature in from nine to ten years. The borrower of $1,400, say, pays nominally, according to the above statement, at the rate of 7½ per cent for his money. But in ten years, at the rate of $15.75 per month, he will have paid $1,890 to the association, making the amount actually paid for the use of $1,400, $490, or not quite 4 per cent per year. Every borrower is required to furnish security in the form of a first mortgage of real estate, in addition to pledging one share of the stock for every $200 loaned. There were reported by the savings-bank commissioners in February, 1883, nineteen of these co-operative banks in operation in the State. The "Pioneer" of this city was the first chartered under the law of 1877, and it is at the present time the largest of its kind in the country. There are three others in the city proper, — the "Homestead," the "Workingmen's," and the "Merchants'." There is one also in West Roxbury. The headquarters of the Pioneer, Homestead, and Workingmen's associations, where application for information and shares is to be made, is in the Wells Memorial Building; D. Eldredge, secretary.

Copley Square. — The open space in front of the Museum of Fine Arts and Trinity Church, bounded by St.-James and Huntington Avenues, and Dartmouth and Boylston Streets. A portion of the territory was originally part of the grant of commonwealth lands to the Institute of Technology; but in 1882 a fund was raised by private subscriptions for its purchase, and the entire space reserved by the city for public-park purposes. It is to be improved and embellished; and it is proposed to erect a new statue in the centre of it,—possibly the proposed Paul Revere statue [see *Statues and Monuments*]. Even in its unfinished state, the square is striking from the character of the buildings surrounding it in its neighborhood. The grand solid tower of Trinity, and the lofty campanile of the "New Old South," and the highly ornate tower of the Brattle-square Church, give a sort of Florentine air to this section, as picturesque as can be found in any city of the country; while the blocks of elegant private houses add much to its attractions. [See *Back-bay District.*]

Copp's Hill.—The most northerly of the three hills which formed the distinguishing feature of the town of Boston at the time of its first settlement. It was at one time called "Windmill Hill," its summit being the site of a noted windmill in early days; and again "Snow Hill." Its cognomen of "Copp's Hill," it is supposed, was after one William Copp, an industrious cobbler who dwelt near by on his own homestead. It was originally but about 50 feet high, a level plain on its summit. At its foot was Hudson's Point, from which the ferry-boat of Francis Hudson used to start on its trips for Charlestown across the river. During the siege of Boston, the British threw up a redoubt on the hill. On the morning of the battle of Bunker Hill [see *Bunker-hill Monument*, etc.], fire was opened by the British from the battery here, upon the American earthworks on Breed's Hill; and during the battle a "carcass" (a kind of bombshell) and hot shot thrown from Copp's Hill set the fire that burned the village of Charlestown [see *Charlestown District*]. On the re-occupation of Boston after its evacuation by the British, March 17, 1776, three of the heavy guns of the battery here were found to be spiked and clogged so as to prevent their immediate use. The second of the burying-grounds in the town was established here, on the summit of the hill, where the old mill had stood. It was first used for interments in 1660, and was for a long time known as the "Old North Burying-Ground." It is related, that the British soldiers, when occupying the hill as a military station, used to make targets of the gravestones of the burying-ground; and the marks of their bullets were visible for years after. Changes in the streets of the neighborhood made it necessary, in time, to cut down a large portion of the hill; but the burying-ground was untouched, while its embankment was further protected by the building of a high stone wall. The burying-ground is a remarkably attractive spot, in the midst of a section of the city long since abandoned to the humblest and least-favored population, but yet rich in historic material. In summer-time the ground is a cool and inviting spot for the people of the neighborhood; and it always has attractions to the visitor in search of records and suggestions of the past. [See *Old Burying-Grounds.*]

Country Club (The).—A Boston "jockey-club" organized on a liberal basis, and composed of gentlemen of social position, residing in Boston and vicinity, many of them prominent in the leading social clubs like the Somerset and Union, who have a warm interest in matters relating to the running turf in New England. It is an outgrowth of the "Myopia Hunt Club," an organization also largely composed of Boston men, whose club-house is at Winchester, on the shore of Mystic Lake, and who now chiefly confine their sport to hunting with hounds, after the English plan, coursing along the fields of the pleasant country in the neighborhood of their club-house, sometimes to the consternation of the farmers and good people of the region, who are unused to the old English sport, and do not altogether relish its introduction into conservative New England. The club-house and grounds of the Country Club are at Clyde Park, in the neighboring beautiful town of Brookline. The Clyde-park property was leased by the club, upon its organization in the early autumn of 1882, for a term of five years. Here are a comfortable and attractive club-house, a steeple-chase course, lawn-tennis grounds, and other features of a modern American jockey-club establishment of the first class, with English additions. The first or "inaugural" meeting of the club was at Mystic Park, in Medford, on Oct. 24 and 26, 1882; the new club-grounds not being ready for use at that time. There were five races on each of these days, — three on the flat, and two steeple-chases; and all the races were run by horses ridden by gentlemen-riders. The club numbers about 400 members. Robert C. Hooper is the secretary.

Courier (The Boston), now published Sundays only, has had, as a leading daily newspaper, a most interesting history. Its publication was commenced on March 1, 1824. It was distinctively the product of Joseph Tinker Buckingham, as much so as, in later days, the New-York "Tribune" owed its origin and character to Horace Greeley. In each case the individual had little advantage in common-school education, but used the printing-office for a training which placed him on a plane rarely surpassed by any one connected with the press, particularly in the clear and vigorous expression of the English language. The "Courier" was designed as a business paper, and especially to sustain the American system of building up American manufactures. Its earlier numbers, however, opposed the tariff of 1824, and dissented from the arguments of Mr. Clay on that subject. It did, however, subsequently espouse that policy warmly, and the election of Mr. Clay as against John Quincy Adams. Educated in the Federal school of politics, Mr. Buckingham, with others, could not forgive the defection of Mr. Adams from its ranks. The winter of 1827 he spent in Washington, laboring for the new domestic policy, and in writing letters for his paper, then under the charge of his son Joseph H. Buckingham, who was afterwards also a European correspondent on two visits to Europe, and was connected with the paper some 20 years, sometimes as sole editor. Edwin, a younger son of Joseph T. Buckingham, spent two years in Washington, writing for the "Courier" and other papers; and died, full of promise and much lamented, at the age of 23. In politics the paper followed the course of most Federalists, who became National Republicans and then Whigs; but as a party-man Mr. Buckingham never was tractable, and could not be depended upon to serve the party against his own judgment. In its independence the "Courier" was the occasion of the nomination and election of Edward Everett to Congress. It was the advocate and supporter of Mr. Webster for the presidency, after its first choice of Mr. Clay over Mr. Adams. It opposed the Mexican war, the extension of slavery, and the fugitive-slave law, until Mr. Webster's famous 7th-of-March speech. But previous to this last event Mr. Buckingham, on the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the presidency, had closed his connection with the paper; his valedictory appearing June 24, 1848. Although in the main prosperous, after a few years of its publication Mr. Buckingham sold one-third interest in the paper to Eben B. Foster, who successfully managed the business for many years. After his retirement the paper was published by E. B. Foster & Co. until 1859, with Samuel Kettell for a while as editor. Mr. Kettell was a humorous, versatile writer, a great linguist, and had been associated with S. G. Goodrich in the preparation of the Peter-Parley tales. Isaac W. Frye, who had been connected with the news-department of the paper for several years, succeeded Mr. Kettell as editor on the latter's death, in December, 1855. In 1860 the "Courier" was the organ of the Bell and Everett Conservative party, and through that policy extended its circulation largely in the South. When the concern was sold by Foster & Co., it was published successively by John Clark & Co., Clark, Fellows, & Co., and George Lunt & Co. George S. Hillard and others were partners in interest, also E. W. Foster (a son of the former publisher), Edward H. House, and Thomas Gill. Mr. Lunt was the editor when the war began in 1861; and the opposition of the paper to the government and its measures made it particularly obnoxious to those who were in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and hastened its downfall. Several of the proprietors left the concern at this time, Clark and Fellows both taking part in the war. The paper was reduced in size twice, and in January, 1865, was published as the "Evening Courier," by the Evening-Courier Association; Joseph B. Morse of Newburyport (and previously connected with the "Traveller") being the principal owner. In January, 1866, the name was changed to the "Evening Commercial;" Mr. Morse as editor, and Libby & Dennison as publishers. The daily was discontinued on the last day of December, 1866. Then it was succeeded by the present Sunday edition, a stock-company being formed for its publication. Under its present style it has been successively edited by Warren L. Brigham, George Parsons Lathrop, and Arlo Bates, the present editor. It has maintained a high literary position, and been acceptable to cultivated readers. During its career as a Sunday paper, it has been independent in politics. Joseph B. Travers, who was connected with the paper during its career as a daily, is the present publisher and chief proprietor. Its list of distinguished contributors has been very large. Before the war it included such names as Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, Edward Everett, Robert C. Winthrop, Otis P. Lord, Caleb Cushing, George Ticknor Curtis, C. C. Felton, Sidney Webster, Rev. Rufus Ellis, Charles Lanman, William H. Prescott, Benjamin R. Curtis, George Ticknor, and T. W. Parsons. The "Courier" is also distinguished as the paper for which James Russell Lowell's famous "Biglow Papers" were written, and in which they were first published.

Courts. — The United-States courts are held in the United-States Court House on Tremont Street, corner of Temple Place. This was formerly the Masonic Temple, built in 1832. It is of rough Quincy granite, with two towers, 16 feet square and 95 feet high, surmounted by battlements and pinnacles. There are five stories, and the rooms are lighted by long arched windows. The terms of the Circuit Court of the United States sitting here begin May 15 and Oct. 15. The rule-day is the first Monday of every month. The terms of the United-States District Court begin the third Tuesday in March, fourth Tuesday in June, second Tuesday in September, and first Tuesday in December. The office of the United-States marshal of the district of Massachusetts, Gen. N. P. Banks, is also in this building. The Supreme Judicial Court, the Superior Court, and the Municipal Court have their sessions in the Court House on Court Square [see *Court House*]. The terms of the Supreme Court begin on the first Tuesday of April and the second Tuesday of September. The Superior Court, civil session, holds its terms in Boston on the first Tuesday of January, April, July, and October. The criminal session holds its terms the first Monday in each month. The terms of the Municipal Court for civil business are every Saturday at 9 A.M., for the return and entry of civil actions not exceeding $1,000; for criminal business, every day in the week except Sundays and legal holidays, beginning at 9 A.M. This is popularly known as the Police Court. There are also municipal courts in the South-Boston, Dorchester, Roxbury, West-Roxbury, Brighton, Charlestown, and East-Boston districts, each of which sits for the transaction of criminal business daily, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, as in the case of the court in the city proper. The Court of Probate and Insolvency is in the building occupied by the Massachusetts Historical Society [see *Historical Society, The Massachusetts*], No. 32 Tremont Street, running through to No. 28 Court Square. The Registry of Deeds is in the same building. The Probate Court sits every Monday in the year, except the first, second, and fourth Mondays in August; and the Court of Insolvency, on Friday of each week, except during August.

The chief-justice of the Supreme Court is Marcus Morton; and the associate-justices are William C. Endicott, Charles Devens, Walbridge A. Field, William Allen, Charles Allen, and Oliver Wendell Holmes, jun. The chief-justice receives a salary of $6,500 per annum, and the associate-justices $6,000 each.

The chief-justice of the Superior Court is Lincoln F. Brigham; and the associate-justices are Julius Rockwell, Robert C. Pitman, John W. Bacon, P. Emory Aldrich, Waldo Colburn, William S. Gardner, Hamilton P. Staples, Marcus P. Knowlton, Caleb Blodgett, and Albert Mason. The chief-justice of this court receives $4,800 per annum, and the associate-justices $4,500.

The chief-justice of the Municipal Court is William E. Parmenter; and the associate-justices, Joseph M. Churchill and M. J. McCafferty. The salary is $3,000 each. The justices of the South-Boston and Charlestown-district Municipal Courts receive $1,800 a year; the justice of the Roxbury-district Court, $2,000; and each of the justices of the other district courts, $1,200 each. The judge of probate and insolvency receives $4,000 per year; and the register of probate and insolvency, $3,000.

Court House (The County). — The County Court House on Court Street, with avenues along either side and in the rear known as Court Square, was erected in 1836. It is a gloomy granite structure, presenting a Doric front, with ponderous columns of fluted granite weighing 25 tons each. A similar portico on the rear, towards the City Hall, was removed about 20 years ago, in order to add to the length of the building. The structure is the least adapted to the comfort and convenience of courts, counsel, parties, and witnesses, of any court-house in the Commonwealth; and the building of a new court-house has for years been agitated, several sites having been considered, and the cost of a new building counted. It is possible, that during 1883 some practical step will be taken in this direction. In this court-house are held the sessions of all the State and city courts, which are open to the public; and one or more, generally all of them, are in session during business-hours in the active seasons of the year. The Social Law Library, of about 15,000 volumes, intended for the use of the courts and members of the bar, is in this building [see *Social Law-Library*]. The "Tombs" is in the basement. It was here that the "Anthony Burns riot," in May, 1854, occurred. Burns was a fugitive slave. He had been taken into custody by United-States officers, under a warrant issued by United-States Commissioner Edward G. Loring, on the evening of May 24, and temporarily lodged here. The anti-slavery people were in a fever of excitement over this action; and meetings were held in Faneuil Hall and elsewhere "to protest against the outrage on liberty," at which such men as Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, Francis W. Bird, and other prominent anti-slavery leaders of that day, were the principal speakers. Two evenings after Burns's arrest, when a great meeting was in progress in Faneuil Hall, and while Wendell Phillips was speaking, word was brought into the hall, that a party of negroes were in Court Square trying to release Burns. Thereupon the meeting at once dissolved; and the crowd pressed to the Court House, where it attempted to break in the doors. A fight ensued between the just-appointed new police-force and the populace, in which one constable was killed, and several persons were seriously injured. Indictments were afterwards found against Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, T. W. Higginson (who, with Albert G. Brown, jun., Seth Webb, and John L. Swift, had formed a plan to rescue the slave, and had forced his way into the Court House), and a few others; but the indictments were quashed, and the cases dismissed. The defendants were defended by John A. Andrew, Henry F. Durant, John P. Hale, William L. Burt, and Charles M. Ellis. Burns was remanded back to slavery; but he was afterwards bought by Northerners, given his freedom, and sent into Canada, where he died in 1862.

Cricket. — Although there are many cricket-players in Boston and vicinity, the only club of any prominence distinctively devoted to this sport is the Longwood Cricket Club, which may be regarded as the legitimate successor of The Boston Driving and Athletic Association [see *Athletics*]. Its members are principally professional and business men of Boston, who take an active interest in out-of-door sports. They have a large club-house, fitted up with lockers, lavatories, and other conveniences, on the outskirts of an extensive field, which has been laid out on an elaborate plan with a view of providing facilities for playing cricket and lawn-tennis. The grounds are convenient to the Longwood station of the Boston and Albany Railroad, and to the Boston and Brookline horse-cars.

Custom House (The). — This stands at the foot of State Street. When it was built, it stood at the head of Long Wharf, and the bowsprits of vessels lying there, stretching across the street, almost touched its eastern front. It is a massive granite structure, built to stand for generations. The form is that of a Greek cross. It was begun in 1837, and finished and occupied in 1847. Jackson was president when the resolution authorizing its erection was passed, and Polk had nearly completed his term when it was completed and ready for use. It was built at a cost to the government of over $1,000,000, and a large part of the expenditure was in the massive Doric columns which surround it on all sides. The roof and dome are also of granite. The fluted granite columns are 32 in number, and weigh 42 tons each. The dome with its skylight, 25 feet in diameter, is 95 feet from the floor. The building is 140 feet long, 75 feet wide at the ends, and 95 feet through the centre; and it rests on 3,000 piles, over which a platform of granite 18 inches thick is laid in hydraulic cement. It is supposed to be fireproof. Within, the building is somewhat cramped and inconvenient, and it inadequately accommodates the great business that is transacted there. There is a large rotunda, 63 by 59 feet in dimensions, and 62 feet high, in the Grecian Corinthian style. The ceiling is supported by 12 marble columns, 3 feet in diameter and 29 feet high. On the entrance-floor are the offices of the naval officer, surveyor, cashier, and a deputy-collector, having in charge the entrance, clearance, and register of vessels. The collector's rooms are on the second floor, reached by a flight of granite steps. The Custom-house force at present numbers about 370 persons. The collector is Roland Worthington, editor and proprietor of the "Evening Traveller," appointed in the spring of 1882. The special deputy-collector is John M. Fiske. Martin A. Munroe is deputy-collector of the first division, Joseph H. Barnes of the second, and John L. Swift of the third. Daniel Hall is naval officer, and Ivory H. Pope deputy naval officer; Adin B. Underwood is surveyor, and Orson Moulton deputy-surveyor; and Henry S. Briggs is general appraiser. There is a large force of clerks, day and night inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, and storekeepers. Frederick Grant is auditor and disbursing-clerk, and E. L. Frothingham is cashier. The collector's private secretary, or clerk of correspondence as he is officially called, is Col. William M. Olin, formerly private secretary of Govs. Talbot and Long. The collector's salary is $8,000 per annum; the several deputy-collectors, $3,000 each; naval officer and surveyor, $5,000 each; auditor and cashier, $3,000 each. The United-States revenue-steamer "Albert Gallatin," Capt. D. B. Hodgdon, is connected with the customs service; and the revenue steam-tug "Hannibal Hamlin," first lieutenant commanding, J. H. Rogers.

The earlier United-States Custom Houses were located farther up State Street. The first one was in a building near Congress Street, which was occupied in part as a dwelling by Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, the first collector. Thence it was removed to the corner of Change Avenue. Here its front was ornamented with two wooden figures, one representing Hope, and the other Justice. In 1810 the first building especially designed for a Custom House was erected in Custom-house Street. This, however, was soon outgrown; and several other places were occupied during the period preceding the erection of the present structure. For a while it was located in Merchants' Row, and at another time in Congress Street. The first colonial Custom House is supposed to have been on Richmond Street, corner of North, near North Square, where the famous "Red-Lion Inn" stood [see *Hotels* and *North Square*]. Fifty or sixty years later the Royal Custom House was in what is now Scollay's Square, or its neighborhood; and for some time after it was located on the corner of Tremont and Court Streets, in the house of John Wendell, on the site of the building famous as the house where Washington staid during his visit to Boston in 1789, — when Hancock neglected to show him the official courtesies due to his station and prominence, — and which stood so late as the winter of 1883 [see *Old Landmarks*]. At the time of the Boston Massacre [see *Massacre, The Boston*], the Custom House was located on State Street, on the lower corner of Exchange. It was here that the affray began, resulting in the massacre. It bore the emblems of royalty, which, with those on the other public buildings,— the Old State House and the Court House, — were removed, after the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and burned in a heap in the middle of the street in front of the Old State House [see *Old State House*]. This building was at the same time occupied in the upper stories for a dwelling by Bartholomew Green, the printer of the "Boston News-Letter" [see *First Newspaper*] and of several books of note; and from its balcony, Drake relates, shots were fired at the populace during the massacre. On its site, at one time, stood the State's-Arms Tavern. The Custom House under the State government was near Faneuil Hall. The present Custom House, when completed, was the costliest public building of its time. The architect was Ammi B. Young.

The predecessors of the present collector, Roland Worthington, are given in the following list, with the dates of their appointment (Mr. Worthington's term began May 22, 1882): Benjamin Lincoln, Oct. 24, 1789; Gen. Henry Dearborn, March 1, 1809; Gen. Henry A. S. Dearborn, Nov. 17, 1812; David Henshaw, April 7, 1820; George Bancroft, Jan. 20, 1838; Levi Lincoln, April 1, 1841 (governor of the State from 1825 to 1834); Robert Rantoul, jun., Aug. 28, 1843 (United-States senator in 1851); Lemuel Williams, June 28, 1844; Marcus Morton, May 1, 1845 (governor of the State in 1841 and 1844); Philip Greely, jun., May 1, 1849; Charles B. Peaslee, April 1, 1853; Arthur W. Austin, April 1, 1857; James S. Whitney, March 1, 1860; John Z. Goodrich, April 1, 1861 (lieutenant-governor of the State just previous to his appointment); Hannibal Hamlin, Sept. 1, 1865 (vice-president with President Lincoln, and, later, United-States senator from Maine); Darius N. Gouch, Oct. 9, 1866 (congressman for two terms, and now United-States pension-agent); Thomas Russell, March 18, 1867 (now member of the State board of railroad commissioners); William A. Simmons, March 12, 1874; Alanson W. Beard, April 1, 1878. The number of appointees at the Custom House at the present time is 381, and their salaries amount in all to about $482,000. Of these appointees there are in the collector's department, 307; in the naval office, 19; surveyor's department, 9; and appraiser's, 46.

D.

David Sears Charity (The). — A fund contributed by the late David Sears for the relief of the poor; the income only to be expended "in aid and for the support of citizens or families who may have seen better days, and for charity in all its forms, in such a manner as may best tend to alleviate the sufferings of human life, and render the condition of the poor more comfortable." It is administered by the overseers of the poor [see *Overseers of the Poor*]. The fund amounts to $260,645.43.

Deaf and Dumb (Schools and Societies for the). — On Warrenton Street is an admirably conducted school, called the "Horace Mann School for the Deaf." It was founded in 1869, and until 1877 bore the name of the "Boston Day-school for Deaf-Mutes." There are about 80 pupils, boys and girls, in the school. The plan of separating the pupils who were born deaf from those made deaf by disease is carried out as far as practicable. Prof. A. Melville Bell's system of visible speech is employed in the school as an aid in teaching articulation. The school is free for both sexes who are residents of the city, and a small fee is charged to others. It is supported mainly by taxation, being a part of the public-school system. There is a deaf-mute society, with headquarters in Boylston Hall. It was established in 1877. Religious instruction and weekly lectures in sign-language are given here to deaf-mutes; and their social and intellectual interests are promoted. Occasionally, also, pecuniary relief is given to the needy and unfortunate. Religious services are held here Sunday and Wednesday evenings. The trustees of this society are James Sturgis, Martin Brimmer, Francis Brooks, and Joseph Story. [See *Boston Deaf-mute Society*.]

Debt of the City. — Boston began as a city in 1822, with a modest little debt, brought over from the town government, of $100,000, which had been contracted for the prisons in Leverett Street, then in process of building, and long ago abandoned and removed [see *Jail*], and a new Court House. The current expenses of the infant city, during this first year of its existence, amounted to $249,000, while the tax-levy was $140,000. Mighty strides have since been made. At the opening of 1883 the total funded and temporary debt was $40,018,598.02; the net debt, and debt authorized, was $24,381,025.02; the expenditures of the various departments of the city for the year amounted to about $14,000,000; and the tax-levy for 1882 was about $10,000,000. The average rate of taxation the first seven years of the city's existence was $7.27 on $1,000; lower than that of the last seven years of town government, which averaged $8.15. In 1881 the rate was $13.90 on 1,000. From 1824 to 1827 the debt steadily increased; taking its highest jump in the latter year, when the debt for the erection of the Faneuil-hall Market — popularly known as the Quincy Market — was included in the statement for the year. It then reached $1,011,775. But the assets of the city were correspondingly increased. The next few years it fell a little, and in 1830 it was recorded at $891,930.75. Ten years later, in 1840, it had reached

$1,698,232.56; and there was considerable uneasiness by thrifty and prudent Bostonians at its growth, so much so that succeeding governments successfully strove to reduce it, scaling it down, by 1846, to $1,153,713.16. Then came the introduction of water with its consequent expense, so that in 1848, with the water-debt included, the total debt stood at $3,452,606.37. Thereafter there was a steady increase until 1853, when $7,859,435.66 was recorded. The next three years it was again decreased, touching $7,107,149.77 in 1856. Then it began again increasing until 1862, when the war-debt was included: it reached $9,031,307.77. Subsequently the annexation of adjoining municipalities, with the assumption of their debts, steadily swelled the total. In the statement for 1866, the debt of the Roxbury district was for the first time included, making the total $14,011,656.91: in that for 1870, the debt of the Dorchester district was included, and the total recorded was $18,687,350.91; and in 1874, with the debts of the Charlestown, Brighton, and West-Roxbury districts, the debt reached $42,890,785.77. In 1880 the record was $42,030,125.36, showing a reduction. The highest figure reached was in 1876, when the total was $43,848,835.75.

The official statement of the debt, in 1882, classified it as follows: —

City debt proper	$25,966,038.06
Cochituate-water loans	11,631,273.98
Roxbury debt	122,000.00
Charlestown debt	1,060,000.00
Charlestown Mystic-water debt	1,127,000.00
West-Roxbury debt	257,000.00
	$40,163,312.04

The means on hand for paying the debt amounted to $15,901,650.44; the sinking-funds in charge of the board of commissioners on the sinking-funds being the larger part of this amount, reaching $15,633,229.37. The total debt of the city, less the means for paying it, was therefore $24,261,661.60. The year before it was $26,005,620.59.

The net and authorized debt ascertained by deducting the Cochituate and Mystic water debt, the general sinking-funds, and the Cochituate and Mystic water sinking-funds, and the cash in hand, amounted to $17,178,372.06; and thus the city had the right to borrow at the close of business, April 30, 1882, $2,787,044.94, under the conditions of the law of the State (passed 1875), limiting municipal indebtedness, three per cent on the valuation of the year ($665,513,900), amounting to $19,965,417. Nearly the entire amount was, however, provided for loans authorized during the year, but not negotiated, amounting to $2,746,000. The sinking-fund commissioners act under authority of city ordinances, Dec. 24, 1876; March 27, 1877; April 10, 1877; and the Act of the Legislature of 1875 to regulate and limit municipal indebtedness. The commission consists of the mayor as chairman, the auditor, the chairman of the joint committee on accounts of the city council, the chairman of the committee on finance on the part of the common council, two citizens at large, and the city treasurer as treasurer of the board. The total sinking-funds, April 30, 1881, were $14,511,849.19; receipts during the year 1881–82, $2,223,368.32; payments towards redemption of the debt, $1,101,988.14: leaving a total on April 30, 1882, of $15,633,229.37. Of this amount there was cash in banks, $2,443,229.37; and City of Boston bonds, $13,108,000. The receipts for 1881–82 were made up of the following: revenue from betterments, sales of land, etc., $403,681.95; interest on investments, $744,429.87; interest on bank-deposits, $43,575.48; interest on redeemed sterling debt, in London, $26,285.98; appropriation for debt in 1881–82, $731,501.00; excess of income over expenses, — Cochituate-water works, $193,840.36; Mystic-water works, $80,053.68, — $273,894.04. Total, $2,223,368.32. The gross debt of the city at the close of 1882 was $113.28 per capita.

Decorative Art (The Boston Society of).—Rooms at No. 8 Park Square. This admirable society, which has done so much to advance decorative art in various directions, and to utilize the taste and skill of its devotees, was organized in March, 1878, and incorporated in 1882. Its purpose was at the outset announced to be to raise the standard of design in hand-wrought work and in manufacture, and to guide all those who use the needle, the brush, or the modelling-tool for decorative ends, to an appreciation of pure form and noble design, so that the objects produced or decorated by these agencies might be beautiful to the eye and satisfactory to the cultivated taste. Its manner of accomplishing the ends for which it was established was by opening rooms for the exhibition and sale of accepted work, in order to help those who needed help and encouragement, to develop decorative talent in the right direction by lending good models to students, to encourage and stimulate the production of designs for manufactured objects of a character calculated to increase their æsthetic and commercial value, to develop the art of needle-work, and to furnish a market outside of a limited circle of friends for the large amount of artistic work done by those who do not make it a profession, but who have attained a professional skill in execution. During the first year of its existence the receipts from sales and orders amounted to $2,821. Great care was exercised in the selection of articles offered, and on this committee were several of the leading artists and architects of the city. Only such work would be presented for sale as would stand the strictest art tests. The need of better instruction for the workers was felt; and on the 1st of October, 1879, the School of Needlework, which had been heretofore a separate interest, was incorporated into the society, and a competent teacher from South Kensington, a graduate of that school, and afterwards teacher in the Royal Art Needle-work School, under the patronage of the Princess Louise, was secured. Mrs. Smith was thoroughly trained in every branch of needle-work, and under her care the school has developed wonderfully. Large orders are executed; and the work ranks with the best that is done in the New-York and Philadelphia schools, both of which are older than this. In 1882 the receipts on orders and sales were $12,000, an advance of $10,000 in the four years of its existence. The rooms of the society are open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., daily, on weekdays; and prepared work and materials are on sale, as well as the finished work. The officers are, Mr. Roland C. Lincoln, president; Mr. John H. Sturgis, Mrs. Charles P. Curtis, jun., Mrs. Frederick L. Ames, vice-presidents; Miss Georgina Lowell Putnam, secretary; Mrs. George J. Fiske, treasurer; executive committee, Mr. B. W. Crowninshield, Miss Georgina Lowell Putnam, Dr. W. S. Bigelow, Mrs. Martin Brimmer, Mrs. George J. Fiske, Miss C. H. Guild, Mr. Roland C. Lincoln, Mrs. Charles G. Loring, Mrs. Roland C. Lincoln, Gen. Charles L. Pierson, Mrs. Lucy R. Read, Mrs. Winthrop Sargent, Mrs. Francis Skinner, Mrs. G. H. Shaw, Miss L. P. Sohier, Miss A. C. Warren, Miss Wharton. Committee on the Art Needle-work School, Mrs. J. C. Rogers, Mrs. G. H. Shaw, Mrs. Martin Brimmer, Mrs. Francis E. Bacon, Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell, Mrs. Charles G. Loring, Mrs. William G. Weld, Mrs. J. W. Wheelwright. [See *School of Art Needle-work*.]

Deer Island, in the harbor, about 4½ miles down from Long Wharf, and nearly 1 mile from Nix's Mate and Long-island Head, across Broad Sound, is occupied by the city correctional institutions,—the House of Industry and the House of Reformation for juvenile offenders,—and one of its several almshouses [see *Almshouses* and *Public Institutions*]. It is one of the fairest islands in the harbor, and has had its day, like others now abandoned to sober pursuits, as a local summer-resort. It is nearly a mile long; contains about 134 acres of upland, and about 50 of flats; has two hills and four bluffs, known, one of the former and the highest as Signal Hill, and the latter bearing the names of North Head, East Head, South Head, and Graveyard Bluff; and there are two small fresh-water ponds, one from which a good harvest of ice is generally obtained, known from this fact as Ice Pond, and the other as Cow Pond because it supplies the cattle on the island. Shurtleff describes the island as resembling a whale, with its head to the north and its back to the north-east. The rushing waters of Shirley Gut separate it from Point Shirley in Winthrop [see *Point Shirley*]; on its north-east is the bay; south-east Broad Sound, separating it from Lovell's Island; and between it and Long-island Head and Nix's Mate is the main ship-channel [see these islands mentioned, and *Nix's Mate*]. The island was once thickly wooded; and it was early named Deer Island because "of the Deare which often swimme thither from the Maine when they are chased by the Woolves" (William Wood in his "New-England Prospect," printed in 1634). Sweetser, in his "King's Handbook of Boston Harbor," says, "A more modern romancer gives a vivid account of Sir Harry Vane, Endicott, and Winthrop, and their Pequot slaves, hunting the deer here with arquebuse and arbalest. Then there were high forests and grassy glades, swamps and thickets, all over the island." The cutting of the forests began in 1636, when permission was given the townspeople to take wood from the island; and before very long the noble trees disappeared, and few have since been able to thrive there against the east winds. Boston came into possession of the island in 1634, together with Long and Hog Islands. It was first required to pay an annual tribute of £2 therefor; but a year later this was reduced to 4 shillings, and Spectacle Island thrown into the bargain. In 1684, several Indians having laid claim to the island, a quitclaim was secured signed by the chiefs Wampatuck and David, the former grandson of the famous Chickatabot, and the latter son of Sagamore George. The first use to which the island was put by the town was to make it a pound for stray swine and goats found roaming about the town, the fees to be applied to the maintenance of the "free schoole for the Towne." Subsequently the island was let to planters; the income, as before, applied to the support of the school. In 1662–63 the lease reverted to Sir Thomas Temple, a lineal descendant of Earl Leofric of Mercia and Lady Godiva of Coventry, and brother of the famous Sir William Temple. A son of Sir Thomas, who afterwards became famous as Sir John Temple, was born on one of the harbor-islands. After his return to England, Sir Thomas Temple befriended the colonies at court. In 1675–76, during King Philip's war, the Christian Indians, torn from their inland villages, were confined here. Sweetser recalls the testimony of Eliot, their saintly apostle, that "they went to their captivity 'patiently, humbly, and piously, without murmuring or complaining against ye English.' . . . Later in the winter," says Sweetser, "as town after town was destroyed by the hostile tribes, and homeless fugitives poured even into Boston, the hard-pressed Provincials sent down to Deer Island asking for volunteers. Many of the captives came forward, and were armed and sent to the frontiers, . . . where they fought their red brethren with equal valor and skill, so that they slew 400 of them, and rescued many white captives. . . . In May, 1676, the surviving women and children and old men were returned to their villages in honor." Some of these unhappy

Christian Indians were sent into slavery in the West Indies, and never returned. For a time afterward the island was used as a prison for hostile Indians captured in war. Two centuries after, in the spring of 1882, to this island came the band of Zuni Indians, who had travelled the great distance from the mysterious pueblos of New Mexico to the sea, to fill their ancestral vessels with its sacred waters, and to perform their weird religious ceremonies on the shores of "The Ocean of Sunrise." The island was a summer-resort during the first 20 years or so of the present century. At one time it had a hotel, with all the paraphernalia of a summering-place, and a resort for picnic-parties. The establishment of city institutions began here in 1847. The first attempt at quarantine in Boston Harbor was made in the summer of that year in connection with this island; and several large buildings were built to shelter Irish immigrants, many of whom died from the scourge of ship-fever. The next year a portion of the inmates of the House of Industry were removed to the island; and three or four years after, the large brick building now known as the House of Industry was erected. This consists of a central block, with a cupola, and three large wings. The other buildings are the House of Reformation for Girls, a brick schoolhouse for truant boys, a wooden one for nursery, a brick workshop, laundry, bakery, and engineer's house; farmhouse, greenhouse, barns, a large piggery, and numerous out-buildings. A broad avenue extends from the front of the main building to the wharf, and around the island, passing the various buildings. Large vegetable-gardens on the hill-slopes are cultivated, and much practical and profitable work is secured from the inmates of the institutions under their systematic management. [See *Public Institutions*.] Steamer "J. Putnam Bradlee" makes daily trips to the island from Eastern-avenue Wharf.

Dental College (The Boston). — No. 485 Tremont Street. Incorporated 1868. An institution for the advancement of dental art, and instruction in it by means of lectures and clinical exercises. It has a library and museum. It maintains, also, an infirmary, affording gratuitous dental treatment for poor persons, they being required only to pay for the gold and other material used. The annual commencement-exercises of the college take place in March. In 1882, 19 students graduated, receiving the degree of D.D.S. The president of the college is J. J. Wetherbee.

Dexter Fund. — A bequest from the late Samuel Dexter, by his will in 1811, for supplying firewood or coal to such objects of charity as are not supported in the almshouse, though sometimes relieved by the overseers of the poor. The charity is administered by the overseers of the poor [see *Overseers of the Poor*]. The fund amounts to $2,999.58.

Diet-Kitchens. — These excellent institutions were established, one for the North End in 1874, and the other for the South End in 1875, to furnish nourishing food daily to applicants who bring orders from dispensary physicians. The North-end kitchen is in the rear of No. 34 Lynde Street, which runs from Cambridge to Green Street; and the South-end kitchen is at No. 19 Bennet Street. These are open from 11 to 1 daily, except Sundays. The operations of the North-end kitchen are limited to the district bounded by the water, Central Wharf, Milk, Washington, Winter, Tremont, Boylston, and Arlington Streets, Commonwealth Avenue, and Parker Street, including the North and West Ends; and the South-end kitchen supplies the sick poor living beween Essex Street and the Roxbury line. The orders for these diets state what is to be given, and for how long. Any person can purchase the diets at cost. About 50,000 diets are annually given out from the North-end kitchen, and about half that number from the South-end kitchen. The North-end kitchen is managed by a committee of women, and the South-end kitchen by a board of twelve managers, all of them women.

Directors for Public Institutions. — See Public Institutions.

Directory for Nurses. — A directory for nurses, satisfactorily recommended and ready when called for, is kept by Dr. Edwin H. Brigham, No. 19 Boylston Place. Wet-nurses find places from the Temporary Home, Chardon Street; and such nurses can be secured at the Lying-in-Hospital, No. 24 McLean Street.

Disabled Soldiers and Sailors (Aid to). — Aid from the city is given through the Charity Bureau, Chardon Street, to disabled soldiers and sailors and their families, and the families of those who lost their lives in the late war, or who have died since the war of injuries received or diseases contracted during service. The Massachusetts Employment Bureau for disabled soldiers obtains employment, and helps such as are in need to self-support, provides transportation to any place where work is found, gives information to benevolent people or organizations concerning needy soldiers, and investigates cases. It also controls and directs the Soldiers' Messenger Corps, established in 1867, for messenger-service. The number of messengers thus employed is now small, and diminishes year by year. The office of the Massachusetts Employment Bureau is at No. 34 Pemberton Square. [See *Soldiers' Messenger Corps*.]

Dispensaries (General). — There are several dispensaries in the city, each of which does an extensive work, and performs it systematically. The Boston Dispensary is the oldest, and the third institution of the kind in the country. It was founded in 1796, and incorporated in 1801. It has a central office at Bennet and Ash Streets, near the centre of population of the city proper; and operates in the city at large, which it divides, for convenience, into nine districts. At the central office physicians are in attendance daily, at stated hours, who treat men, women, and children, perform surgical operations, and dispense medicines which are prepared here. To each of the nine districts a physician is also assigned, who treats those at their homes who are unable to call at the central office. The staff of physicians and surgeons at the central office give their services gratuitously, and those serving in the districts at a very small compensation. The dispensary is supported by invested funds and private contributions. The central office is open daily from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Sundays and legal holidays from 9 to 10 A.M. About 35,000 patients are treated yearly at the central office or in the districts, and about 180,000 receipts are dispensed. In the Charlestown district there is a free dispensary, connected with the Charlestown Free Dispensary and Hospital, at No. 27 Harvard Square, Charlestown district [see *Charlestown Free Dispensary and Hospital*]; and in the Roxbury district a dispensary (formerly a separate institution, founded in 1841) is connected with the Roxbury Charitable Society, at No. 118 Roxbury Street, Roxbury district [see *Roxbury Charitable Society*]. A homœopathic medical dispensary, incorporated in 1856, is maintained, with a central office and two branches covering the South and West Ends. The central dispensary is at No. 11 Burroughs Place; the South-end, or college dispensary as it is called, is at School of Medicine Building, East-Concord Street [see *Boston University, School of Medicine*]; and the West-end branch is in the Charity Building, Chardon Street, Room 5. Homœopathic treatment and medicines are provided at these gratuitously to poor persons, and very sick patients are visited at their homes. The dispensaries are open every day except Sundays. [See *Homœopathic Medical Dispensary.*]

Dispensaries (Special). — At 18 Staniford Street, West End, is a dispensary for diseases of women, and also at the same place one for diseases of children. Both were established in 1873. The former is open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 10 A.M. to 12 M.; and the latter on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, the same hours. At these, medical advice and treatment are given to the needy poor, but no medicines. There is a dispensary connected with the New-England Hospital for Women and Children on Codman Avenue [see *New-England Hospital*, etc.]. This is at No. 19 Fayette Street. Patients are received daily from 9 to 10 A.M.; and medical advice is given to needy women and children gratuitously, with medicine at 25 cts. a bottle, or free. Visits are also made in South Boston, and the central or south portions of the city proper, to the homes of those not able to attend the dispensary. Dispensaries for special diseases are also connected with the Free Hospital for Women, No. 60 East-Springfield Street; the Children's Hospital, No. 1583 Washington Street; Boston Dental College, No. 485 Tremont Street; Massachusetts General Hospital; the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, No. 176 Charles Street; and Carney Hospital [see these].

Docks. — See Terminal Facilities and Wharves.

Dorchester District. — The old township of Dorchester originally included what is now South Boston (annexed to Boston in 1804), Washington Village (joined to the city proper in 1855), Squantum (added to the town of Quincy the same year), and a portion added to Hyde Park in 1868. Before the annexation of the old town to Boston, it contained four sections, — Dorchester proper, Neponset, Harrison Square, and Mattapan. Dorchester was first settled by a party of English Puritans, who landed at Nantasket, June 11, 1630. The town was established on the same date as Boston. A church was built by the first settlers, which long ago disappeared, and its exact site is unknown. The first water-mill in America was set up in Dorchester, and the New-England cod-fishery originated here. In 1634 it was the largest town in New England. Situated on Dorchester Bay, an arm of Boston Harbor, it is a healthful, attractive, and picturesque region; and years ago it became a favorite place of suburban residence for Boston business-men. It is one of the most interesting of the outlying districts of the city, and its people are among the most cultivated. Many of the older estates are very beautiful, being adorned with fine gardens. The older streets are wide, and shaded by noble trees; and from its hills extended views of the harbor on the one side, and the country on others, are to be had. Dorchester is an historic place, and has many points of interest to the observant stranger. [See *Dorchester Burying-ground* under the head of *Old Burying-grounds;* also *First Parish Church, Dorchester.*] Dorchester retained its town organization until annexed to Boston, June 22, 1869. [See *Annexations.*]

Dorchester Heights. — See Siege of Boston; also portion of the paragraph on Water-works.

Dorchester Soldiers' Monument (The). — In the open space in front of the church on Meeting-house Hill, Dorchester district. This is of red Gloucester granite, 31 feet high, and 8 feet square at the base, resting on a ledge of rock. The form is that of an obelisk. Its base has square projections at the angles, supporting four buttresses, each with an upright cannon in half-relief. Between these are raised polished tablets, with the names of the Dorchester soldiers who lost their lives in the war of the Rebellion. Above the tablets are garlands of laurel in relief. The die containing the tablets is capped by a heavy cornice; and above is a second die, with ornamental scrolls at the corners. On the four faces of the die are round panels, with sunken marble tablets having appropriate inscriptions and symbols. The shaft, an obelisk which rises from the second die, is four feet square at the base, and has two projecting belts; the lower one with a large star in relief on each face, and the upper the shield of the United States. The architect was B. F. Dwight. The monument was dedicated on Sept. 17, 1867. The oration on the occasion was delivered by Rev. Charles A. Humphreys of Springfield.

Doric Hall. — See State House.

Drives. — See Amusements, and Suburbs of Boston.

Drama in Boston (The). — The introduction of the theatre in Boston was strenuously opposed by many of the townspeople, and the playhouse was an established institution in New York and Philadelphia long before it was at all tolerated here. In 1750 an Act was passed "to prevent stage-plays and other theatrical entertainments," imposing heavy fines on the owner of the premises in which such entertainments should be given in defiance of the law, and upon the spectators and actors as well; and several unsuccessful attempts were made to secure its repeal, during the years succeeding, before it finally disappeared from the statute-books. Indeed, the theatre was well established in Boston while the Act was still in existence. The first attempt at a theatrical entertainment was the performance of Otway's "Orphan" in the British Coffee-House on State (then King) Street (on the spot now occupied by the building No. 66 State Street), by a "company of gentlemen," in 1750; and it was this enterprise that led to the passage of the Act forbidding "stage-plays." In 1775 the British officers, aided by a society for Promoting Theatrical Amusements, formed of Tory gentlemen and ladies, set up a theatre in Faneuil Hall, where several plays, tragedies, and farces were performed in a crude way, the soldiers being the actors; and an attempt was made to perform a play by Gen. Burgoyne, "The Blockade of Boston," the entertainment being suddenly broken up in a panic by the announcement that a battle was going on in Charlestown, and that the officers were ordered to their posts [see *Faneuil Hall*]. It was not until 1792 that another attempt was made to introduce theatrical entertainments. The law against them had been reenacted in 1784; and discussions in town-meeting and efforts in the General Court had failed to secure its repeal, though quite a number of prominent citizens favored the more liberal legislation asked for. Consequently the new playhouse was called the "New Exhibition Room," and the drama was introduced in the guise of a "moral lecture." This "Exhibition Room" was a rude structure, a stable reconstructed, situated on Board Alley, now Hawley Street. It was under the management of Joseph Harper, a member of the company of Hallam & Henry, who had established playhouses in New York and Philadelphia, and also in the neighboring city of Providence, and who had unsuccessfully striven to obtain authority to open a theatre here under "proper restrictions." The bill at the opening of the "Exhibition Room" is given in Drake's "Landmarks of Boston." It announces that "this evening, the 10th of August, will be exhibited Dancing on the Tight Rope by Monsieurs Placide and Martin. Mons. Placide will dance a Hornpipe on a Tight Rope, play the Violin in various attitudes, and jump over a cane backwards and forwards." There was also to be an "Introductory Address by Mr. Harper, singing by Mr. Wools; various feats of tumbling by Mons. Placide and Martin, who will make somersetts backwards over a table, chair, etc. Mons. Martin will exhibit several feats on the Slack-Rope. In the course of the Evening's Entertainment will be delivered The Gallery of Portraits, or THE WORLD AS IT GOES, by Mr. Harper. The whole to conclude with a Dancing Ballet called The Bird Catcher, with the Minuet de la Cour and the Gavot." For succeeding performances, Col. W. W. Clapp in his chapter on The Drama in Boston, in the "Memorial History," records that Otway's "Venice Preserved" was announced as a moral lecture in five parts, "in which the dreadful effects of conspiracy will be exemplified;" Garrick's farce of "Lethe" was produced as a satirical lecture entitled "Lethe, or Æsop in the Shades;" Shakspeare's plays were also introduced as "moral lectures;" and a moral lecture in five parts was given, "wherein the pernicious tendency of libertinism will be exemplified in the tragical history of George Barnwell, or The London Merchant." This evasion of the law did not long continue unmolested. During the midst of a performance on the evening of Dec. 5, 1792, Sheriff Allen appeared on the stage, and arrested Harper the manager, who was representing the crooked-back tyrant. The audience thereupon became tumultuous, and expressed their indignation by tearing down the portrait of Gov. Hancock, which hung in front of the stage-box, and the State arms, and trampling them under their feet. The next day Harper was defended at the hearing in Faneuil Hall by Harrison Gray Otis; and his discharge was secured on a technicality based on the illegality of the warrant, which had not been properly issued. After this, performances continued in "The Exhibition Room," but only at intervals, until the spring of 1793; when the movement was begun for the erection of the Federal-street Theatre, public sentiment in favor of the theatre having strengthened meanwhile. The Federal-street was finished, and opened for its first performance on the evening of Feb. 4, 1794. It stood on the corner of Federal and Franklin Streets: the site is now occupied by the establishment of Jones, McDuffee, & Stratton [see *Art-Stores*]. It was called the Boston Theatre, and sometimes the "Old Drury" after Drury Lane, London. In its erection many influential people of the town were interested; and when it was opened, it was pronounced to be the finest theatre in the country. Charles Bulfinch was the architect. It was built of brick, with an arcade projecting from its front, which served as a carriage-entrance. Corinthian pilasters and columns decorated front and rear, after the style then the rage in the town. From the main entrance was a spacious saloon, and two staircases at the rear led up to corridors at the back of the boxes; while the entrance to the pit and gallery was from the sides of the building. The interior was circular in form, the ceiling composed of elliptic arches resting on Corinthian columns. The walls were painted azure, and the columns straw and lilac color. There were two rows of boxes, the second tier hung with crimson silk. The roomy stage was flanked by two columns. Over it the arms of the nation and the State were painted, with the motto depending from them, "All the World's a Stage." At the east end of the building was a large ball-room, with several retiring-rooms. The theatre was amply provided with exits. The bill on the opening night was "the truly republican tragedy" of "Gustavus Vasa, the Deliverer of his Country;" and the farce of "Modern Antiques, or The Merry Mourners." Charles Stuart Powell and Baker were the managers, and the company was from England. The prologue was written by Robert Treat Paine, and delivered by Powell in the character of Apollo. The first year was an unprofitable one. On the

2d of February, 1798, the theatre was burned; but it was at once rebuilt, and re-opened on Oct. 29, the same year. It continued with varying fortunes, and under various managements, until 1833; when, another wave of opposition to the theatre passing over the town, it was leased to the society of "Free Inquirers," and converted into a lecture-room. In 1834 it fell into the possession of the Academy of Music, an institution for instruction in vocal and instrumental music [see *Music in Boston*]; and its name was changed to the Odeon. In 1846 it was reconverted into a theatre, and in 1852 it was taken down to make way for a business-block. During its career many actors eminent in their time appeared upon its boards. Among them were Thomas A. Cooper, James Fennel (the first to give Shakspearian readings in Boston), the elder Wallack, Edmund Kean, Henry J. Finn (who perished in the steamer "Lexington"), the elder Booth, Macready, Forrest, and the first Charles Matthews. The Kean riot occurred here, when the actor was driven from the stage; the occasion of it being his refusal on a previous visit to play because the house was thin. Though it was a lively affair while it lasted, and the riot-act was read, beyond the destruction of furniture inside the theatre, no serious damage was done.

The second theatre was the Haymarket. It was a large building of wood, and stood on Tremont and Boylston Streets, nearly on the spot now occupied by the Evans House. It opened on Dec. 26, 1796, under the management of Powell, the first manager of the Boston; which he relinquished after the first year, and opened the new theatre as a rival establishment. The opening bill was "Belle's Stratagem." The house, though unattractive externally, was well arranged inside. It had three tiers of boxes, a pit and gallery, and a large saloon. It was not a success as a playhouse, and in 1803 was taken down. In 1823 the City Theatre was opened in "Washington Gardens." These Gardens were on Tremont Street, extending from midway between Winter Street and Temple Place and West Street. The St. Paul's Church and the United-States Court House now occupy the northern part of the site. The Gardens were surrounded by a brick wall; and the City Theatre, afterwards known as the Washington Theatre, and also as the Vauxhall, was constructed from an amphitheatre built within the grounds in 1819 for summer entertainments. The house was adapted for a circus as well as a theatre. It stood removed from the street, in the rear of the lot now occupied by St. Paul's. In 1827 the old Tremont Theatre was built, and was opened on the 24th of September, that year. This was, during the most of its career, a theatre of high standard. On its boards many sterling actors and actresses made their first appearance in Boston. Charlotte Cushman made her *début* here on April 8, 1835; Fanny Kemble appeared here for the first time in Boston; and among the others who trod its boards were J. Sheridan Knowles, James E. Murdoch, Ellen Tree, John Vandenhoff, Fanny Ellsler, Buckstone, and John Gilbert (whose first appearance was on Nov. 28, 1828). The building had a plain granite front, in imitation of the Ionic, with pillars supporting an entablature and pediment. The entrance-hall was something like that of the old Federal-street. It was wide and spacious, with stairways ascending to the boxes of the dress-circle. The interior of the theatre was inviting, and was well arranged, with a spacious stage and attractive fittings; and it was provided with spacious lobbies and retiring-rooms, and a saloon, — a customary feature of the earlier theatres. Isaiah Rogers, the architect of the Tremont House [see *Tremont House*], was the architect. The opening bill, as given by Drake in his "Landmarks," was "Wives as they Were, and Maids as they Are," and the farce of "Lady and the Devil." It was announced that "the orchestra will embrace the most distinguished musical talent in the country; leader, Mr. Ostinelli." There was a prize opening address, which was read on the occasion. William Pelby was the first manager, and among succeeding managers were J. B. Booth and Thomas Barry. In 1843 the theatre was sold to the Baptists; and its career as a playhouse was ended with the performance of June 23, that year. It was next rebuilt as the Tremont Temple [see *Tremont Temple*]. The Old National was the next theatre to be established. This was first opened as the Warren Theatre; and it stood on Portland Street, near the corner of Traverse, where before had been the American Amphitheatre. As the Warren Theatre it was opened on July 3, 1832, by William Pelby, manager. In 1836 it was reconstructed, and then re-opened as the National. Thomas Barry was for a while manager. On April 22, 1852, it was burned; but was rebuilt, and re-opened on the 1st of November following. In 1856 its name was changed to Willard's National Theatre; then, a few months after, to the People's National Theatre. The following year its old title of the National was resumed. In 1862 it became a variety theatre, under the name of Union Concert-Hall; and on March 24, 1863, it was again burned, and its career ended. The Lion Theatre, opened Jan. 11, 1836, occupied the site of the modern Bijou Theatre. In 1839 it was converted into a lecture-hall, known as the Mechanics' Institute; then, in 1839, it was opened by the Handel and Haydn Society as the Melodeon; in 1844 it was converted into a temporary theatre for the engagement of Macready, then supported by Charlotte Cushman; subsequently it became a leading concert and lecture hall; in 1859 it was rebuilt, and became a minstrel-hall; in 1860 parlor-operas were given in it; during the National Sailors' Fair in the Boston Theatre, in the winter of 1864, a series of brilliant amateur theatrical entertainments were given here for the benefit of the fair; then it became a billiard-hall; and in 1878 was re-arranged as the Gaiety Theatre, whose career closed in 1882, when the Bijou succeeded. The original Boston Museum and Gallery of Fine Arts, on Tremont Street, where the Horticultural Society's building now stands, was first opened June 14, 1841; and the present Boston Museum, on Nov. 2, 1846. The Eagle Theatre, corner of Haverhill and Traverse Streets, flourished from June, 1842, to March, 1843, under the management of Wyzeman Marshall. The Howard Athenæum was first opened in October, 1845. Brougham and Bland's Boston Adelphi, on Court Street, between Cornhill and Brattle Street, had a career extending from April, 1847, to 1848. Bland's Lyceum, Sudbury Street, near Court Street, was opened in September, 1848; in 1852 it became the Eagle Theatre, and flourished until 1853, under several names, as a variety theatre and minstrel-hall. The Dramatic Museum, on Beach Street, was opened in October, 1848; in 1849 was Thorne's American Museum, the senior Charles R. Thorne manager; after that the Beach-street Museum, and then as the Olympic, closing its career in 1850. The present Boston Theatre was first opened Sept. 11, 1854. The Aquarial Gardens, on Central Court, now occupied by the extension of the dry-goods establishment of Jordan, Marsh, & Co., opened in 1860; and it was afterwards transformed into a theatre as the Théâtre Comique. It so continued from 1865 to 1869; then it was called the New Adelphi, and in 1870 the Worrell Sisters' Adelphi. The New Tremont Theatre, remodelled from Allston Hall, the southerly end of Studio Building, Tremont Street, was opened in 1863; and during a part of its career excellent performances were given by French dramatic companies and American stars; though it was used at times as a variety theatre and a minstrel-hall, and closed as a theatre in 1866. The Continental Theatre, on the site of the old Apollo Gardens, Washington Street, corner of Harvard, opened on Jan. 1, 1866, had a checkered career until 1872, from 1868 for a while known as the Olympic, and later as St. James. Selwyn's Theatre, afterwards the Globe, was opened Oct. 29, 1867; Burnell's Museum, later the Boylston, 1874; the Park Theatre, 1879; Dudley-street Opera House, 1879; and Novelty, later Hooley's, and now Windsor, 1879; and the several garden-theatres, in 1879. [Sketches of the several existing theatres are given elsewhere in this book; and also of the garden-theatres, under the title of *Summer Gardens*.] Boston is now regarded by the "profession," and managers in the business, as one of the best "show" places in the country, where the best efforts and the greatest "stars" will almost always pay.

Druggists' Association (The Boston). — Organized in 1875 for the furtherance of the interests of the wholesale and retail drug-trade, the paint and oil trade, medicine-houses, and co-ordinate branches of trade. It is largely a social organization. It has monthly meetings and dinners at the Parker House. It has a membership of about 75. The president is Thomas Doliber, and the secretary Henry Canning.

Dudley-street Opera House (The), corner of Washington and Dudley Streets, is a bright little playhouse in the Roxbury district. It was constructed from Institute Hall. The interior is not specially showy, but has a pleasing appearance. The stage is small, but conveniently arranged; and the opera-chairs for the audience are so placed on the inclined floor as to insure a good view for all occupying them. There are three entrances to the auditorium, and one to the stage. The house seats 700. It was first opened in 1879; and regular performances were that season, and one or two succeeding seasons, given. At present, however, it is opened occasionally to travelling combinations, and leased to amateur companies, or for concerts or public meetings. Nathaniel J. Bradlee is the proprietor.

E.

East Boston, connected with the city proper by ferry, and with the mainland at Chelsea and Winthrop by bridges, with its splendid water-front and its system of wharves, to be further improved and extended during the immediate future, was 50 years ago inhabited by a single family, and was of little or no importance except as a place for recreation by fishing-parties. It is an island, and was for a long time, in the earlier days, known as Noddle's Island, after William Noddle, who first lived upon it or occupied it, and whom Gov. Winthrop called "an honest man of Salem." It was known also as Maverick's, and sometimes as William's, Island. In 1633 the Court ordered that "Noddles Ileland is granted to M^{r} Sam^{ll} Maûack [Maverick] to enjoy to him and to his heirs forever. Yielding and payeing yearly att the Generall Court, to the Goûv^{r} for the time being, either a fatt weather, a fatt hogg, or xls in money, and shall gieu leave to Boston and Charles Towne to fetch wood contynually as their neede requires from the southerne pte of s^{d} ileland." Mr. Maverick lived in a fort here which he had built in 1630. In 1636 the island was "layd to Boston." It then contained about 660 acres, together with several hundred acres of marshes and flats, which were confirmed as part of it by the Colonial Legislature in 1640. In 1776 a fort was built here for part protection of the town, but it was not utilized. Later, in 1814, another and quite substantial fort was erected on Camp Hill; possibly the site of Mr. Maverick's fort, but certainly the site of that erected in 1776. This later work was done by members of various societies of the State as well as the city; and when it was completed it was named Fort Strong, after Gov. Strong. In the autumn of 1819 a duel was fought on the island between Lieut. Francis B. White and Lieut. William Finch of the United-States service; and Lieut. White, the challenging party, was instantly killed. Dr. Shurtleff, in his "Topographical and Historical Description of Boston," locates the place of this duel not far from the present Border Street, near two elms that formerly stood there. The project to improve the island was conceived long before the incorporation of the "East-Boston Company" in 1833, which carried the work forward. Gen. William H. Sumner, whose family in part owned the island near the close of the last century, and who himself became an owner later, is credited with the conception of the idea of improving the place on a broad plan. In 1801 he made an unsuccessful attempt to secure the establishment of the Navy Yard there instead of at Charlestown. The charter of the East-Boston Company, which was composed of about a dozen capitalists, provided that certain portions of land should be set apart for sites for a public school, engine-houses, and a burial-ground. The work of improvement once begun, it was pushed forward rapidly. The place was laid out into streets and lots, and public and private sales of lands were made which netted handsome profits. In 1836 the terminus of the Eastern Railroad was located here; the Maverick House was next built; then, in 1840, the Cunard Line was established, with its docks here; the place became an important ship-building centre (here was built the

"Great Republic," the largest sailing-ship in the world in its day); and in 1850–51 the Grand-junction Railway, uniting the several railway-lines entering the city, and the wharves connected with it, were completed, — the occasion being celebrated with other events during the great Railroad Jubilee, which extended over three days, and brought together many great men of that day, including the president of the United States and representatives of the Canadian government. The Grand-junction Railway subsequently passed into the control of the Boston and Albany Railroad [see *Boston and Albany Station and Line*]. East Boston, though less attractive than in its palmier days, is an interesting part of the city. Its streets are wide; it has several little parks; some fine water-views are to be seen from its high points; its manufactories are numerous and important; and its wharves and docks are among its most conspicuous features. The principal thoroughfares are Meridian Street running north and south, and Chelsea Street, with other streets intersecting these, running for the most part in direct lines across the island. Webster Street commands a fine view of the harbor and the city proper. The streets are named chiefly for battles of the Revolution, for leading commercial cities, or for famous poets and artists. The several squares are named respectively, Central, Belmont, Putman, Prescott, and Maverick. The first two are the largest, and are pleasant places, with well-shaded paths. A larger and more ambitious park is contemplated; the city having appropriated in 1881 $50,000 to meet the expense of purchasing and laying it out [see *Public-Park System*]. There are two ferries to East Boston, known as the North and South, which are owned by the city. The ferry of the Boston, Revere-beach, and Lynn Railroad also connects with East Boston [see *Boston, Revere-beach, and Lynn Railroad*]. The total valuation of East Boston in 1882, $7,760,400.

Eastern Railroad Station and Line. — Passenger-station on Causeway Street, between the stations of the Boston and Lowell and Fitchburg roads. This station is a brick building, with a central tower upon which is a clock. The interior is somewhat crowded, the great business of the railroad having outgrown it; but it is well arranged for the prompt despatch of trains. The waiting-rooms are at the front of the building, and the train-house at the rear. The station was built in 1863, replacing a former station destroyed by fire. The Eastern Railroad Company was chartered April 14, 1836, to build a road from East Boston to the New-Hampshire line. This was completed on Nov. 9, 1840. The main line now runs from Boston to Portland, and from Conway Junction to North Conway, N. H., connecting there with the Portland and Ogdensburg, running through the midst of the White Mountains, — a favorite route with tourists. The main line is 180 miles in all, and its branches cover 102 miles; the total length of lines owned, leased, and operated by the road being 281.69 miles. The length of road in Massachusetts is 120.79 miles; in New Hampshire, 107.63; and in Maine, 53.55 miles. It has a close alliance with the Maine-Central system, and thus substantially controls all the traffic to the east of Portland and with the Maritime Provinces. For many years the road enjoyed great prosperity, but since 1873 it has passed through many hardships. From 1876 its affairs, however, have steadily improved; and the reports of recent years have been most encouraging. Its summer business is extensive and profitable. Passing along the North Shore, its main line and branches touch the most noteworthy of the summer-resorts of that region. The Gloucester Branch, from Beverly, through Beverly Farms, Manchester-by-the-Sea, Magnolia, Gloucester, to Rockport, is one of the best branches controlled by the company, doing an immense summer business. The president of the Eastern is George E. B. Jackson; general manager, Payson Tucker; and the general passenger-agent, Lucius Tuttle.

Elections. — The municipal election takes place annually on the Tuesday after the second Monday in December. The officers chosen are: mayor; the board of aldermen, which consists of 12 members; the common council, consisting of 72 members (the two latter bodies together constituting the city council), each to serve one year; 8 members of the school-committee (one-third of the entire body), to serve three years; and one street-commissioner, to serve three years. The mayor, aldermen, members of the school-committee, and street commissioner are chosen by the city at large, and the councilmen by the 25 wards. The wards of the city are divided into small and compact voting-precincts, each precinct containing as nearly as practicable 500 voters; the polling-places are selected by the board of aldermen; and the several election-officers, consisting of a warden, a deputy-warden, a clerk, a deputy-clerk, two inspectors of elections, and two deputy-inspectors for each precinct, who serve for one year, are all appointed annually before Oct. 1, by the mayor, with the approval of the board of aldermen. These election-officers are paid at the rate of $5 *per diem* for actual service; with the exception of the clerks of precincts, who are paid at the rate of $7 *per diem*, on condition that their records are kept to the satisfaction of the city-clerk, to whom their returns are made. The final examination of the returns is made by the board of aldermen, and notification in writing is given to those elected. The preparation, correction, and revision of the voting-lists are under the direction and control of the board of registrars of voters; which consists of three "able and discreet men, inhabitants of the city," one of whom is appointed by the mayor, with the approval of the board of aldermen, each year, for a term of three years. Each member of this board receives a salary of $2,500 per annum. The office of the board is at No. 30 Pemberton Square. The voting-lists are made up 15 days before a regular election, and posted in convenient places about the city; and persons qualified to vote, whose names are not on the lists, are given an opportunity to present themselves for registration until ten o'clock in the evening of the seventh day next preceding the day of election, when registration ceases. Persons otherwise qualified must have resided in the State one year, and within the city six months, next preceding the election for which the registration is made. Women of 21 years and upwards, who have resided in the State and city the prescribed time, and who have paid, themselves, or by their guardians or trustees, a State, county, or city tax assessed upon them within two years next preceding the election for which registration is made, have the right to register, and vote for members of the school-committee; and women are also eligible to membership in the committee. The polls are assessed annually in May. The proportion of voters registered to the population is small. According to statistics published November, 1882, in the Boston "Herald," it has averaged of late years lower than any other large city in the country. New York, with a population of 1,206,590, cast for president in 1880, 204,343, or one vote in about 5.9 of population; Philadelphia, with a population of 846,984, polled 173,837 votes, or one in about 4.87, in the same election; Brooklyn, with a population of 566,689, threw 112,813 votes in 1880, or one in about 5.02 of population; while Boston cast in 1880 only one vote in about 6.79 of population. The number of polls assessed in 1882 was 102,594, or over 25 per cent increase over the figures of 1875. Reckoning the number of legal voters at the same ratio of increase, there were in Boston in 1882 over 85,000 legal voters. There were registered for the State election in November, 55,493.

Electric Light (The). — In very recent years this light has been quite extensively introduced into the city. In 1880 the privilege of lighting Scollay Square was secured by the Brush Electric Light Company; it having introduced the light to some extent in illuminating the exterior, and in a few cases the interior, of stores and hotels here. Later other companies obtained a foothold in the city; and during 1882–83 the streets have been more extensively lighted by electricity than ever before since the introduction of the new light. It has also been utilized to a greater extent in illuminating interiors. Besides Scollay Square, portions of Court, State, Washington, and Tremont Streets, Park Square, and other sections are lighted with the electric light, which is furnished by three companies, — the Brush, the Weston, and the American. The city provides the posts from which the lamps are suspended, the companies supplying the lamps and the light. The city pays at the rate of 65 cents per light per night. The light is also employed in front of a large number of stores, hotels, and public places. In the Tremont House and in Young's Hotel, several of the halls and large dining-rooms are thus illuminated; also the outside of the Hotel Brunswick, and the interior of the Hotel Vendome in part. Into the latter the Edison incandescent light is introduced. It is attached to the chandeliers in the large dining-room, is used in the passenger-elevator, and employed as portable lamps in the office and reading-rooms. This light has also been introduced into the "Herald" and "Advertiser" offices, the Bijou Theatre, and several large manufacturing and business concerns. It is proposed to immediately introduce it into dwellings, supplying the electricity from central stations situated in different section of the city, along wires in pipes laid underground, and entering the houses through meters; the occupants being charged for the use of the electricity as recorded by this meter, in the same manner as is done with gas. The Brush Company proposes a similar introduction of the light for domestic purposes. Its light for street and general illumination is an arc light; while that for domestic purposes is the Swan light, an English invention and an incandescent light. The Weston also has an arc and an incandescent light, the latter known as the Maxim light; and the American Company also has both kinds. The Brush Company has two large generating stations, one near Merrimack Street, and the other in the Back-bay district; and the Weston's principal generating-station is near the corner of South and Beach Streets.

Eliot Congregational Church (Congregational Trinitarian), Roxbury district, Kenilworth Street. This was organized Sept. 18, 1834, by members formerly of the old First Parish; and its church-edifice was completed and dedicated in November of the year following. Rev. John S. C. Abbott, the prolific writer of popular histories and other publications, was the first pastor. His pastorate continued until 1841; when in the following year he was succeeded by the present senior pastor, Rev. Augustus C. Thompson, D.D. Rev. Benjamin F. Hamilton was installed as associate pastor in 1871.

Elks. — See Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Emancipation Group. — The bronze Emancipation Group, standing nearly opposite the Boston and Providence Railroad Station in Park Square, was designed by Thomas Ball, cast at Munich, and presented to the city by the Hon. Moses Kimball, in 1879. It is almost the only work of art out-of-doors in the city that is any thing more than a portrait-statue. The principal figure is, however, an excellent and faithful representation of

President Lincoln in feature, figure, and attitude. The figure of the slave kneeling at his feet in gratitude, the broken fetters falling from his limbs in obedience to the grand Proclamation of Emancipation, is admirably conceived, and his face full of expression. On the granite pedestal is the word "Emancipation;" and on the base are these words: "A race set free, and the country at peace. Lincoln rests from his labors." The statue cost, exclusive of curbing (which was furnished by the city), $17,000. It is a duplicate of the "Freedman's Memorial" statue in Lincoln Square, Washington. It was unveiled Dec. 9, 1879; the Hon. Frederick O. Prince, then mayor of the city, delivering the oration. The sculptor Bartlett, in his "Civic Monuments of New England," does not speak highly of this monument; dismissing it with the remark that "It is not an easy task to find merit in this work." [See *Statues and Monuments*.]

Emmanuel Church, Newbury Street, Back-bay district. This church was organized in 1860, to furnish a parish for the Rev. Frederick D. Huntington, who had been pastor of the South Congregational Church (Unitarian), and Plummer Professor of Christian Morals and Preacher to the University at Cambridge, and had left the Unitarian denomination to join the Episcopal Church. The first meeting to consider the project was held on March 17, that year, at the residence of William R. Lawrence, No. 98 Beacon Street. The first services were held in Mechanics' Hall, on the corner of Bedford and Chauncy Streets; and the new church-building was consecrated April 24, 1862. Dr. Huntington was ordained deacon in Trinity Church, on Sept. 12, 1860; and the following Sunday he took charge of his new parish. He continued as rector here until 1869, when he was made bishop of Central New York. The late Rev. Dr. Alexander H. Vinton, who had been rector at St. Paul's from 1842 to 1858, when he removed to Philadelphia, returned to Boston, and succeeded Dr. Huntington at Emmanuel. He continued here until the close of 1877, when he was obliged by advancing age to give up the rectorship; and he was succeeded by Rev. Leighton Parks, the rector now. Emmanuel is a stone church, built of Roxbury conglomerate, and of rich and brilliant interior. It is one of the wealthiest parishes in the city.

English High School (The). — Established in 1821, to meet the demand for a school where those not desiring a collegiate education, or lacking the means to procure a college training, might receive instruction in some of the higher branches beyond those taught in the elementary grammar-schools, and generally taught in colleges only. This want was well expressed in the report of a town-committee appointed in June, 1820, to consider the feasibility of establishing an English classical school. "The mode of education now adopted," it said, "and the branches of knowledge that are taught at our English grammar-schools, are not sufficiently extensive, nor otherwise calculated to bring the powers of the mind into operation, nor to qualify a youth to fill usefully and respectably many of those stations, both public and private, in which he may be placed. A parent who wishes to give a child an education that shall fit him for active life, and shall serve as a foundation for eminence in his profession, whether mercantile or mechanical, is under the necessity of giving him a different education from any which our public schools can now furnish. Hence many children are separated from their parents, and sent to private academies in this vicinity to acquire that instruction which cannot be obtained at the public seminaries." On Jan. 15, 1821, it was voted by the freeholders, and others entitled to vote in town affairs, almost unanimously, to establish such a school as was asked for; and in May following the school was opened. It was first established in the upper story of the grammar-school building then standing on Derne Street, corner of Hancock; then, in 1824, it was removed to Pinckney Street, corner of Anderson; next, in 1844, to the Latin-school Building, on Bedford Street, which it shared with the Latin School [see *Latin School*]; and then, in 1881, to the present building on Dartmouth Street, Warren Avenue, and Montgomery Street [see *Public-School Buildings*]. The first master of the school was George B. Emerson. He was succeeded by Solomon P. Miles, who early resigned on account of ill-health. The third master was Thomas Sherwin, who occupied the position until his death in 1869. During his long service, first as sub-master, and then as principal, some 4,000 pupils entered the school. The present head master is Francis A. Waterhouse. From the start the school was a marked success. It was the assertion of Mr. Philbrick, long the superintendent of schools, made in 1864, that "from the day of its establishment this school has been one of singular excellence: never in its history has there been a period, ever so short, when it was not, as a whole, admirably managed and instructed." And the Rev. J. Fraser, now the bishop of Manchester, Eng., who visited the school in 1865, said, in his report to the British Parliament, that it was a "school which I should like, if possible, to place under a glass case, and bring it to England for exhibition as a type of a thoroughly useful middle school. . . . Take it for all in all, and as accomplishing the end for which it professes to aim, the English High School at Boston struck me as the model school of the United States."

Episcopal (Protestant) Church in Boston, and its Churches. — The establishment of the Episcopal Church in Boston was stoutly resisted by the colonists, and the manner of its introduction here greatly incensed many of them. The first Episcopal church in the town, and also in New England, was organized as early as 1686. It was formed in the Town House, on the 15th of June of that year; the use of one of the Congregational meeting-houses for this purpose being promptly denied by the council. The minister was Rev. Robert Ratcliffe, a minister of the Church of England, brought over by Edward Randolph, the principal agent in establishing the Church of England in Massachusetts; who first appeared in the colony in 1676, bent on this purpose and the overthrow of the charter, and finally was imprisoned with Andros and others in 1689, and eventually sent back to England. When Andros arrived, commissioned by James II. to be the governor of New England, on the 20th of December following the setting-up of the Episcopal Church in the Town House, he ordered that the South Congregational meeting-house be taken for the use of the Episcopalians; and for some time after the two congregations occupied the meeting-house by turns, the Episcopalians generally in the forenoon of Sundays, and the Congregationalists in the afternoon. This one of many arbitrary acts of the obnoxious governor greatly incensed the people, and helped to arouse in them the opposition to his course and that of his supporters which ultimately led to his overthrow. In 1688 the Episcopalians began the erection of a meeting-house of their own, taking for its site a part of the lot set off by the early settlers for the town burying-ground, now the old King's-chapel burying-ground. This was the beginning of the first King's Chapel. The house was ready for occupancy in June, 1689, shortly after the overthrow of the Andros government. This little wooden building sufficed for the Episcopalians of the town for a while. In 1710, the number having considerably increased, the chapel was much enlarged; and 13 years later a second Episcopal church was built. This was

Christ Church, still standing on Salem Street, and one of the most respected of the few remaining old landmarks of the city. Ten years later, Trinity, the third Episcopal church in Boston, was built, on Summer Street; the corner-stone of which was laid in April, 1734, by Rev. Roger Price, then rector of King's Chapel. The present King's Chapel, of stone, was begun in 1749, and completed in 1754. Then, in 1787, this chapel, which had been the first Episcopal church in Boston, became the first Unitarian; and until 1816 Christ Church and Trinity alone represented the Episcopalians here. In the latter year St. Matthew's Church in South Boston was organized; its earlier services being held in a schoolhouse, and principally conducted by lay-readers. Two years afterwards a church was built, which was consecrated by Bishop Griswold; but it was not until 1824 that a rector was settled, — Rev. John L. Blake. In 1819 St. Paul's parish was formed, founded principally out of Trinity Church; and on June 3, 1820, the present church-building on Tremont Street was consecrated, also by Bishop Griswold. Next, after an interval of 10 years, a fifth Episcopal society was established, under the name of Grace Church. From 1829 to 1836 its services were held in various halls. On the 30th of June, 1835, the corner-stone of its church, on Temple Street, was laid; and on the 14th of June, the year following, the church was consecrated. From that period its growth was rapid for several years. But after the death, in 1862, of Rev. Dr. Charles Mason, who had been its rector since 1847, its numbers fell off, until in 1865 the church was dissolved, and the church-building sold to the Methodist-Episcopal society then situated in North-Russell Street. The Church of the Messiah, on Florence Street, was the next church to be organized in the city proper. It was formed in September, 1843, in part by former members of Grace Church, who had moved towards the South End. Like so many other societies, its earlier meetings were held in a hall. Its present church-building was consecrated by Bishop Eastburn, on Aug. 29, 1848. Then St. Stephen's Church, a free church for the poor, was established on Purchase Street, in 1845, by the late Rev. Dr. E. M. P. Wells. It was endowed, and the expense of its building met, by the late William Appleton. It was destroyed in the great fire of 1872. Next the Church of the Advent was established. This was the first representative here of the "Tractarian School" in the Episcopal Church. Its first meeting-place was in a hall on Merrimack Street, where it was organized Dec. 1, 1844. Its first church-building was on Green Street, nearly opposite Crescent Place, a former Congregational church. It removed to its present church on Bowdoin Street in 1864; and it began the building of its second church, on the corner of Mount-Vernon and Brimmer Streets, in 1872. Its work among the poor, and its mission-work, were begun early in its career. Since its organization it has been a free church. St. John's Church, in East Boston, was organized in November, 1825, by seven persons who met first in a small store; and in 1851 a church-building was nearly completed, when it was destroyed by a gale. In 1852–54 a second church was built. In April, 1851, St. Mark's Church was organized; and in 1852 the parish purchased the building of the Shawmut Congregational Society, which it afterwards removed to Newton Street, the present location. Emmanuel Church, on Newbury Street, was consecrated April 24, 1862; and Rev. Dr. Huntington, formerly of the Unitarian denomination, and now bishop of Central New York, was its first rector. The first Episcopal church in the Roxbury district was St. James parish, organized in 1832, and established in its own church-building, a structure of stone, in 1834. In the Charlestown district, St. John's parish was organized in 1841; in the Dorchester district, St. Mary's was organized in 1849; and in Jamaica Plain (West-Roxbury district), St. John's, in 1845, having for several years previous been a mission of St. James in the Roxbury district. Several of the larger churches maintain missions. An independent mission is that of the Free Church of St. Mary for Sailors, on Richmond Street, which was begun as a mission for sailors in Ann (now North) Street, by Rev. John P. Robinson, in 1845. Among the Episcopal institutions are the Church Home for Orphans and Destitute Children at South Boston, founded in 1855; St. Luke's Home for Convalescents, in the Roxbury district; and the Episcopal Divinity School at Cambridge. Rev. Dr. Edward Bass of Newburyport was the first bishop of Massachusetts, consecrated May 7, 1797, in Philadelphia. He served until his death in 1803; and his successors were Dr. Samuel Parker, died December, 1804; Dr. Alexander V. Griswold, chosen in 1811, died in 1843; Dr. Manton Eastburn, died Sept. 12, 1872; Dr. Benjamin H. Paddock, the present bishop, consecrated Sept. 17, 1873. The church-headquarters are in Hamilton Place, in the rooms of the Episcopal Church Association. Following is a list of Episcopal churches now in existence in the city, with the date of their organization or consecration. The leading churches are sketched in fuller detail elsewhere in this book.

NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE OF ORGANIZATION.	PRESENT RECTOR.
All Saints	Dorchester Ave., Dorch. Dist.	1868.	George S. Bennett.
Christ	Salem Street.	1723.	William H. Munroe.
Church of the Advent	Bowdoin Street.	1844.	C. C. Grafton.
Church of the Advent (new)	Mt. Vernon, cor. Brimmer St.	–	C. C. Grafton.
Church of the Evangelists	286 Charles Street.	1876.	Reuben Kidner.
Church of the Good Shepherd	Cortes Street.	1863.	George J. Prescott.
Church of the Messiah	Florence Street.	1843.	Henry F. Allen.
Emmanuel	Newbury Street.	1860.	Leighton Parks.
Free Church of St. Mary's[1]	Richmond Street.	1843.	
Grace	Dorchester St. (So. Boston).	1874.	George H. Buck.
Reformed	2 Park.	1877.	James M. Gray.
St. Ann's Chapel	Cottage St. (Dorch. District).	1877.	Percy Browne.
St. James	St. James, n. Washington Street (Roxbury district).	1832.	J. R. Peirce.
St. John's of Roxbury	1262 Tremont Street.	1871.	George S. Converse.
St. John's of Charlestown	Bow, cor. Richmond Street (Charlestown district).	1841.	Thomas R. Lambert.
St. John's of East Boston	Paris, cor. Decatur St. (E. B.).	1845.	
St. John's of Jamaica Plain	Centre Street (Jamaica Plain).	–	Sumner U. Shearman.
St. Margaret's	Washington, cor. Church St. (Brighton district).	1871.	Augustus Prime.
St. Mark's	West-Newton Street.	1851.	L. B. Baldwin.
St. Mary's	Parmenter Street.	1851.	
St. Mary's of Dorchester	Bowdoin Street (Dorch. dist.).	1849.	L. W. Salstonstall.
St. Matthew's	408 Broadway (South Boston).	1816.	John Wright.
St. Matthew's Chapel	East Fifth St., cor. N (S. B.).	1875.	John Wright.
St. Paul's	134 Tremont Street.	1819.	Frederick Courtney.
Trinity	Copley Square, Boylston and Clarendon Streets.	1733.	Phillips Brooks.

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[1] Formerly Mission for Sailors, Ann Street; established by the Rev. J. P. Robinson.

Episcopal City Mission. — Conducted by Rev. J. H. Hillyar, city missionary. Its purpose is to provide those who are attached to the doctrine and worship of the Protestant-Episcopal Church, and who cannot afford to support parishes of their own, with suitable places of worship and the ministrations of their church, and also to carry on a work of systematic benevolence among the poor. The services of the mission are held in St. Mary's Church, No. 20 Parmenter Street, and at St. Stephen's House, No. 6 Tyler Street. Personal visitation is carried on by the missionary and zealous and experienced lay-assistants; and intimate relations are maintained with the associated charities [see *Associated Charities*].

Essex Club. — See Political Clubs.

Ether Monument. — The monument to commemorate the discovery of anæsthetics, which stands near the north-westerly corner of the Public Garden, on the Arlington-street side, towards Beacon Street, was presented to the city in 1868 by Thomas Lee, the giver, also, of the Hamilton statue. It is of granite and red marble, with a shapely shaft, surmounted by two well-modelled ideal figures illustrating the story of the Good Samaritan. It is thirty feet in height, rising from a square basin. The base is cubical. On each vertical face is a niche containing a spouting lion's head, with sculptured water-lilies and other aquatic plants. Upon this base rests a surbase adorned with mouldings; from which arises a die, bearing upon each of its four sides an inscription, surmounted by a bas-relief in marble. These are sunk in the tympana of four pointed and cuspidated arches, each supported by two stunted shafts of red Gloucester granite; upon the capitals of these, poppies and oak-leaves are sculptured, the decoration being carried around the monument in a string-course. These arches form a canopy, from which a grouped quadripartite shaft of red granite, highly polished, rises, its capital decorated with oak-leaves; and upon this is the group representing the Good Samaritan and the sufferer to whom he is administering. The main inscription is as follows: —

TO COMMEMORATE
THE DISCOVERY
THAT THE INHALING OF ETHER
CAUSES INSENSIBILITY TO PAIN.
FIRST PROVED TO THE WORLD
AT THE
MASS. GENERAL HOSPITAL
IN BOSTON
OCTOBER A.D. MDCCCXLVI.

The bas-relief accompanying this represents a surgical operation in a civic hospital, the patient being under the influence of ether. A second inscription is the following: —

NEITHER SHALL THERE BE ANY MORE PAIN.
[REVELATION.

This is with an allegorical bas-relief representing the Angel of Mercy descending to relieve suffering humanity. The third is this: —

IN GRATITUDE
FOR THE RELIEF
OF HUMAN SUFFERING
BY THE INHALING OF ETHER,
A CITIZEN OF BOSTON
HAS ERECTED
THIS MONUMENT.
A.D. MDCCCLXVII.

This with a bas-relief of the interior of a field-hospital, showing a wounded soldier in the hands of the surgeons. The fourth inscription is as follows: —

THIS ALSO COMETH FORTH
FROM THE LORD OF HOSTS
WHICH IS WONDERFUL
IN COUNSEL,
AND EXCELLENT
IN WORKING.
[ISAIAH.

The bas-relief accompanying this inscription is an allegory of the triumph of science. The model for the crowning group of the monument, and the four marble bas-reliefs, are the work of J. Q. A. Ward. On the occasion of the dedication of the monument, on June 27, 1868, Dr. Henry J. Bigelow delivered the address of presentation to the city. The sculptor Bartlett's criticism of this monument, in his "Civic Monuments in New England," is, that "it produces an excellent effect as a whole." Of the group representing the parable of the Good Samaritan, however, he says, "In painting and ordinary illustrations the Good Samaritan has been represented as performing one or the other of these kind acts [binding up the wounds, pouring oil and wine into them, or carrying the unfortunate to a place of refuge]. In this group he is doing neither. Because of this the composition is wanting both in comprehension of subject and in representation of fact. . . . It would be difficult to contrive a more excruciating position than that occupied by the man who fell among thieves and into the consideration of this artist. The execution of the group is in keeping with its conception. The right arm and hand of the Good Samaritan are evidently intended to be engaged in the tender operation of caring for a wound; but from the distended veins these members might be those of a coal-heaver or blacksmith. The left arm is, like anatomical sculpture, well veined: it is doing something. The general impression of the group is, that it has not room enough; and it is made still more uneasy by the cutting-away of every part of the plinth except where the figures touch it." [See *Statues and Monuments.*]

Euterpe (The). — An association formed in 1878 to promote the cause of music, by giving concerts of chamber-music with string-players. It gives from four to five concerts during the regular season, securing its players from Boston and New-York professional musicians. Its membership is limited to 150. Membership is secured through election by the executive committee, the candidate being first proposed by a member of the club. The assessments are not fixed, but vary according to the expenses of the season. The club gave in its first season four concerts, in its second and third five, and its fourth four. Some of these were given in the Mechanics' Hall, at the corner of Bedford and Chauncy Streets, and the others in the Meionaon. Charles C. Perkins is president of the club, Francis H. Jenks secretary, and William F. Apthorp treasurer. [See *Music in Boston.*]

Evans House (The), No. 175 Tremont Street, opposite the Common. This was for several years one of the most popular of the smaller downtown hotels. It was conducted on the American plan, and was patronized by families occupying suites by the season, as well as by transient guests; its agreeable and convenient situation adding much to its attractiveness. Among its most constant patrons were members of the dramatic profession, with whom it was a favorite inn; and this was quite fitting, for it occupies very nearly the site of the barnlike Haymarket Theatre, one of the earlier of the Boston playhouses [see *Drama in Boston*]. In the summer of 1882 the house was closed; and in the spring of 1883 it was remodelled, the lower portion being converted into store property, and the upper floors arranged for lodging-rooms and apartments for bachelors. The landlord during the closing years of its career as a hotel was A. L. Howe, who also conducted, during the summer season, the Hotel Wellesley at Wellesley, and the Massapoag House at Sharon, Mass. During one or two seasons a "tally-ho!" coach made regular trips between the Evans and the Wellesley.

Everett Statue. — The bronze statue of Edward Everett, standing in the centre of the Beacon-street side of the Public Garden, is the work of William W. Story. It was modelled in Rome, in 1866; cast at Munich; and formally presented to the city, and put in place, in November, 1867. The fund for its erection was raised by popular subscription in 1865, and the success of the movement was so great that more than a sufficient amount was received. Of the surplus, $10,000 was given to the Governor-Andrew statue fund [see *Andrew Statue*], $5,000 to the Washington equestrian-statue fund [see *Washington Statue*], and a portrait of Everett for Faneuil Hall was obtained and paid for. The statue faces to the east, and admirably represents the features of Mr. Everett. The exaggerated attitude has been criticised as too dramatic for a portrait-statue, but it is claimed for it that it is not untrue to nature. The orator is represented as standing with his head thrown back, and his right arm extended and raised, in the act of making a favorite gesture. T. H. Bartlett, the sculptor, pronounces it "the only portrait-statue in Boston that has a defined and undistracted intention as the basis and structure of its composition." And he says, "Had it been executed with the graceful elegance of Chantrey's Washington, the undemonstrative refinement of Greenough's Franklin, or the proud vigor of Reede's Marshal Ney, every one would crown it, and the sneers of the public would be turned into smiles. It is thoroughly studied, far more than any of its companion statues; but its execution is dry and thin. The observer cannot fail to notice the attention paid to the movement of the body, legs, and drapery, not only as facts, but with reference to principles and their relations." [See *Statues and Monuments.*]

Executions. — Public executions were formerly had on the Common, sometimes, it is believed, on the old elm-tree which was destroyed by a gale in 1876. Quakers sealed the testimony of their faith by dying here; and supposed witches, the unhappy victims of the delusion which so widely prevailed at one time, also perished on this spot. Pirates were hung on the islands in the harbor, one of which, Nix's Mate [see *Nix's Mate*], still bears, according to a legend, the name of one, who, with his companions, was executed upon it. Later, the sentence of the law was carried into effect on "the Neck," near the present Malden Street, at the South End. Of later years, however, executions have been conducted privately, within the walls of the Jail [see *Jail*]; and they have, happily, been few and infrequent.

Eye and Ear Infirmary (The Massachusetts Charitable), Charles, near Cambridge Street. Established in 1824, and incorporated in 1827, strictly as a charity designed to relieve those who cannot afford to obtain such relief elsewhere. Its establishment was largely due to Drs. Edward Reynolds and John Jeffries. During its early days it was mostly supported by yearly subscriptions, but the liberal aid of the State enabled it in time to do its work without the necessity of regular annual appeals. The present building was erected for its use in 1849, and has since been considerably enlarged. It is a spacious brick building with two wings. The main building is 67 feet front by 44 deep, and about 40 feet high. The front is embellished by stone dressings in Italian style, and the wings are plain. The first story contains the receiving and reading rooms; and in the wings are male wards, with operating, apothecary, and bath rooms. On the floors above are the female wards; and in the basement the kitchens, wash-rooms, laundry, etc. In 1881 a new wing was added, generous friends of the institution contributing to the fund to meet the expense, by which it is rendered possible for the surgeons to perform their work in a more satisfactory manner; and in 1882 an appeal to the benevolent and charitable public for subscription to a permanent fund of $100,000 was successfully made. The Infirmary has done an extensive work from the beginning. During the first year of its existence 698 patients were treated, and during 1882 the number of house and out patients was over 11,000. No charge is made for the services of its surgeons, which are gratuitously given, nor for glasses for the eyes when required; and only a nominal price for board is asked from the few patients who can afford to contribute slightly to their support while undergoing treatment. A large number of the cases treated are those of temporary trouble. Patients from all parts of the country are treated here. The building of the institution is agreeably situated, some distance back from the street, and surrounded by an ample yard shut out from the noisy thoroughfare by a high wall. Dr. Calvin Ellis, No. 114 Boylston Street, is president of the board in charge of the institution, Franklin H. Story treasurer, and Edward I. Browne secretary. It is one of the worthiest and most useful of the many substantial private charities of the city.

F.

Faneuil Hall, the "Cradle of Liberty," yields to no building in the whole country, save perhaps Independence Hall in Philadelphia, in interest. First built and given to the town in 1740 for a town-hall and market, by Peter Faneuil, a wealthy merchant of French descent, it was destroyed internally by fire in 1761; was rebuilt by the town the following year; and in 1805 was considerably enlarged and improved. The lower story has been used generally, according to the original plan of the founder, as a market-house; and above it is the great hall, 78 feet square, with ample galleries surrounding it on three sides, and a generous platform with extended front. The end of the hall opposite the entrance is hung with many interesting pictures. The largest of these is the great painting representing Daniel Webster addressing the United-States Senate, in the old Senate Chamber (now the room occupied by the Supreme Court of the United States), on the occasion of his celebrated reply to Hayne of South Carolina. This was painted by Healey, and is chiefly interesting from the portraits it gives of the senators and other citizens of distinction of that day. Other portraits of Washington, Peter Faneuil, John Hancock, John, Samuel, and John Quincy Adams, Joseph Warren, Commodore Preble, Edward Everett, John A. Andrew, Abraham Lincoln, and others, are among the interesting canvases hung here. Until a few years ago the pictures here were all originals; but, on account of the great risk to which they were exposed from fire, many of them were a few years ago copied, the originals being deposited in the Art Museum, and the copies taking their places here. From the time of the building of this hall, all town-meetings were held within its walls. In the troublous times that preceded the Revolution, it was the scene of the most exciting public meetings; and the great patriot orators of that day sounded from this platform the stirring notes that gave the chief impulse to the patriotism of the whole country. In later times, too, down to the present day, the general gatherings of the citizens of Boston in times of public excitement have been held in Faneuil Hall; and many of the great orators, local and national, have been heard from its venerable and inspiring platform. For many years previous to the Revolution, the offices of the town were established here, and also the naval office and the notary public. During the siege it was converted into a playhouse; and under the patronage of the "Society for Promoting Theatrical Amusements," performances were given before crowded audiences. "The Blockade of Boston," a play written by Gen. Burgoyne, was performed here one time only by officers of the British army; the performance being broken up, and the audience scattered in a most unceremonious way, by the exciting report brought in by a sergeant, that the "Yankees are attacking our works in Charlestown." The funds for rebuilding after the fire of 1761, in which all of the building save the walls was destroyed, were in part raised through a lottery authorized by the State. The lottery-tickets, of which there were seven classes, bore the ample signature of John Hancock, as governor. The gilded grasshopper, the vane upon the cupola of the building, was not a copy of the crest of Peter Faneuil's arms, as has been assumed by some, but — according to the "Sexton of the Old School" papers — was selected in imitation of that upon the pinnacle of the Royal Exchange in London. When the alterations were made in the building in 1806, the width and height of the hall were doubled; and the galleries were put in at this time. The hall is never to be had for hire, but, upon the application to the city government of a certain number of citizens, may be obtained for holding public meetings. The main floor, being unprovided with seats, accommodates a very large number of persons standing. The city charter forbids the sale or lease of the hall. The stories above the great hall are occupied as the armory of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company [see *Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company*], which possesses an interesting museum of Revolutionary and Colonial relics.

Faneuil-Hall Market occupies the space between North and South Market Streets, immediately in front of Faneuil Hall. It is in every respect one of the most commodious, conveniently arranged, and best-equipped market-houses in the country. It was built in 1825–26, and is one of the monuments of the energetic and far-sighted administration of the elder Mayor Quincy; who, as Drake well expresses it, "invested the sluggish town with new life, and brought into practical use a new watchword, *Progress*." During his administration, not only was this great market-house built, but six new streets were opened, and a seventh greatly enlarged; and flats, dock and wharf rights were obtained to the extent of 142,000 square feet. "All this," says Quincy's History, "was accomplished in the centre of a populous city, not only without any tax, debt, or burden upon its pecuniary resources, but with large permanent additions to its real and productive property." The corner-stone of this market-house was laid in 1825, with much ceremony; and the work was finished in 1826. It is built of Quincy granite, and in the most thorough manner. It covers 27,000 feet of land; is 535 feet long, and two stories high. The centre part, 74 by 55 feet on the ground, rises to the height of 77 feet, and is surmounted by a stately dome. The wings in their entire extent are 30 feet high. Upon each end of the building is a portico, with four columns, of the Grecian Doric style, each being one shaft of Quincy granite. The first story is occupied by the market, and the floor above by warerooms; the large hall directly under the dome being the meeting-room of the Produce Exchange [see *Produce Exchange*]. In the market the stalls are on each side of a grand corridor through the entire length of the building. The occupants of the stalls, beside the retail business of furnishing the daily supplies of many city and suburban tables, are also dealers on a large scale in provisions of every sort, — an immense business, the extent of which is but slightly shown, even in the stir and bustle which pervade this market at all times of the day. A walk through this busy place, especially in the early hours of the day, will be found of interest to all those to whom the supplying of the food of a great city is among the most interesting objects of their curiosity. The floor above the market, now occupied, as stated above, by warerooms and the Produce Exchange, was once a vast hall called "Quincy Hall;" and here with Faneuil Hall, — a temporary bridge thrown across and over the square connecting the two, — the triennial exhibitions of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association used for many years to be held [see *Charitable Mechanic Association, The Massachusetts*]. The cost of this market-house, exclusive of the land, was $150,000; and the cost of the market-house, land, and street and other improvements connected with the "Quincy scheme," was $1,141,272. While these several improvements were under way, they appeared to many of the conservative Bostonians as visionary; but the lapse of time has fully demonstrated their wisdom to all. This market-house is popularly known as the Quincy Market, but the official title is as given above. The plate deposited beneath the corner-stone of the market-house bears this inscription: "Faneuil-Hall Market, established by the city of Boston. This stone was laid April 17, Anno Domini MDCCCXXV. In the forty-ninth year of American Independence, and in the third of the incorporation of the city. John Quincy Adams, President of the United States. Marcus Morton, Lt. Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The population of the city estimated at 50,000; that of the United States, 11,000,000." [See *Markets and Market-Houses.*]

Farm-School for Indigent Boys. — See Asylums and Homes; also Thompson's Island.

Fatherless and Widows Society. — See Boston Fatherless and Widows Society.

Female Asylum. — See Boston Female Asylum.

Fire-Alarm System. — See Fire-Service.

Fire-Service. — The fire-department of the city is under the direction of the Board of Fire-Commissioners, a paid commission, consisting of three members, one member appointed annually in April, for a term of three years from the first Monday in May following. The nomination is made by the mayor, subject to confirmation by the city council. There are a chief-engineer, with headquarters at the City Hall; 10 assistant-engineers, with headquarters at engine and hook-and-ladder houses; 2 "call"-engineers; 25 foremen; 14 assistant-foremen; 30 enginemen; 29 assistant-enginemen; 84 hosemen; 31 laddermen; 1 chemical-engineman; 48 drivers; 2 hostlers; 1 teamster; and 3 deck-hands on the fire-boat: 268 in all of the permanent force. Of the "call"-force there are 34 foremen, 2 assistant-foremen, 204 hosemen, and 111 laddermen: 351 in all. The force in the fire-alarm department numbers 13; and the repair-shop employés, 12, — making a total force of 663. There are 29 regular steam fire-engine companies; 5 engines in reserve; 7 regular chemical-engine companies, and 1 engine in reserve; 12 horse hose companies; 12 regular hook-and-ladder companies; 1 apparatus in reserve, and 1 aërial-ladder company; 1 fire-boat, having four steam-pumps and high-pressure boiler and engine of 80 horse-power; 1 water-tower (Fort-Hill Square), 50 feet high; 18 fuel-wagons; 8 sleighs and 45 pungs; 4 coal-supply houses; 5 supply-wagons; several pieces of spare apparatus; 1 hand-engine and 2 hose-carriages on Deer Island; 149 horses; and 67,196 feet of hose. The sliding-pole, by means of which the men can drop from their sleeping or recreation rooms directly in front of the apparatus, has been introduced into 14 of the engine-houses; and the swinging-harness and quick-ringing electric gongs are in use in all the permanent houses. It is the rule of the department, that, when any signal for a fire on either the gong or tapper is received at the quarters of any company, every member shall report for duty on the floor as soon as possible after the first stroke; the horses are to be hitched up, and the company prepared to leave quarters upon the word "Go!" by the officer in command. Inspection has shown that the average length of time taken to comply with this order, when all the men are in bed except the house-patrol, at the sound of the alarm, is 11½ seconds. The city is divided into

10 fire-districts, each of which is under the charge of an assistant-engineer. There are 4,461 hydrants, and in addition 238 fire-reservoirs in different sections of the city, each containing from 300 to 500 hogsheads of water, which can be used in an emergency. The headquarters of the fire-alarm telegraph is at the top of the City Hall [see *City Hall*], where a constant watch is kept night and day by the operators. Each operator has assigned to him certain hours of duty, during which he is responsible for the correct working of the apparatus in giving alarms, all testing of the circuits, and other details pertaining to the service. An automatic arrangement is connected with the receiving-apparatus, by which assistance may be called from the sleeping-apartments if at any time the operator should be suddenly incapacitated by illness from performing his duties. No operator is permitted to sleep during his watch, unless relieved by some one else, or by consent of the superintendent. There are 307 regular fire-alarm boxes. Special boxes are located in the several theatres. They are placed at the prompter's stands, where they are accessible at all times. On the first, second, and third alarms from the theatre-boxes, extra apparatus responds. The number of miles of wire operated and cared for is 260. The annual cost of maintaining the fire-alarm department is $20,724 (cost for 1881–82). The cost of maintaining the general department, 1881–82, was $457,217.21. The salaries of the fire-commissioners are $3,000 each; of the chief-engineer, $3,000; superintendent of fire-alarms and inspector, $2,800; assistant-engineers, $1,600; call assistant-engineers, $300; foremen of the permanent force, $1,250; assistant-foremen, $1,000; enginemen, $1,200; assistant-enginemen, $1,100; hosemen, laddermen, and chemical-engine men, $1,000 each; hostlers, $720; veterinary surgeon, $1,200; captain of the fire-boat $1,250, mate $1,000, engineman $1,200, assistant-engineman $1,100, and deck-hands $1,000; permanent foreman of call-force, $1,000; call foremen $300 and $225, assistant-foreman $225; permanent drivers $1,000, hosemen $225 and $175, hosemen chemical engine $100, laddermen $225 and $175. West-Roxbury district: permanent foreman $1,000, call-foreman $200, engineman $1,200, assistant-engineman $1,100, drivers $1,000, hosemen of engine-company $150, of chemical engine $100, driver of chemical engine $1,000, and laddermen $150. Brighton district. permanent foreman $1,000, engineman $1,200, assistant engineman $1,100, driver in charge of chemical engine $1,000, general driver $1,000, call-foreman $150, hosemen and laddermen $100. Fire-alarm telegraph: superintendent $2,300, assistant-superintendent $4.50 a day, foreman of construction $4.25 a day, operators and repairer $3.75 a day, assistant-repairers $3, $2.50, and $2.25 a day, and batteryman $600 per annum. The average loss of property per year in the city during the last 50 years, including the great fire of 1872, amounted to $1,994,344. The amount destroyed in the 1872 fire is estimated at $75,000,000.

The fire-system now established dates from 1873, when the paid fire-commission was established during the administration of Mayor Henry L. Pierce. The first steam fire-engine was introduced in 1854, but steam fire-engines did not entirely take the place of the hand-engines until 1860. The system of telegraphic fire-alarms was introduced in 1851, and was the invention of Dr. William F. Channing of this city, and perfected by Moses G. Farmer of Salem. In 1845 Dr. Channing, in a lecture before the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, suggested the employment of the telegraph as a means of giving alarms of fire; in 1848 the subject was brought before the city government here by the mayor, and some experiments were tried; in 1851 the sum of $10,000 was appropriated to test the system; and during the next year it was brought into successful operation, Boston being the first city in the country to employ it. In 1837, when Samuel A. Eliot was mayor, the change was first made from a partially volunteer to a paid fire-department. In 1765 the first fire-engine built in Boston, built by David Wheeler, a blacksmith, was successfully tried. In 1714 fire-wards were first established, each of whom was provided with a red staff, five feet in length, headed with a "bright brass spire of six inches long;" and was given power to command all persons at fires, to pull down or blow up houses, protect goods, etc. In 1711 the first engine-house was built, "near the town-house." In 1676 the first engine was imported, and the first regular engine-company was established, with Thomas Atkins, carpenter, as captain, and twelve others called assistants. In the early days every householder was required to be provided with long-handled hooks and ladders; and large "fire-swabs" were used, — swabs attached to poles twelve feet long, with which water was splashed upon the burning sides and roofs of the wooden houses on fire. The fire-commissioners now are John E. Fitzgerald chairman, Henry W. Longley, and Edward A. White; and William A. Green is chief-engineer.

Fire-Underwriters' Union. — No. 35 Congress St. This is an organization formed originally to establish and enforce uniform rates of premiums. Its chief work at the present time is to gather and circulate facts of all kinds of interest and value to all fire-underwriters. Since the Great Fire in 1872, it has done excellent service in influencing the introduction of practical fire-defences, by means of which both the old and new business sections of the city have been rendered more secure against fire. The establishment of the protective department [see *Fire-Department*, under *City Government*] was largely due to its influence. Its membership includes almost all agents of local companies doing business in the city. George F. Osborne is president, and Osborne Howes, jun., is secretary. The Union was preceded by a board of fire-insurance companies and a board of insurance-agents; and the two combined in forming the present organization.

First Church in Boston. — The church of which Rev. Rufus Ellis, D.D., is the pastor, whose strikingly beautiful church-building, one of the finest specimens of architecture in the highly ornamented Back-bay district, stands on the corner of Berkeley and Marlborough Streets, is the direct descendant of the "First Church of Christ in Boston," which was established soon after the founding of the town; having first been organized in Charlestown, under a large tree, by John Winthrop, Thomas Dudley, and others. When the colonists removed to "Trimontane," the first meeting-house, built of mud walls and thatched roof, was raised on the south side of what is now State Street, with John Wilson as the first "teacher." This primitive structure (built in 1632) was succeeded by a more pretentious building, built directly on the site of the present Rogers Building, opposite the head of State Street; and this stood until its destruction by fire, along with the old Town House [see *Old State House*], in October, 1711. A new meeting-house was at once built, which was occupied for regular services in May, 1713. In time this came to be known as "the old brick meeting-house." It was a solidly built structure of the plain and severe style of architecture of the colonial period. Its interior resembled the famous old meeting-house in Hingham. Here the first church-organ ever heard in Boston was introduced, and the meeting-house bell was brought from England. The "governor's pew" was a conspicuous feature of the interior; being raised above the others, and protected by curtains, behind which the dignity and exclusiveness of the great man of the colony were effectually preserved. In 1808 the property was sold to John Joy, for $13,500 in cash, and the cost of a new church-building, which was erected in Chauncy Place. The old meeting-house was torn down, and "Joy's Building" was built on its site; and in 1881 this was in turn removed, and the new building now standing in its place was completed in 1882. It is the property of the heirs of Col. Charles O. Rogers, the early proprietor of the "Boston Journal" [see *Journal, The Boston*]: hence its name. The meeting-house in Chauncy Place was dedicated July 21, 1808; and this, in 1868, gave place to the present building in the Back-bay district. The latter was built by the architects Ware and Van Brunt. It is of stone, highly ornamented. The most striking features of its exterior are the fine carriage-porch on the corner, of unique design, and the vestibule on the Berkeley-street front. The interior is rich and tasteful. The colored glass windows were imported from England; and the organ was built in Germany by the makers of the Music-hall organ [see *Music Hall*]. The cost of the structure was $325,000. The pastors of the church have been as follows: Revs. John Wilson and John Cotton, the first installed in November, 1632, and the second in October, 1633 (the former died in August, 1667, and the latter in December, 1652); Rev. John Norton, installed 1656, died 1663; Rev. John Davenport, 1668–1670; Rev. James Allen, 1668–1710; Rev. John Oxenbridge, 1670–1674; Rev. Joshua Moody, 1684–1697; Rev. John Bailey, 1693–1697; Rev. Benjamin Wadsworth, 1696–1737; Rev. Thomas Bridge, 1705–1715; Rev. Thomas Foxcroft, 1717–1769; Rev. C. Chauncy, D.D., 1727–1787; Rev. John Clark, D.D., 1778–1798; Rev. William Emerson, 1799–1811; Rev. John L. Abbott, 1813–1814; Rev. N. L. Frothingham, 1815–1850 (resigned); Rev. Rufus Ellis, D.D., May 4, 1853. This church is now Congregational Unitarian.

First Church in Brighton (The). — The town of Brighton, originally a part of Cambridge, was incorporated and named in 1807 [see *Brighton District*]; and the first church which bore its name was the "First Church of Brighton," Unitarian, established in 1783. The church from which this sprung was founded in 1744. Its first pastor was Rev. Dr. John Foster, who was ordained in 1784. His pastorate covered a period of 43 years. He died two years after his retirement from this pulpit, and was buried in the old burying-ground of the town, on Market Street, where a monument stands to his memory. The next pastor was Rev. Daniel Austin, whose term of service extended from 1828 to 1838. Succeeding pastors have been: Rev. Abner D. Jones, from 1839 to 1842; Rev. Frederick A. Whitney, from 1843 to 1847; Rev. Charles Noyes, from 1860 to 1863; Rev. Samuel W. McDaniel, 1867 to 1869; Rev. Thomas Timmins, 1870 to 1871; and Rev. Edward I. Galvin, 1872 to 1876. The Rev. William Brunton is the present pastor. The meeting-house now used was built in 1808–09.

First Church in Charlestown (The). — This was organized in October, 1632, about two years after the removal of Winthrop and his followers to Boston, and the transplanting thither of the First Church, which had been organized in Charlestown [see *First Church*]. Up to this time those who had remained in Charlestown attended the Boston church; but at length, finding the journey inconvenient, 35 members living in Charlestown were dismissed from that church at their own request, for the purpose of forming the First Church on their own side of the river. Accordingly they "entered into a church covenant the 2d to the 9th month 1632," and chose as their first minister, or "teacher," Rev. Thomas James, who had just arrived from England. For four years the church-services were held in the "Great House," where the governor and several others had dwelt before the removal to Boston, and which stood on the site of the old City Hall in the square. The first meeting-house was built in 1636, but precisely where it was located is not known; the records stating vaguely that it was "between the town and the neck." The second was built three years later, in the square, on the north side, between the present entrance to Main Street and the city building, before annexation the City Hall; and this was from that time the First Church site until the firing of the town by the British in 1775. Mr. James's term as "teacher" was not of long duration. He was dismissed in March, 1636, and was succeeded by Rev. Zachariah Symmes. It is recorded, that, during the latter's term, Rev. John Harvard, the founder of Harvard College, who was admitted as an inhabitant of Charlestown in 1637, and who died there in 1638 [see *Harvard Monument*], was "sometimes minister of God's word." Mr. Symmes was followed by Rev. Thomas Allen, who was minister from 1639 to 1651. Rev. Thomas Shepard, the next minister, whose term began in 1659, died in 1677, from small-pox. He was succeeded, three years after, by his son, of the same name, who also died while in office, and after only five years pastorate. Rev. Charles Morton succeeded the younger Shepard; his term beginning in November, 1686, and continuing until his death in 1698. He was the first clergyman to solemnize marriages, a ceremony which had previously been performed only by civil magistrates. Rev. Simon Bradstreet, who had been chosen as Mr. Morton's assistant, but declined the appointment, succeeded him on his death. He was ordained in May, 1698, and was the senior minister of the church until his death, which occurred in 1741. Rev. Joseph Stephens became his colleague in 1713. He died in 1721, as the elder Shepard had died forty years before, of smallpox. The disease at this time was a terrible scourge. Nearly all of Mr. Stephens's family died of it, and several leading people in the town fell its victims. Rev. Hull Abbot succeeded Mr. Stephens as Mr. Bradstreet's colleague, ordained in 1723, and later became the senior minister. His pastorate extended over half a century, ending with his death, in the spring of 1774. Rev. Thomas Prentice became the associate pastor in 1739. He was the minister of the church when the British burned the town, on June 17, 1775; and the meeting-house, with the other buildings and dwellings of the place, was destroyed. He died on June 17, 1782, at the age of 80. Five years after his death, during which period the church was without a settled pastor, Rev. Joshua Paine, jun., was called to the pulpit. He was ordained Jan. 10, 1787. His service, however, was quite brief, ended by his death from consumption in February the following year. The next pastor was the famous Rev. Jedediah Morse, the "father of American geography," one of the foremost and most aggressive of the leaders of the Orthodox party in the early controversies with the Unitarians, when the latter captured so many of the Trinitarian churches; conspicuous in the movement which resulted in the establishment of the Theological School at Andover; and whose most distinguished son was Samuel Finley Breese Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph, born in Charlestown, April 27, 1791 [see *Old Landmarks*]. Dr. Morse's pastorate extended from April 30, 1789, when he was installed, to Feb. 22, 1820, when he was dismissed, having resigned the position in August preceding. Towards the close of his ministry, in 1815, the Unitarians in his parish, where the two parties were quite evenly divided, withdrew, and formed the Second Congregational Society in

Charlestown [see *Unitarianism and Unitarian (Congregational) Churches*]. Preceding this secession in 1800, a number withdrew, and formed a Baptist society; and in 1811 there was still another withdrawal of a larger number, who formed the First Universalist Society in Charlestown [see *Universalist Denomination and Churches*]. Rev. Dr. Warren Fay succeeded Dr. Morse. He was settled Feb. 23, 1820, and served until August, 1839. The next pastor was Rev. Dr. William I. Budington, settled April 22, 1840. Dr. Budington during his ministry wrote his "History of the First Church." He retired from the position when called to Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1854; and was succeeded by Rev. Dr. James B. Miles, who served from Jan. 2, 1855, to Oct. 2, 1871, when he was dismissed to become secretary of the American Peace Society. His work in the latter office was earnest and on a broad scale, his aim being to advance the principle of arbitration instead of war; to this end he visited several European courts. He died in November, 1875. Dr. Miles's successor in the Charlestown pulpit was Rev. Francis F. Ford, who served from 1872 to 1874; Rev. Henry L. Kendall, from 1876 to 1879. The church is now without a settled pastor.

The meeting-house of the First Church, which was burned in the destruction of the town in 1775, was built in 1715–16. It had a tall steeple, part of which was blown down in the winter of 1750–51. Inside it was roomy, and had two galleries. For five years after the burning of the town, a "block-house erected by the enemy at the place originally fortified against the natives," and which stood near the site of the old church, was used for Sunday services and other purposes. On Oct. 27, 1782, "Town-house hill" was given by the town to the parish for a new meeting-house; and this was immediately built. It was of wood, with a tower and a steeple designed by the architect Bulfinch, who designed so many public and other buildings in the city proper during his day [see *Architecture*]. It was 72 by 52 feet, and 27 in height; and it stood directly opposite the head of Henley Street. Within it the services in commemoration of Washington's death, Dec. 31, 1799, were held. In 1804 the house was widened to 84 feet, and a chapel was built in the parsonage-garden. This at one time extended down the hill to the site of the old City Hall; and the parsonage was situated in what is now Harvard Street, quite near the church. The present brick meeting-house was built in 1834, and dedicated July 3 of that year. In 1852 it was remodelled, and a Norman tower built; and in 1868 a chime of six bells, the gift of Miss Charlotte Harris of Boston, was added. On Nov. 12, 1882, the 250th anniversary of the church was celebrated.

First Church in Dorchester (The). — The "First Parish in Dorchester," which dates from 1630, was the third church planted in the colony. It was organized in Plymouth, Eng., March 20, 1630, the eve before the embarkation of the first settlers of Dorchester in the "Mary and John." Its first meeting-house, built in 1631, stood near the present corner of Cottage and Pleasant Streets, Dorchester district. It was a log house, with palisades to protect it from the Indians; and it was for some time used also as the place of deposit for military stores. It stood for 14 years. The second meeting-house was built on the same spot in 1645; and in 1670 it was moved to Meeting-house Hill, and here the successive meeting-houses of the parish have ever since stood, giving the hill its name. The third meeting-house was built in 1677, at a cost of £200; the fourth in 1743, at a cost of £3,300; and the fifth, the present quaint structure, in 1816. The first ministers of the parish, John Maverick and John Warham, were chosen pastors on the organization of the church in England. The first religious service held on this side of the water was in the open air, the Sunday after the settlement at Dorchester, June, 1630. Maverick, on his death, was succeeded by Rev. Richard Mather. He had as associates Revs. Jonathan Burr and John Wilson, jun., both of whom he survived as pastor, serving for 33 years. Mather died in 1669, and in 1671 was succeeded by Rev. Josiah Flint, whose labors began in the first meeting-house on the hill. He died in 1680, and was the next year succeeded by Rev. John Danforth, son of Rev. Samuel Danforth, colleague of John Eliot of the Roxbury church. Mr. Danforth was the minister of the parish for 48 years. The next pastor was Rev. Jonathan Bowman, whose service began in 1729. He also had a long pastorate, extending over 40 years; but it was not altogether a peaceful one, particularly towards its close; and it finally ended with his dismissal after a long controversy over charges that he had refused baptism to a child, that he did not teach the doctrine of original sin, that he acted arbitrarily as moderator at church-meetings, and that he preached old sermons. He was succeeded by Rev. Moses Everett, who was ordained in 1774. It was during the latter's ministry, which continued until 1793, that the church became Unitarian; but Rev. S. J. Barrows, the historian of Dorchester in the "Memorial History of Boston," says that "there is nothing in the history of the church which shows just when it ceased to be Calvinistic and became Unitarian; while from time to time there were controversies and agitations over many less important measures, such as the introduction of a new hymn-book, or the change of the method of singing from 'lining-out' to singing by note." "The transition," he adds, "was silently and almost insensibly made." Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris, who had been librarian of Harvard College, succeeded Mr. Everett. He was ordained in 1793, and served until 1836, a period of 40 years. Rev. Nathaniel Hall, who had been his colleague for a year, followed him as sole pastor; and served for 40 years, until his death in 1875. Rev. Samuel J. Barrows was his successor, ordained in 1876. He resigned in 1881 to assume the editorship of the "Christian Register," a position he still holds; and Rev. Christopher A. Eliot, the pastor now, succeeded him.

First Church in East Boston. — Though efforts were made to establish regular Unitarian worship in East Boston in 1835, two years after the establishment of the East-Boston Company, and the beginning of the work of building up the place [see *East Boston*], and services were held for a while in a schoolhouse on Paris Street [see *Unitarian Denomination and Churches*], the first church to be formally organized was the present Maverick Church. The society was gathered in May, 1836, with ten members, and was recognized by the sister Congregational Trinitarian churches in the city proper as the "First Congregational Church in East Boston." In 1838 the society was incorporated by the Legislature, under the name of the Maverick Congregational Society. The present church-building in Central Square was built in the autumn and winter of 1844–45, and was dedicated on Feb. 6, 1845. The first pastor of this church was Rev. Dr. William W. Newell, settled in July, 1837. His pastorate continued for four years; when he was succeeded, after an interval of about a year, by Rev. Amos A Phelps, installed in March, 1842. The succeeding pastors have been Rev. Robert S. Hitchcock, from 1846 to 1850; Rev. Dr. Rufus W. Clark, 1851–57; Rev. Thomas N. Haskell, 1858–62; Rev. Dr. Joel S. Bingham, 1863–70; Rev. Daniel W. Waldron, 1871–72; Rev. J. V. Hilton, 1873–80; and Rev. John H. Barrows, 1880.

First Church in Jamaica Plain (The), West-Roxbury district, was organized in 1770 as the Third Parish in Roxbury. Its organization was largely due to the influence of Mrs. Susanna Pemberton, daughter of Peter Faneuil, and the liberality of her husband. The first meeting-house was completed in 1770; and in 1783 Gov. Hancock gave the society a church-bell which had been removed from the "New Brick" Church in Boston. In 1821 this was replaced by a new and larger bell. The first meeting-house was of wood; and in 1854 it was replaced by a picturesque stone building, which in 1871 was extensively remodelled. In 1863 the corporate name of the society was changed to "The First Congregational Society of Jamaica Plain." The first pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. William Gordon, an Englishman, and the author of the "History of the American Revolution," was a Calvinist; but his parish was early in sympathy with the new Unitarian faith, and his successors are classed with that denomination. Mr. Gordon served until 1786. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Gray, who was installed in 1793. In 1836 Rev. George Whitney became his associate, and remained until 1842, when he was succeeded by Rev. George H. Allen. In 1847 Mr. Gray died, and Rev. Grindall Reynolds became the pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. James W. Thompson in 1859. In 1876 Rev. Charles H. Dole became his associate, and on the death of Mr. Thompson, in 1880, succeeded as sole pastor, which position he continues to hold.

First Church in Roxbury. — The "First Religious Society of Roxbury" was formed in 1632; and its first meeting-house, on the site of the present old-fashioned church in Eliot Square, Roxbury district, was "a rude unbeautified structure." Rev. Thomas Welde was the first "teacher;" and the famous missionary among the Indians, Rev. John Eliot, the first pastor. Welde continued with the church until 1641, when he was sent to England as agent of the colonies, where he remained until his death. He was one of the fiercest opponents of Mrs. Hutchinson, and of the Baptists and the Quakers. Eliot was of gentler mould. "The passion of his life," says Rev. John G. Brooks, the successor of Dr. Putnam as pastor of the church, in his historical discourse on the occasion of the 250th anniversary of the founding of the church, "was the good of his race. He braved every danger to spread the gospel among the hated savage tribes; and he gave them not only the gospel, but education and civilization. We cannot, if we would, appreciate his feat of translating the Bible into the Indian tongue. We have done so little toward the solution of the Indian problem ourselves, that we wonder that he did so much." After Welde's departure for England, Eliot was left alone as pastor until Rev. Samuel Danforth was called as his assistant, in 1649, and the next year ordained as his colleague. Danforth was not alone a man "mighty in the Scriptures," but he was an ardent student of astronomy. He died in 1674; and Eliot was again left alone in charge of the church, this time for fourteen years. Then in 1688 Rev. Nehemiah Walter came over from Ireland, and he made such a favorable impression by his first sermon that he was called at once. It was customary, where there were two ministers, to call the younger one teacher, and the elder one pastor; but Eliot, in ordaining Walter, named him both pastor and teacher. He was an accomplished student of Hebrew and Greek. Eliot died July 20, 1690, aged 86, and was buried in the old Roxbury burying-ground [see *Old Burying-Grounds*]. Mr. Walter continued as pastor until his death, Sept. 17, 1749. In 1718 his son was ordained as his colleague; but the younger man not long after died, in 1725, when but 28 years of age. Rev. Oliver Peabody followed the elder Walter as pastor, serving but a short time, his career being cut short by his death in 1752; and Rev. Amos Adams succeeded him, ordained in 1753. The latter died in 1775, while chaplain of a Continental regiment, and was buried with military honors. After his death the pulpit was vacant for seven years. Then Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Porter was called. He was ordained in 1782; and his service extended over more than half a century, closing with his death in 1833. It was under his pastorate that the church became Unitarian. "Profoundly influenced by the teachings of Lindsay and Priestly," says the Rev. Mr. Brooks, "Dr. Porter, after a dispassionate review of the argument, joined the movement of the day, and guided his church through the storm to the haven of Unitarianism." Rev. Dr. George Putnam succeeded Dr. Porter, first having been associate-pastor from 1830. Dr. Putnam's pastorate covered a period of nearly 50 years; closing, like that of Dr. Porter, with his death, which occurred in 1876. The year before Dr. Putnam's death, Rev. John G. Brooks was made associate-pastor; and on the death of the senior he became the sole pastor, and so he continued to be until 1882, when he resigned the position. In December, 1882, Rev. James de Normandie was made pastor. — The first meeting-house was in 1658 "repayred for the warmth and comfort of the people," and made more habitable by being plastered and shingled; and it is related that a "pinakle" was set up upon each of its ends. In 1674 a new meeting-house was built; and in 1693 the building of "pues around the meeting-house except where the boys do sit" was permitted. Before that time the people sat on rude benches; and the permission to build "pues" must have been a great boon, except to the boys, who were refused such luxuries. The singing, at this time, was from the Bay Psalm-book, each line "lined out." Prayers were an hour long, and the sermons longer. The congregation was seated according to rank; and the men were placed on one side of the meeting-house, and the women on the other. The second meeting-house stood until 1741, when it was taken down, and a new one built upon its site. The latter, three years after, in the early spring month of March, was destroyed by fire; and the tradition is, that the fire caught from the foot-stoves used by the people in the congregation. At any rate, the use of foot-stoves in church was thereafter prohibited. The house was promptly rebuilt; and the new structure was completed in 1746. This stood until 1804, when the present now venerable meeting-house was built. During the siege of Boston, the meeting-house then standing was used as a signal-station by the Americans; and it was from its belfry that the signals were displayed telling the joyful news of the evacuation of Boston by the British. The church and its belfry were a target for the British guns, but it escaped with a few scratches. The present church is a picturesque structure, and its situation is exceptionally fine. It has several times since its erection been repaired and renovated, the most extensive changes having been made in 1857; but the old architecture has been preserved, and the interior of the structure has not been so extensively modernized as to affect its original impressive simplicity.

First Church in South Boston (The). — The credit of establishing the first church in South Boston, set off from Dorchester and joined to Boston in 1804, belongs to the Episcopalians. This was St. Matthew's Church. It was gathered in March, 1816; and the services of the Episcopal Church were begun by a layman, John H. Cotting. Until 1818 the services were held in a schoolhouse; when, in June of that year, a modest church-building was erected on Broadway, between D and E Streets, and was consecrated by Bishop Griswold, then bishop of Massachusetts. The services were principally conducted by lay-readers until 1824, when Rev. John

H. Blake was settled as rector. Succeeding rectors were Rev. Mark A. De Wolf Howe, Rev. E. M. P. Wells, Rev. Horace L. Conolly, Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Clinch, and Rev. Dr. J. I. T. Coolidge (who had been a Unitarian clergyman). Rev. John Wright is the rector at this time. Rev. Dr. Clinch was rector of St. Matthew's for 22 years, when he resigned; and Rev. Dr. Coolidge succeeded him the year following, in 1861. The rectorship of Rev. John Wright began in 1874. The present church-building is an attractive structure, its interior decorations modest, and its conveniences ample.

First Church in West Roxbury. — The Second or "Upper" Parish of Roxbury was formed in 1712 by members of the First Parish living in what is now the West-Roxbury district of Boston, who were dismissed from the old church for the purpose of forming the new. The first meeting-house was on Walter Street, some distance from the present one; and the first pastor was Rev. Ebenezer Thayer of Boston. Mr. Thayer was pastor until his death in March, 1733, when he was succeeded by Rev. Nathaniel Walter, son of Rev. Nehemiah Walter of the First Parish in Roxbury. Mr. Walter's pastorate also continued until his death, which occurred in March, 1776. It was during his pastorate that several influential families were dismissed from the parish in 1770, at their own request, to form the First Congregational Church in Jamaica Plain [see *First Church in Jamaica Plain*]. When the new parish was formed, the old parish built a new meeting-house, about a mile farther west of the site of the first structure, on Centre Street, a portion of which still remains in the present building. Mr. Walter's successor here was Rev. Thomas Abbott, who was ordained Sept. 29, 1773. Mr. Abbott was pastor for ten years; he was not known to be a Unitarian, but the church was among the earliest to fall into the Unitarian line. Rev. John Bradford was the next pastor, ordained in 1785; Rev. John Flagg succeeded him, serving from 1825 to 1831; Rev. George Whitney followed, serving from 1831 to 1836; then came Rev. Theodore Parker, who was pastor for nine years, from 1837 to 1846; next Rev. Dexter Clapp, from 1848 to 1851; then Rev. Edmund B. Willson, from 1852 to 1859; Rev. T. B. Forbush, from 1863 to 1868; and then the present pastor, Rev. Augustus H. Haskell, who was installed in 1870. Theodore Parker's quiet life and experience here are pleasantly referred to in his own writings and in O. B. Frothingham's biography of him. His parishioners here were described by Frothingham as "a small but choice circle of elegant, graceful, cultivated people, used to wealth, accomplished in the arts of life, of open hearts, and, better still, of human instincts, who lived in such near neighborhood that a path from Mr. Parker's gate led directly to their gardens and welcoming doors." On the occasion of Mr. Parker's ordination, the sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Francis; the prayers were by Revs. Chandler Robbins, Henry Ware, and Francis Cunningham; and hymns were sung, written for the occasion by Rev. John Pierpont and John S. Dwight. The old church was largely rebuilt in 1821, and has since been extensively renovated and enlarged.

First Corps of Cadets. — Temporary armory, Columbus Avenue, corner of Ferdinand Street. The history of this famous company dates from Oct. 16, 1741. It was then the body-guard of the governor, and bore the title of the "Governor's Company of Cadets." Lieut.-Col. Benjamin Pollard was its first commander; and in the archives of the company his commission, signed by Gov. Shirley, is still preserved. Up to 1774 the corps continued as the governor's body-guard; and it is at the present time the company that performs escort to the governor the first Wednesday in January each year, when he heads the procession of the executive and legislative departments to church to hear the election-sermon. In August, 1774, Gov. Thomas Gage, the royal official sent out from England, deposed Col. John Hancock from his command of the company, for his political sentiments. The indignant Cadets thereupon sent a committee to the governor to inform him that they considered this dismissal of their commander as equivalent to the disbandment of the corps, and could no longer regard themselves as the governor's company; to which the haughty official replied, that, had he known their errand, he would have prevented it by disbanding the corps itself. The corps also sent a complimentary message to Hancock, who responded in this spirited fashion: "I shall ever be ready to appear in a public station whenever the humor or the interest of the community call me; but I shall prefer the retirement of a private station to being a tool in the hands of power to oppress my countrymen." As a body the Cadets took no part in the siege of Boston; but after the evacuation by the British, in 1776, they formed the "Independent Company," under Col. Henry Jackson, and two years after were actively engaged in the Revolutionary conflict in Rhode Island. After the organization of the State government, the issue of commissions to the officers of the company was authorized by the Legislature, by resolve of Oct. 18, 1786; and from that date it resumed its functions as the governor's body-guard, and became a part of the State militia. The arms of the company are a six-pointed star, with the motto "*Monstrat Viam*." By the order of Hancock, when he was governor, the State arms were substituted upon the standards of the company for the family arms of the several governors which had hitherto been emblazoned thereon. But the corps still uses as a seal, and as an ornament to its equipments, the arms of Govs. Shirley and Bowdoin. The latter's sword is still preserved among the relics of the corps. In 1799 the company's name was again changed to the "Independent Corps of Cadets;" in 1803, to the "Independent Cadets;" in 1840, to the "Divisionary Corps of Independent Cadets;" in 1854, back again to the "Independent Company of Cadets;" 1866, the "First Company of Cadets;" and 1874, "First Corps of Cadets," as at present. The corps plans to build a new and extensive armory on its land on Columbus Avenue, running back to Ferdinand Street, — a lot of 261 feet front and 110 feet deep. The estate is held by the Cadet Veteran Association, an organization formed for the specific purpose of holding this property; as, by law, the corps cannot hold real estate. All persons who have served in the company for the term of two enlistments are eligible to membership in the Veteran Association, and each goes through the form of an election to it. The trustees of the association, holding the property for the benefit of the corps, are John Jeffries, Charles R. Codman, Henry L. Pierce, Francis H. Peabody, and Augustus T. Perkins. The armory as planned will be a head-house and drill-hall. The head-house will stand on Ferdinand Street; and the long hall, about 200 feet long by 100 feet wide, will adjoin it. The structure will be made like a citadel. The walls will be of brick and stone, of more than usual thickness; and embrasures two inches wide, guarded with iron shutters, will be made in them. In the hall a narrow gallery will give access to the second tier. In the head-house will be the administration-office, dressing-rooms, workshop, and kitchen, with a full supply of cooking-apparatus. The dining-room will be in the basement. The hall of the armory will be larger than any other in the city, except that of the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute. A temporary drill-shed was constructed in the autumn and winter of 1882, and so placed that the permanent armory building may be erected around and over it. The commander of the Cadets now is Lieut.-Col. Thomas F. Edmands.

First Newspaper (The). — The first newspapers of the New World were published in Boston. The very first venture was attempted in 1690, with the publication of "Publick Occurrences. Both Forreign and Domestick," printed by Richard Pierce for Benjamin Harris at the "London Coffee House." It came to a sudden end after a single issue. The General Court denounced it as containing "reflections of a very high nature," and caused it to be promptly suppressed; at the same time forbidding "anything in print without license first obtained from those appointed by the government to grant the same." The paper was printed on three pages of a folio, two columns to a page, each page about 11 inches long and 7 wide. It was the design of its projectors that "the Countrey shall be furnished once a moneth (or if any Glut of Occurrences happen oftener) with an Account of such considerable things as have arrived unto our notice." The publisher further announced in his prospectus, that "that which is herein proposed is First, That Memorable Occurrences of Divine Providence may not be neglected or forgotten as they too often are. Secondly, That people everywhere may better understand the Circumstances of Publique Affairs, both abroad and at home; which may not only direct their Thoughts at all times, but at some times also to assist their Business and Negotiations. Thirdly, That some things may be done towards the Curing or at least the Charming of that Spirit of Lying which prevails among us, wherefore nothing shall be entered but what we have reason to believe is true, repairing to the best fountains for our Information. And when there appears any material mistake in anything that is collected it shall be corrected in the next. Moreover, the Publisher of these Occurrences is willing to engage that whereas there are many False Reports maliciously made, and spread among us, if any well minded person will be at the pains to trace any such false Report, so far as to find out and Convict the First Raiser of it, he will in this Paper (unless just Advice be given to the contrary) expose the name of such person as A Malicious Raiser of a False Report. It is supposed that none will dislike this Proposal, but such as intend to be guilty of so villanous a Crime." Surely a worthy mission this, to seek the truth and publish it, and to expose the Malicious Raiser of a False Report; but its announcement greatly disturbed the fathers, who were possessed of none of the modern notions about the freedom of the press; and so the modest enterprise was ruthlessly crushed at its first showing of itself, as a dangerous thing, to be got out of the way with alacrity. One copy only of this first short-lived newspaper is preserved, and it is held by the Colonial State-paper Office in London as a most interesting curiosity. A copy of it, by Dr. Samuel A. Green, was published in vol. i. (1857) of "The Historical Magazine." After this, for nearly 14 years, there was no second attempt; written news-letters supplying the place of the printed newspaper. In 1704 the "Boston News-letter" made its appearance, "printed by authority;" and this, continuing its publications regularly for many years, in fact for 72, was really the first paper established in the town and the colonies. Its first number bore date of April 24, 1704. Its appearance was an event in Boston. "There was a visible sensation," says Hudson, in his "Journalism in the United States:" "the first sheet of the first number was taken damp from the press by Chief-justice Sewall, to show to President Willard of Harvard University as a wonderful curiosity in the colony." It was published by John

Campbell (or Campbel as he so generally wrote it), a Scotchman, postmaster of Boston, and son of Duncan Campbell the organizer of the postal-system of America; printed by Bartholomew Green, a famous printer in his day, whose printing-office was in Newbury (now Washington) Street, near the corner of Avon Street; and it was sold by "Nicholas Boone at his shop near the old Meeting House." It was a small folio sheet, foolscap size, and was issued weekly. This was the prospectus: "This News-Letter is to be continued Weekly; and all Persons who have any Houses, Lands, Tenements, Farms, Ships, Vessels, Goods, Wares, or Merchandises &c., to be Sold or Let; or Servants Run-away, or Goods Stole or Lost; may have the same inserted at a Reasonable Rate from Twelve Pence to Five Shillings, and not to exceed: Who may agree with John Campbel, Post-master at Boston. All Persons in Town and Country may have said News-letter every Week, Yearly, upon reasonable terms, agreeing with John Campbel, Post-master for the same." The first number contained news taken from London papers, and a small amount of domestic news. Campbell continued the course of the paper for 18 years. Then Bartholomew Green continued it alone until his death in 1733. Green's son-in-law, John Draper, then took the helm, and directed the enterprise until his death in 1762. His son, Richard Draper, succeeded him, changing the name of the paper to the "Boston Weekly News-letter, and New England Chronicle." Later the name was again changed to the "Massachusetts Gazette and Boston News-letter;" and then, in 1768, the paper was united with the "Boston Post-Boy," started in 1734, and the fifth newspaper established in the town. This union continued only a year, the two papers being published under the title of the "Massachusetts Gazette;" and then the "News-Letter" was continued by Draper under the original name. In 1774 Draper died; and the paper was carried on by his widow, Margaret Draper, with John Boyle for a while as partner, and afterward with John Howe. It was a fierce Tory paper, and was the only paper published in Boston during the siege. With the evacuation by the British its life ended. A complete file of the "News-Letter" is in the possession of the New-York Historical Society, and a copy of the first number issued is in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society. [*See Historical Society, the Massachusetts.*]

First Resident in Boston. — See Blackstone.

First Tavern in Boston. — See Hotels.

First Theatre in Boston. — See Drama in Boston.

Fish Bureau (The Boston). — No. 176 Atlantic Avenue, at the head of T Wharf. This is a fish-dealers' exchange. It is open daily on business days, and is regularly frequented by the most active men in the business, which continues to be one of the most important interests in Eastern New England. The president of the Exchange is Barna S. Snow, and the secretary William A. Wilcox.

Fitchburg Railroad Station and Line. — See Boston and Fitchburg Passenger Station and Line.

Flower and Fruit Missions.—The Boston Flower and Fruit Mission, established 1869, having its headquarters in Hollis-street Chapel; and the Shawmut Universalist Flower-mission, established 1870, with headquarters in the Shawmut Universalist Church, Shawmut Avenue, near Brookline Street, — do an extensive and a beautiful work throughout the city in the flower and fruit season. Flowers, plants, slips, fruits, and vegetables are distributed systematically among the sick and infirm poor at their homes; also in the hospitals, dispensaries, diet-kitchens, work-rooms, and schools, in the quarters of the poorer classes. The Boston mission is under the direction of a committee of 12 ladies. Its rooms are open from 8 to 12 Mondays and Thursdays, from May to October; and the Shawmut Universalist Mission is open from 9 to 12 Mondays, during the same months.

Fort Hill, a name familiar in the earlier days of the city's history, is among the things that were. Only a dozen or fifteen years ago a sharp ascent from Milk Street, or Broad Street, or High Street, led the traveller to the summit of the hill; the centre of which was laid out and fenced in as a green lawn, around which stood a circle of most respectable mansions that had "seen better days." Ten years before, and many of the best families of Boston still lingered in this secluded though sightly neighborhood, which a few years before that time had been fashionable, — a "court end," as the North End had been at an earlier period. But the fine old-fashioned houses, whose rooms still showed traces in their construction of their former elegance, in time became crowded and ill-kept tenement-houses, against which on every side pressed the great warehouses demanded by modern commerce. So the pick and shovel attacked the historical Fort Hill, the second of the three great hills of "Treamount;" and in its place is now a level plain, occupied by business blocks and new street-ways, with a circular grass-plat where its green park stood, only perhaps 100 feet lower. The earth of the hill was used for grading Atlantic Avenue, and for filling the Church-street region, which rose up from the mud into which it had sunk in proportion as the hill disappeared; thus completing another of the odd metamorphoses which the outline of Boston has undergone within the past 30 years. In the early days of the town, Fort Hill was crowned with fortifications; the first erected by the colonists, whence it took its name. Within the fort, in 1689, Sir Edmund Andros sought shelter: this he was forced to surrender, with himself, to the incensed colonists, whose rights he had usurped; and he was sent home to England on the accession of William and Mary. The hill was chiefly used for military purposes until the close of the Revolution. The work of removing it was begun in 1869, and was carried forward rapidly until its completion.

Fort Independence is built upon what was formerly known as Castle Island, two and a half miles distant from Long Wharf, and almost opposite South-Boston Point. One of the first things undertaken by Gov. Winthrop and the early settlers of Boston was to fortify this spot. In 1634 works were erected there in a rude fashion, upon which, and its subsequent enlargement, the neighboring towns as well as Boston were required to labor. Later it was strengthened to keep out the Dutch; and especially in 1665, when there existed great apprehension from the fleet of De Ruyter, then in the West Indies. "Yet God, by contrary winds, kept him out, so he went to Newfoundland and did great spoils there," wrote Capt. Roger Clap, who commanded the fort from this time to 1686, a period of 21 years. The first castle was built with mud walls, which stood "divers years;" then it was rebuilt with pine-trees and earth; then with brick walls, having three rooms in it, — "a dwelling-room below, a lodging-room over it, the gun-room over that, wherein stood six very good Saker guns, and over it upon the top three lesser guns." When the Dutch scare of 1665 came, the battery was repaired and strengthened. In July of that same year "God was pleased to send a grievous storm of thunder and lightening, which did some hurt in Boston, and struck dead here at the Castle Island that worthy renowned Captain, Richard Davenport," the commander whom Capt. Clap succeeded. In 1673 the little fort took fire and burned down. Again rebuilt, it was in 1701 demolished, and a new brick fort, Castle William, was erected; and this stood until 1776, when it was burned down when the British abandoned Boston. The Provincial forces then took possession of the fort and repaired it. In 1797 its name was formally changed to Fort Independence, President John Adams being present on the occasion; and the next year the island was ceded to the general government. For some time after, until 1805, when the State Prison at Charlestown was built, the Castle was used as a place of confinement for criminals at hard labor; this use of it having been begun by Act of the General Court in 1785. The island was also a place where duels were fought; and there is a memorial-stone of such an event, which relates that "near this spot, on the 25th Decr., 1817, fell Lieut. Robert F. Massie, aged 21," and bears these lines:

> "Here Honour comes, a Pilgrim gray,
> To deck the turf, that wraps his clay."

The present Fort Independence was built by the United States. A small portion of the wall of the old Castle remains in the rear part of the fortification.

Fort Warren, on George's Island, 7 miles from the city, was begun by the government in 1833, and completed in 1850. It is partly of granite and partly of earthworks. It is strong by its position, and can mount a large number of guns. During the War of the Rebellion it was strongly garrisoned, and was eventually well provided with guns, although during the early part of the war there was not a gun mounted which could be fired. Many Massachusetts regiments were stationed here while in process of organization; and many rebel prisoners, among them Mason and Slidell, the Confederate commissioners to England, captured on board the "Trent" by Commodore Wilkes, and the late Alexander H. Stephens, the Confederate "vice-president," were confined here at different times. In the latter year of the war a battalion of heavy artillery was authorized by the war-department, and raised for the special object of occupying this and the other forts in the harbor. At the present time two companies of United-States troops are stationed here. A previous attempt to fortify this island was made in 1778, when earthworks were constructed on the eastern side to protect vessels passing into the harbor from English men-of-war, then cruising off the coast. The island passed into the possession of the city in 1825, and from the city it was purchased by the General Government.

Fort Winthrop, on Governor's Island, opposite Fort Independence, is an incomplete structure, work upon which was suspended while Jefferson Davis was secretary of war, before the breaking-out of the Southern Rebellion. It is the strongest earthwork in the State. The building of the present fortress was begun under the direction of Gen. Sylvanus Thayer; and in 1861 it had received no armament, and had not been occupied as a military post: but, as Mr. Sweetser chronicles in "King's Handbook of Boston Harbor," "when Gen. Schouler inspected the defences here in 1863, he found at Fort Winthrop 25 large Rodman guns, and 11 pieces of other calibers and forms." Mr. Sweetser describes the fort as follows: "There is little of the delusive symmetry of masonry to be seen; for vast mounds of well-turfed earth cover the entire hill, with ponderous outworks on the bluff to the eastward, mountainous magazines, and skilfully contrived traverses. Here and there long underground passages, arched with masonry, lead from one battery to another, or enter the main stronghold. At the crest of the hill is the citadel, a massive granite structure, so well curtained by impenetrable earthworks that only its top is visible from the harbor, and entered by a light wooden bridge high above the ground. The lower story, with its roof hung with small stalactites, contains the cistern; the second story is the barracks of the garrison, with rooms opening on an interior court; the third story contains the officers' quarters; and above, on the top, covered by a temporary roof to protect them from the weather, are the immense Parrott rifled guns, which look down on the harbor. On the south of the hill a long stone stairway, so built that it cannot be raked, or carried by a rush, leads to a battery at the water's edge. Among these heavy mounds, lurk scores of powerful 10 and 15 inch guns, well mounted, and peering grimly out on the channel, as if hoping, with a dogged iron patience, that some time their hour may come." The low battery on the southern part of the island was built several years before the war of 1812; and in 1803, when the island came into the possession of the government, its summit was occupied by an enclosed star-fort of stone and brick, which was called Fort Warren. During the war of 1812 this fort was fully garrisoned. When the present fort was begun, the name of Warren was transferred to the fort on George's Island, and Winthrop given to the new structure, in honor of the Puritan governor. Governor's Island was granted by the colony to John Winthrop, in 1632; and it was long known as the "Governor's Garden." It was first fortified in 1696; and 50 years later new and more formidable fortifications were begun here by Richard Gridley, whom Sweetser describes as "the chief bombardier in the siege of Louisburg, colonel of the First Massachusetts Regiment, Provincial Grand Master of Masons in America, a Harvard man, editor, lawyer ('the Webster of his day'), mathematician, and military engineer." During the ownership by the Winthrops, the island was famous for its hospitality; and the Massachusetts Historical Society occasionally had its meetings here.

Fountains. — Boston is favored with a number of fountains, more or less graceful in their design, but of which the most noticeable feature is the absence of water. The fountain in the Frog Pond on the Common has a variety of beautiful forms, and can throw a magnificent jet of about 100 feet when it is allowed to; which it should be said is more generally the case on pleasant days in summer, not excluding Sundays, than used to be. On the Common, also, is the beautiful bronze Brewer Fountain [see *Brewer Fountain*]; in the State-house grounds are two iron basins from which water sometimes trickles; in the Public Garden, there is a small jet in the pond, and in another basin near the Commonwealth-avenue entrance the marble Venus, popularly known as "the Maid of the Mist," is sometimes veiled by a delicate spray [see *Public Garden*]; and in Blackstone and Franklin Squares, at the South End, are two iron fountains like those in the State-house grounds. On the Common are several drinking-fountains; but very few are to be found elsewhere in the city, either for man or beast. This is one particular in which the city is poorly furnished.

Franklin Medals. — These rewards for the most deserving pupils in the public schools originated in the following clause of the will of Dr. Franklin: "I was born in Boston, New England, and owe my first instructions in literature to the free grammar-schools established there. I therefore give one hundred pounds sterling to my executors, to be by them, the survivors or survivor of them, paid over to the managers or directors of the free schools in my native town of Boston, to be by them, or those person or persons who shall have the superintendence and management of said schools, put out to interest, and so continued at interest forever, which interest, annually, shall be laid out in silver medals, and given as honorary rewards annually by the directors of the said free schools, for the encouragement of scholarship in the said schools belonging to the said town, in such manner as to the discretion of the selectmen of the said town shall seem meet." The gift became available in 1792, a little more than two years after the death of Franklin, which occurred April 17, 1790; and a committee consisting of William Tudor, Rev. Mr. Clarke of King's Chapel, and Charles Bulfinch, was appointed by the town to ascertain the expense of procuring medals to carry Dr. Franklin's intention into effect; the fund itself, without addition, being too small to accomplish any practical result. The committee recommended that 21 medals be awarded, — three to the Latin, three to each of the grammar, and three to each of the "writing schools" then in existence; and this report has been the basis of the apportionment from that time. The fund proper amounts to $1,000, vested in five-per-cent city stock; and the city meets the balance of the expense. The original medal of silver shows on one side an open book, supported by two pens crossed, and encircled by the words, "The Gift of Franklin;" and on the other the name of the pupil receiving it, and the date. In June, 1795, it was determined that the device on those designed for the Latin School should be "a pile of books, the words *detur digniori* inscribed on the same side;" and on the reverse side, "Franklin's donation adjudged by the school committee of the town of Boston to "— the name of the recipient. In 1821 the school committee voted to give an equal number of medals to the most deserving girls in the schools, these to be called "City Medals." John Collins Warren, afterwards the famous physician, was the first Franklin-medal scholar in the Latin School. The Franklin medals are now distributed, at the annual examination, among the most deserving boys of the English High and Latin Schools only.

Franklin Square, at the South End, on the east side of Washington Street, opposite Blackstone Square [see this], and bounded by East-Brookline, James, and East-Newton Streets, is a pleasant small park, containing 105,205 square feet, with well-grown trees affording a refreshing shade in summer, a fountain in the centre of the grounds, and broad, winding paths. Formerly the square was enclosed by an iron fence; but this is now removed, and the whole is thrown open to the sidewalks surrounding it. This, with Blackstone Square, was laid out and named in February, 1849. Before that, for many years, the two had been one public square, a large round grass-plat, under the name of "Columbia Square," with Washington Street running through it. This was in accordance with the plan for laying out the "Neck-Lands" arranged by the selectmen of the town in 1801. They provided that a "large circular place" should be left open, to be ornamented with trees, "to introduce variety, . . . add to the beauty of the town at large, and be particularly advantageous to the inhabitants of this part." [See *Neck*, also *Parks and Squares.*]

Franklin Statue. — The bronze statue of Benjamin Franklin, standing in one of the spaces in front of the City Hall, to the left of the path leading to the entrance, was the first of the out-door statues erected in the city. It is the work of Richard S. Greenough, a Boston artist, and was erected in 1856, from funds raised by subscription. It is esteemed an excellent portrait of the great Boston-born philosopher, and stands, very appropriately, directly opposite the site of the old Latin School where he received his early education. It is a large statue, eight feet high, standing on a granite pedestal capped with a block of verd-antique marble. The four bas-reliefs represent as many periods of Franklin's career. It was cast by the Ames Manufacturing Company of Chicopee, Mass. It was publicly dedicated on the 17th of September, 1856. It first stood in front of the old City Hall, on the site of the present building, and was removed to the position it now occupies on July 7, 1865. This statue has been a favorite target for the critics; but the sculptor Bartlett, in his papers on "Civic Monuments in New England," calls it "the most pleasing statue in the city." He asserts that "the pose is happy, human, and effective;" and that "the costume appeals to the respect and admiration." "The statue," he adds, "looks like a fine, full-bodied old gentleman of another time. If it does not show the nerve, freedom of treatment, and knowledge of the human form that are found in famous statues, it neither shocks by vulgar pretence, careless workmanship, or want of study."

Franklin Typographical Society (The). — This is the representative society of printers, a mutual-benefit society of long standing and most honorable record. It was instituted in January, 1824, and was incorporated in February the year following. Its earlier meetings were held in the "Cornhill Coffee-house," the unpretentious house of good cheer which used to stand in place of the older part of Young's Hotel [see *Young's Hotel*]. The society as first organized was called the "Boston Typographical Society;" but the name of "Franklin" was soon substituted for that of "Boston," and the anniversary of Franklin's birth was thereafter regularly celebrated as the annual-meeting day of the organization. The society was instituted "for mutual aid, in promoting the enlargement of the social affections, and mitigating the sufferings attendant upon sickness and misfortune." By the provisions of the constitution, "any printer, pressman, stereotyper, or electrotyper, or any other person in any way connected with the printing business, between the ages of 21 and 45 years, and known to be in good health," may be admitted to membership. Three-fourths of the ballots cast for a candidate for admittance elect. Honorary members are also elected by a three-fourths vote. These are required to pay $10 into the treasury on election. They are exempt from assessments, but they are not entitled to sick-benefits. The initiation-fee for active members is from $5 to $10, according to age; and quarterly assessments of $1.25 are laid. The initiation-fees, quarterly dues, donations, and income from the standing funds (which amount to about $7,000), constitute the relief and general-expense fund. Each member not owing two quarterly assessments is entitled to $5 a week in case of sickness or disability not caused by proper or immoral conduct, — the benefit beginning on the eighth day of sickness. The death-benefit is $75. The Society, in conjunction with the Boston Typographical Union, a trade association of printers, maintains a burial-lot in Mount-Hope Cemetery, in which any printer can be buried, whether belonging to the societies or not. This was dedicated on July 28, 1860, on which occasion the late Charles H. Woodwell, then president of the Franklin Typographical Society, delivered the address. The society celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary on the evening of Jan. 17, 1874, with a festival in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Berkeley, corner of Tremont Street. A custom of the society, long observed, is to invite the lady relatives and friends of the members to its occasional public celebrations. The society possesses a good library. Its meeting and library rooms are at 176 Tremont Street.

Frog Pond. — The little sheet of water on the Common, which has borne its homely and uncityfied name for many long years, in spite of all efforts to re-christen it with a more ambitious and dignified appellation, was originally a marshy bog. It is an artificial pond entirely, and it is a question if frogs ever dwelt within its narrow borders. Certain it is, that, since its elevation to the dignity of a pond, no frog has tenanted it; and the wags of the town were wont to say that it was called "Frog Pond" because, when it became a pond, the frogs retired. When it was first transformed from a bog into a pond, is not recorded. Its name does not appear on any of the earlier maps. The first stone edging was placed around it in 1826, and 20 years later a new curbing was set in place. When it was first curbed, the first effort was made to change its name: it was desired to call it "Quincy Lake." The new name, however, did not come natural to the Bostonians of that day, and they refused to recognize it. Then, some years after, it was proposed to call it "Crescent Pond;" and again, after the demonstration here on the occasion of the opening of the Cochituate waterworks, on Oct. 25, 1848 [see *Water-Works*], there were those who strongly favored calling it "Fountain Pond." But, as stated above, all these and other efforts failed; and plain Frog Pond it has steadfastly remained. It has often been suggested that its fountain should be adorned with a bright bronze frog, in commemoration of the unknown giver of the name which has so long clung to it. Though a small sheet of water, it is so shaped that it makes quite a show; and it adds to the quaint picturesqueness of this bright green spot in the heart of the busy city. [See *Common*.]

Free Church Association, Massachusetts Branch. Incorporated in 1882. This organization of persons connected with the Episcopal Church has for its objects: "to maintain, as a principle, the freedom of all seats in churches; to promote the abandonment of the sale and rental of pews and sittings, and the adoption instead of the principles of systematic free-will offerings by all the worshippers in the churches according to their ability; and to promote the recognition of the offertory as an act of Christian worship, and as a scriptural means of raising money for pious and charitable uses." It pursues these objects by means of the printing and dissemination of tracts and papers, the holding of public meetings, the preaching of sermons, discussion in the public press, the promotion of needful legislation, and the creation of a fund to assist parishes wishing to adopt the free-church system. It is claimed that fully one-third of the clergy of the Episcopal Church in Massachusetts, and many influential laymen, favor the free-church system. Within the limits of Boston, of the 22 Episcopal churches or chapels, 12 are already free, namely; Advent (2), All Saints, Evangelists, Good Shepherd, Grace, Messiah, St. Anne's, St. John's (Roxbury), St. Margaret's, St. Mary's (North End), and St. John's (East Boston). The methods urged by the association for supporting a church without pew-rent are one or all of the following: the offertory or collections; subscriptions; and "the envelope system," the last being money in an envelope pledged, and placed weekly on the plate. The association is called "The Massachusetts Branch," because there is a parent association in Philadelphia with which it is connected. It plans and executes its diocesan work, however, in a measure as an independent organization. The president is Dr. George C. Shattuck, and the secretary Rev. William C. Winslow.

"Free Society" (The) in the Dorchester district, formed in 1881, was organized mainly through the personal efforts of Mrs. Clara M. Bisbee, who was ordained as its pastor February, 1882; Mrs. E. M. Bruce of Maplewood in Malden, another woman preacher, taking part in the exercises; Rev. Charles C. Everett, D.D., of Cambridge, preaching the ordination-sermon; Rev. William G. Babcock, pastor of the Warrenton-street Chapel, the father of Mrs. Bisbee, making the prayer; Rev. James Freeman Clarke delivering the charge; Rev. Christopher R. Eliot extending the right hand of fellowship; and Rev. William P. Tilden making the address to the people. The society holds its services in Lyceum Hall. It is Unitarian in its sympathies, though not formally classed in that denomination. Mrs. Bisbee is the widow of a Unitarian clergyman, Rev. Herman Bisbee, formerly pastor of the Hawes-place Society of South Boston. She has pursued the regular course of study at the Harvard Divinity School, though not recognized as a graduate, as the university does not grant degrees to women.

Furniture Exchange (the New-England), No. 182 Hanover Street. An organization of manufacturers and furniture-dealers for mutual protection and assistance. It is in direct communication with the furniture-exchanges of other leading cities, which are combined for the purpose of keeping informed of the financial standing of furniture firms and traders in all parts of the country. In this combination the Boston Exchange manages what is called the "Boston section," which embraces a quite extensive territory, — all of Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut east of the Connecticut River, and the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Quebec. In exchange for information received from other exchanges, the Boston Exchange gives information of the trade in its large section which it "covers" with thoroughness; and its "record of credits" is of much value. The exchange does not attempt to control prices; but it fixes the rate of cash discounts, and to a considerable extent regulates the length and condition of credits. It has a large membership, embracing the leading men in the trade. The admission-fee for members is $25, and the assessments are $6 per quarter.

G.

Gallop's Island lies between Nix's Mate and Fort Warren [see these]. It was in 1650 the property of an old pilot, Capt. John Gallop; hence its name. It was formerly a fertile, pleasant island, much resorted to by pleasure-parties. The city bought it in 1860; and during the war it was taken by the Government as a rendezvous for enlisted men, and constantly occupied while the war lasted; after which, in 1866, the city resumed possession, and made use of it as a part of the quarantine arrangements. Like the other islands in the harbor, it has been considerably washed away by the sea; a process now checked, however, by the building by the General Government of massive sea-walls for its protection.

Garrison, William Lloyd, Statue of. — In May, 1879, a few days after the death of the great anti-slavery agitator, a movement to procure a statue of him, to be placed in one of the public squares of the city, was started. The matter was placed in the hands of a committee, of which ex-Mayor Cobb is chairman; and sufficient funds were easily raised. Four sculptors were invited to submit sketches (all of which were paid for); and in January, 1883, the commission was awarded to Olin L. Warner, a New-York sculptor. The statue will be of bronze, and colossal size. It will represent Mr. Garrison sitting naturally in a large arm-chair, holding in his right hand, resting on his knee, a roll of manuscript. The head is turned slightly towards the right. It is not yet determined where the statue shall be placed.

Gas was introduced in Boston in 1822, and the first gas-works were erected on Copp's Hill [see *Copp's Hill*]. This city was the second in the country to introduce the new light, Baltimore being the first. There was naturally much prejudice against it, and it came slowly into general or common use. It was not used to illuminate the streets of the city till 1834. At first, consumers were charged a specified sum for each of the various classes of burners, to be used from sunset to a given hour; but the modern method was early adopted. The Boston Gas-light Company was the first company chartered in the State. It has, since its organization, alone supplied the city proper. Gas was introduced in the city of Roxbury (now the Roxbury district) in 1850, when the Roxbury Gas-light Company was chartered. That district continues to be supplied by the Roxbury Company. There are local companies in the other districts of the city. That in the Charlestown district is the Charlestown Gas-light Company, whose office is in Thompson Square; in the Dorchester district, the Dorchester Gas-light Company, corner of Commercial Street and Dorchester Avenue; in South Boston, the South-Boston Gas-light Company, 366 Broadway; in East Boston, the East-Boston Gas Company, Central Square; and in the West-Roxbury district, the Jamaica-Plain Gas-light Company, Elson Building, Jamaica Plain. The price per thousand cubic feet to consumers in the city proper is $2. The city street-lamps are lighted at a cost of $1.50 per thousand cubic feet, in the city proper; $1.87½ in the Charlestown and Roxbury districts; $2 in South and East Boston; and $2.25 in the Dorchester, West-Roxbury, and Brighton districts. The entire city is lighted by 10,427 gas-lamps, 2,469 oil-lamps (the latter in outlying districts), and by electric lights. The total cost to the city for the gas lighting has of late years averaged about $420,000 per annum. The men who clean and light the street gas-lamps are paid at the rate of 1⅝ cents per lamp per night, and have an average of 96 lamps each; except those in the Roxbury, Dorchester, West-Roxbury, and Brighton districts, who receive $1.60 per day. All the street-lights are kept burning all night, throughout the year. [See *Electric Light*.]

Gazette, The Saturday Evening, is one of the oldest of the existing journals of the city. It was established by William W. Clapp, the first publisher of the "Advertiser" [see *Advertiser*, *The Boston Daily*], which was the third daily paper started in Boston, and the first successful one. The "Gazette" dates from 1813, and it was the first weekly journal to publish a Sunday edition. It has been for years a most profitable enterprise. It has published literature of the lighter order, with the news of the day, and comment on passing events presented in an inviting way. The first publisher and editor early made a reputation in its conduct. He was succeeded by his son Col. W. W. Clapp, the present manager of the "Daily Journal" [see *Journal*, *The Boston*], who conducted it with equal ability for 17 years. When he disposed of the property, and became connected with the "Journal," he was at first succeeded, as editor of the "Gazette," by the late George B. Woods, one of the most brilliant of young Boston journalists, who had been a leading member of the editorial staff of the "Advertiser," and whose career was cut short by his death when scarcely 30 years of age. He was succeeded by the late Warren L. Brigham, also at one time a member of the "Advertiser's" staff, and, after his retirement from the "Gazette," the editor of the "Courier" for some years [see *Courier*, *The Boston*]. For the past 10 or 12 years Col. Henry G. Parker has been the editor and chief proprietor of the "Gazette;" and under his conduct it has prospered remarkably, and to-day it is one of the most profitable of journals of its class in the country. It maintains several of the features which had for so many years made the "Gazette" a favorite journal, and to which Col. Parker has added new and successful ones. One of its most striking features is its department of social news, which is grouped under the suggestive caption of "Out and About." This is maintained with great perseverance; and many readers invariably turn to it the first thing, on opening the paper Sunday mornings. In the summer-season the paper makes a specialty, also, of the news of the various summer-resorts, especially those in New England; and readers who desire to know "what is going on in society" find the "Gazette" an interesting chronicler of social and club news and society movements. Other noteworthy features are its dramatic and musical and art departments. It also publishes regularly the sermons of Rev. James Freeman Clarke. The paper has for years employed some of the best and most cultivated pens. For a long time B. P. Shillaber, better known as "Mrs. Partington," was regularly connected with it; and at the present time its regular staff includes George H. Monroe, who is widely known as "Templeton," the Boston correspondent of the "Hartford Courant," and Benjamin F. Woolf, one of the foremost of the dramatic and musical critics of the city. Its New-York correspondent, who writes under the *nom de plume* of "Brunswick," is Miss Gilder, the accomplished editor of the "Critic," the best of the literary and critical weekly papers of New-York City. The "Gazette" is a large folio, and is published from Bromfield Street, corner of Washington. It is issued on Sunday mornings only, although it continues its original title of the "Saturday Evening Gazette," and the early imprint of "Sunday Morning Edition."

General Hospital. — See Massachusetts General Hospital.

George's Island. — See Fort Warren.

General Theological Library, No. 12 West Street. Instituted in April, 1860, and incorporated in 1864, "for the purpose of promoting religion and theological learning." The association maintains a reading-room in connection with the library; and its constitution provides that "there shall be nothing sectarian in its character, principles, or operations; but in the choice of officers, the purchase of books, and all other matters, the rights and interests of all the denominations shall be respected and represented." Among those who took an active part in forming the institution were the late Rev. Dr. Charles Burroughs, the late Bishop Manton Eastburn, Rev. Dr. George W. Blagden, the late J. Sullivan Warren, Rev. Luther Farnum (the present librarian), Rev. Dr. Samuel K. Lothrop, the late Dr. Ezra S. Gannett, and others. The library was first opened at No. 5 Tremont Street. Then it moved to No. 41 Tremont Street; and next to its present quarters, where it has been about 13 years. It has gained by gift and purchase 700 volumes, on the average, each year since it was opened. Its estimated value, now numbering 13,000 volumes, is about $26,000. Its permanent fund is $20,000. The library is used by persons of all the religious denominations, and much more by those residing in the country than by residents of Boston. Members and annual subscribers have the privilege of using it, and its hospitality is extended to strangers who are neither subscribers nor members. The distance to which books may be taken is unlimited. The reading-room receives about 77 different periodicals, representing 20 religious denominations. By the rules of the institution, a person who has given $1,000 or upwards ranks as an associate founder. Any person approved by the board of directors may become a member of the corporation by the payment of $50; a church or parish may become a member at the same rate, for the benefit of its pastor or other person, to whom the privilege of membership is granted for 15 years; and a person may also become a member by the payment of $10 annually. Subscribers who are not members pay for the use of the library, including the privilege of taking out four books at a time, $5 a year. Two persons are regularly employed in the library, — the secretary, who fills the office of librarian, and an assistant-librarian. The president of the corporation is Hon. Robert C. Winthrop; the treasurer Samuel R. Payson, corner of Milk and Congress Streets.

Germans in Boston. — The Germans form no inconsiderable portion of Boston's population; and, as a class, they are conspicuous for their industry, thrift, and frugality. While they are to be found in all parts of the city, a majority of them have their residences in the Roxbury district; owing, probably, in part to the fact that the large breweries in that district furnish steady and lucrative employment. Brewing is a favorite occupation with many Germans here, and the amount of capital invested by them in this one industry is enormous. [See *Beer and Breweries.*] Many are also engaged in the manufacture of cigars, and there is scarcely a trade or occupation that has not Germans among its representatives. Quite a large number of German-born citizens have attained prominent and influential positions among Boston business and professional men, and in the social and cultivated life of the city. While the average German readily adopts the customs of the country, he also retains with great tenacity those of the Fatherland. In their churches, societies, and social gatherings, the German language is almost exclusively used. In their religious convictions they are principally Lutherans, Catholics, and Jews; while a few are scattered among other denominations. Their most important organization is the "Turnverein;" which numbers several hundred members, and has a large and convenient building at No. 29 Middlesex Street. It contains a finely equipped gymnasium, which has graduated some of the best athletes in the city; a theatre, where amateur musical and dramatic performances are given by members of the society; a hall for dancing; parlors, reading and smoking room; and a room where refreshments are furnished to members at merely nominal prices. The society gives a fair every year, which is always largely attended. The German interest in music is pronounced, and the influence of the Germans on musical culture in Boston has long been marked [see *Music in Boston*]. Besides numerous small organizations, there is the Orpheus Society [see *Orpheus Society*], which includes in its membership some of the finest musical talent in the city. It is a very prosperous organization, and the introduction of social features gives it a popularity that adds largely to its strength and cohesiveness. It has convenient rooms at No. 516 Washington Street, where are also the headquarters of the Germania Band, an accomplished and popular German organization. The Germans have a Grand-Army Post, recently organized, which meets in Turnverein Hall, and attests the loyalty of that nationality in the cause of the Union. While manifesting much interest in municipal and state affairs, the Germans are not, as a general thing, active or aggressive politicians; and comparatively few appear as candidates for office. They make their influence felt at times, however, especially when they feel that their own rights or privileges are liable to be jeopardized by legislation.

German Aid Society (The). — Room No. 39, Charity Building. Incorporated in 1848. A benevolent organization of Germans, which extends a helping hand to German immigrants, aids them to employment, provides temporary support, and succors poor German residents and strangers of their nationality in the city. The relief furnished is of various kinds. It gives provisions, fuel, clothing, transportation to places where work may be procured, and sometimes, in extreme cases, money. The agent of the society, M. Kallman, investigates each case; and the relief is extended under the direction of the committee on relief. Louis Weisbein, No. 3 State Street, is the president of the society. The office in Charity Building is open from 10 to 12 daily.

Girls' High School (The). — Newton Street. This was originally established in connection with the Normal School for Girls [see *Normal School for Girls*], in 1855, under the name of the "Girls' High and Normal School." In 1872 the two were separated: the High School continuing in the school-building, which was completed in 1870, and was at that time considered to be the largest, most convenient, and costliest school-building of its class in the country; while the Normal School was re-established in the Rice-school building, on Dartmouth Street. The first attempt to establish a high school for girls, similar to those for boys, was made in 1825. It met with great opposition, born of the prejudice against the broader education of girls; but it proved to be a most successful experiment. The opposition, however, was so persistent, that after an existence of two years it was abolished. Ebenezer Bailey was the principal, and the school was largely attended. The regular course of study in the existing school is for two years; and there is an advanced class, covering a two-years' course, to which pupils who have passed through the regular course are admitted. Candidates for admission to the school must be at least 14 years of age. The school is in charge of a head master, a junior master, and several women as assistants. A literary society is formed from pupils of the advanced class, by which acquaintance with good literature is promoted, and the art of reading aloud cultivated. The work of the society is incorporated with that of the school. Vocal culture and calisthenic exercises form a part of the training in each class. In the large hall in the upper story of the school-building is a fine collection of casts, mostly from antique sculpture and statuary, the gift of members of the American Social Science Association. Homer B. Sprague is the head master of this school. The average number of pupils in the school, according to the last report, was 497. The average yearly cost per pupil to the city is $101.42. [See *Public Schools*.]

Glee-Club (The Boston). — Organized in the autumn of 1881, by a company of gentlemen who had previously been meeting once a week during the season, and singing together, for the purpose of rendering the fine old English glees in the concert-room. The club is formed, like the other singing-clubs of the city, with singing and associate members. It met with such good success financially, the first season of its organization, that it was determined to increase its associate list to 150, and limit it at that number. In so small a club there is need of but one officer; and Charles B. Cory occupies this position, directing the singing of the club, and acting as secretary. It sings only at its own concerts in this city, tickets to which are not sold, but are obtained from members; and it takes no engagements elsewhere. The heartiness of the interest of the members in the club and its work is shown by the fact that its rehearsals are always well attended; and the baritone, W. H. Humphrey, a resident of New York, comes on regularly from that city to all rehearsals and concerts.

Globe (The Boston Daily) newspaper. A two-cent morning and evening Democratic newspaper, with higher priced Sunday and weekly editions, published from The Globe Building, No. 236 and 238 Washington Street, extending through to Devonshire Street. The "Globe" was started as an eight-page morning newspaper, of metropolitan proportions and scope, in 1872, by a company of gentlemen, prominent among whom was Maturin M. Ballou, who was its originator and first editor. The first number made its appearance on March 4 of that year, a large handsomely printed sheet, with seven columns to a page; and the price was fixed at four cents a copy. It announced its purpose to be "an able and dignified journal, strictly independent in principles and unbiased by association, untrammelled by any party support or connection whatever, free to commend promptly and justly where credit is due, and to condemn with equal force and truth when censure is merited." Mr. Ballou conducted the journal for a year, and at the end of that time retired from ownership and the editorship; when he was succeeded for a short time by Clarence S. Wason, the former city editor, as managing-editor. Edmund H. Hudson, the present Washington correspondent of the "Boston Herald," succeeded Mr. Wason, resigning the position, however, after a few weeks' service; and then the concern was reorganized in its several departments, and a new editor-in-chief was secured, who undertook to make the journal a prompt and thorough newspaper, well written and of good tone, in politics independent, with opinions to express on public men and measures, and courage to express them. On the retirement of Mr. Ballou from the general direction of the paper, Col. Charles H.

Taylor, who had been the private secretary of Gov. Claflin, and subsequently clerk of the house of representatives, succeeded as publisher, assuming the title of general manager. Through all the changes since that time he has remained, and is to-day, the head of the establishment and its mainspring. On Nov. 2, 1874, the "Globe" was reduced in size from seven to six columns, and the price reduced from four to three cents a copy. In making this change, and recognizing the demand of the time for retrenchment, it announced that it would "continue to be, as it has been under the present management, a complete wide-awake newspaper, thorough in all its departments, independent, outspoken, and progressive." It had fought its way to the very front; its news had been as full as, sometimes fuller and greater than, in other papers; and it was encouraged by those best able to judge of their efforts to produce the best newspaper in this section of the country. It was determined to get the news, and meet the demands and tastes of the people. It was then on a firm financial basis, and on the high road to an enviable prosperity. During the next few years extensive changes were made in the ownership of the paper, and its capital was considerably increased; but it continued under the same general management until the 1st of March, 1878, when the editor who had succeeded Mr. Hudson retired, the independent policy was abandoned, and a few days later the paper appeared as a two-cent morning and evening folio, Democratic in politics, with Edwin C. Bailey, the former owner of the "Boston Herald," and from whom that property was purchased by Messrs. R. M. Pulsifer & Co., as editor. Mr. Bailey remained but a short time at the editorial head of the "Globe." He was succeeded by Benjamin P. Palmer, as managing editor, with Frederick E. Goodrich, formerly editor of the "Post," as leading editorial writer; and upon Mr. Goodrich's retirement, a few years after, M. P. Curran, for many years connected with the editorial department of the paper, succeeded to his position, which he still holds, Mr. Palmer continuing as managing and responsible editor. The "Globe" has prospered as a Democratic paper for the masses, and its conductors report steady improvement in its circulation and profits. Much new machinery has been introduced, including an improved press and the stereotyping process; and improvements in its news-gathering facilities have been recently announced. The Sunday edition, started in the winter of 1877–78, has reached a large circulation.

Globe Theatre (The), Washington Street, near the corner of Essex Street, is one of the most sumptuous of the several elegant theatres of the city. It is the successor of Selwyn's Theatre, which was built in 1867, the enterprise of Dexter H. Follet and the late Arthur Cheney. Selwyn's Theatre was a bright little playhouse, and a favorite one. It was named for John H. Selwyn, its first manager. In 1869 Mr. Cheney became its sole proprietor, Mr. Follet retiring; and in the season of 1869–70 the late Thomas Barry was stage-manager, Mr. Selwyn continuing as general manager. On the opening of the season of 1871–72 the name of the theatre was changed to the present title, "The Globe," with the late Charles Fechter as manager. Mr. Fechter continued as manager for a few months only, retiring in January following, when on the 16th he was succeeded by the late W. R. Floyd, who had been connected with Wallack's in New York. Under this management the theatre continued until it was burned, on May 30, 1873. The theatre was immediately rebuilt, on a larger scale than before, by Mr. Cheney, with the assistance of 150 associate-right owners, each of whom by the payment of $1,000 purchased a seat in the house, and to this extent was a stockholder in the enterprise. The new house — the present building — was first opened on Dec. 3, 1874, with Mr. Cheney as proprietor, and D. W. Waller as manager. The next season Mr. Floyd again became the manager, continuing for a year. During this period the little stock-company of the "Globe" presented a succession of brilliant performances of old English comedies and new, which are very pleasantly remembered as charming features of those seasons. The company included George Honey, (comedian), John Cowper, the late Owen Marlow, and the late Harry Murdock (who lost his life in the burning of the Brooklyn Theatre), Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Lilian Conway, Mrs. Clara Fisher Maeder, and Miss Jennie Gourley. It was this company which gave the famous performance of "Our Boys," which has been spoken of as the best interpretation of that popular play on the American stage, and which had a long and successful run. The theatre as first constructed was not altogether satisfactory to the building inspectors; and from Dec. 30, 1876, to March 12, 1877, the building was closed while undergoing reconstruction to meet the requirements of the inspectors. Mr. Cheney's control of the theatre ended during 1877; and in the autumn of that year it was opened by Mr. John Stetson, formerly of the Howard Athenæum [see *Howard Athenæum*], who managed it for about a year. Mr. Cheney died in November, 1878; and in the autumn of 1879, the theatre having for some time been closed, the lessees of the estate (Mr. Cheney having had a ground lease) took possession of the property. Negotiations then followed between Mr. Stetson and the lessees; Mr. Stetson finally obtaining from all the lessees, with one exception, leases of the theatre for six months, beginning on the 1st of January, 1880. In October following, Mr. Stetson succeeded in obtaining a satisfactory lease of the entire house, including the seats formerly held by right-holders, for a period of 10 years. The interior of the house was again practically reconstructed, and has since been freshened from season to season, so that it always wears a bright and prosperous look. The main entrance is through a broad vestibule on Washington Street, into spacious lobbies. A broad stairway leads at the left of the entrance to the lobbies of the second floor, and a passage-way at the right to the lobbies of the main floor. The house has seats for 2,200 persons. The sittings are divided into orchestra chairs and orchestra circle on the first floor; balcony chairs in the great overhanging gallery, at the rear of which, overlooking the balcony, is a row of mezzanine boxes, each with chairs for four persons; and family-circle and gallery above. On either side of the stage are large private boxes, elegantly upholstered and elaborately decorated. The space in front of the stage for the orchestra-players is divided from the audience by a metal rail; in front of which are a few easy sofa-chairs, sold as reserved seats when the orchestra occupy the seats also arranged for them below the stage. The auditorium is 60 feet high; and the stage is large, thoroughly provided with scenery, and apparatus for producing the finest of modern stage effects. Over the vestibule, and through a pleasant well-furnished loitering-room reached from the balcony lobbies, is a smoking-room. This is comfortably furnished with leather chairs and sofas, and every convenience; and is generally utilized and thoroughly enjoyed between the acts. At the "Globe" during Mr. Stetson's management, there have been brilliant engagements of the late Adelaide Neilson, Sarah Bernhardt, and Signor Salvini. There have also been successful seasons of Italian and English opera. No stock-company is maintained here, but there are during the season a rapid succession of attractions furnished by some of the best of the travelling combinations as well as Mr. Stetson's special ventures.

The prices of admission with seats range from 75 cents to $1.50. There are, besides the main entrance, a spacious one on Essex Street, generally used by carriage-patrons; and there is another on Hayward Place, which is not regularly used, but can be instantly made available whenever needed. The stage-entrance is at the rear, through a court running from Essex Street. [See *Drama in Boston*.]

Glover Statue. — The statue in Commonwealth Avenue, of Gen. John Glover, a Revolutionary general, who commanded a regiment raised in Essex County, especially in Marblehead, was given to the city by the late Benjamin T. Reed in 1875. It is the work of Martin Milmore. It is of bronze, of heroic size, and represents the sturdy old soldier in Continental uniform, with the heavy military overcoat hanging in graceful folds from his shoulders. His left leg is advanced, with the foot resting on a cannon; and in his right hand he holds his sword, the point resting on the ground, while the empty scabbard is grasped in his left. The inscription tells his story as follows: —

JOHN GLOVER,
OF MARBLEHEAD,
A SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION.

HE COMMANDED A REGIMENT OF
ONE THOUSAND MEN RAISED IN THAT TOWN
KNOWN AS THE MARINE REGIMENT,
AND ENLISTED TO SERVE THROUGH THE WAR;
HE JOINED THE CAMP AT CAMBRIDGE JUNE 22
1775,
AND RENDERED DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN
TRANSPORTING
THE ARMY FROM BROOKLYN TO NEW YORK AUG.
28 1776,
AND ACROSS THE DELAWARE DEC. 25 1776.
HE WAS APPOINTED BY
THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS A BRIGADIER-
GENERAL FEB. 21 1777.
BY HIS COURAGE, ENERGY, MILITARY TALENTS
AND PATRIOTISM, HE SECURED THE CONFIDENCE OF WASHINGTON,
AND THE GRATITUDE OF HIS COUNTRY.
BORN NOVEMBER 5 1732
DIED AT MARBLEHEAD, JANUARY 30 1797.

The statue stands on a substantial granite pedestal. The sculptor Bartlett's criticism of this work is, that "it fails to appeal to public commendation, because it is a fine, rich, impressive subject, conceived and executed without any definite consideration of the varied statuesque phases common to all generals, or to this one in particular, either as illustrative of any personal fact, or symbolization of character."

Governor's Island. — See Fort Winthrop.

Granary Burying-Ground. — See Old Burying-Grounds.

Grand Army of the Republic. — There are 13 posts in Boston of this secret semi-military and benefit organization of veterans of the war of the Rebellion, and 151 in the State. The headquarters of the Department of Massachusetts, organized in 1867, are at No. 12 Pemberton Square, room 6. Each post maintains a relief-fund for the assistance of soldiers, sailors, and marines of the late war who are members of the organization, and their widows and orphans. In the Massachusetts department, over $400,000 have been expended for relief since its establishment. The present (1883) commander of the Department of Massachusetts is George S. Evans of Cambridge. Following is a list of the several Boston posts, with their locations, names of commanders, and times of meeting. The officers are elected annually at the first stated meeting of each post in December.

Dahlgren, No. 2; 817 Broadway, S.B.; George C. Joslin, commander; meets first and third Wednesday in each month.

Charles Russell Lowell, No. 7; Grand-Army Hall, 616 Washington Street; A. E. Perkins, commander; meets Friday nights.

Abraham Lincoln, No. 11; Arcanum Hall, Hancock Square, Charlestown district; Z. R. Knowles, commander; second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

John A. Andrew, No. 15; Alpha Hall, 18 Essex Street; Dennis Linehan, commander; Friday nights.

Frederick Hecker, No. 21; Turnhalle, 26 Middlesex Street; Theodore Leutz, commander; first and third Sunday in each month.

Joseph Hooker, No. 23; 144 Meridian Street, E.B.; W. H. H. Emmons, commander; second Tuesday in each month.

Thomas G. Stevenson, No. 26; Dudley Hall, Roxbury district; Charles H. Hovey, commander; Monday nights.

Washington, No. 32; Mechanics' Hall, S.B.; A. C. Belcher, commander; first and third Monday in each month.

Benjamin Stone, Jr., No. 68; G. A. R. Hall, Exchange Street, Harrison Square, Dorchester district; Herbert S. Cole, commander; first and third Tuesday in each month.

Francis Washburn, No. 92; Market-Bank Hall, Brighton district; B. F. Sanborn, commander; first and third Monday in each month.

E. W. Kinsley, No. 113; 608 Washington Street; E. H. Richards, commander; second Wednesday in each month.

Robert A. Bell, No. 134; 59 Cambridge Street; J. D. N. R. Powell, commander; Thursday nights.

Major G. L. Stearns, No. 149; G. A. R. Hall, 550 Main Street, Charlestown district; William H. Seymour, commander; Friday nights.

Gray's National Theatre is a cheap variety playhouse. It is on the east side of Chardon Street, near the corner of Hawkins Street, but a few steps from Bowdoin Square. It was first opened about 1879 by Edmund H. Gray as "Gray's Opera House." During the summer of 1881 it was closed for repairs, and after it had been enlarged and reconstructed the name it now bears was adopted. It has a small stage, and a limited amount of scenery. Performances of a strictly variety order are given afternoons and evenings. The price of admission is fixed at the democratic figure of ten cents, with a modest additional charge for a reserved seat. The seating capacity is small. Sometimes the performances are preceded by concerts by the band in front of the theatre. The audiences are of the easy-going sort, but are decorous and not noisy.

Great Fire of 1872 (The). — The fire which began on the night of Saturday, Nov. 9, 1872, in the finest of the business quarters of the city, and was not brought under control until after noon of the following day, was by far the most disastrous of the several "Great Fires" from which Boston, during its history, has suffered. It burned over 65 acres of most valuable business property, a district bounded by Summer, Washington, Milk, and Broad Streets, and including long blocks of costly warehouses filled with goods; leading establishments in the wool, wholesale dry-goods, leather, boots-and-shoes, paper, and hardware trade; banks, offices, and churches. The number of firms burned out was about 960. On Summer Street, where the fire originated, — at the corner of Kingston Street, — 112 firms were burned out; on Pearl Street, 185 firms, mostly in the leather and boots-and-shoes trade, were burned out; on Federal Street, 92; and on Franklin, a part of the great dry-goods trade district, 40. The wholesale dry-goods business, representing a capital of $50,000,000, was nearly all destroyed; nearly 300 establishments in this trade alone being swept away. The total value of the wool destroyed was estimated at about $4,500,000. The principal church destroyed was the stone Trinity Church, on Summer Street. The total number of buildings destroyed was 776, of which 709 were of brick, granite, and other stone, and 67 of wood; and the total amount of property destroyed was $75,000,000. The new Post-office building, on Milk, Devonshire, and Water Streets, and Post-office Square, narrowly escaped destruction, while it was somewhat damaged; the marks of which it yet bears, to a slight extent, particularly on its Milk-street side. The spread of the fire into State and other streets was only checked by blowing up buildings. It raged the hottest in Milk, Congress, Federal Streets, Winthrop Square, Devonshire and Franklin Streets. The granite warehouses crumbled in the heat, and the brick buildings stood the longest. During the height of the fire, the city was thrown into a panic; but disorder was quickly checked. Portions of the militia were called out, and aided the police in patrolling the "burnt district," and preventing wholesale lawlessness and robbery by the vicious, who are always quick to gather on such occasions for plunder. The Boston fire-department was re-enforced from the suburban towns and distant cities; and when the first panic was over, the fire was fought systematically and well. It was difficult for the fire-engines to get to the scene promptly on account of the horse-distemper then raging, which had for some time rendered many horses useless, depriving the people of conveyances, preventing the regular trips of the street-cars, and seriously affecting the business of the city. To this fact is due the alarming spread of the fire before the engines of the department were available for work. Great and appalling as was the disaster, the city recovered from it bravely. Losses were adjusted as speedily as possible; new quarters were promptly obtained by burnt-out firms; and, before the smoke from the ruins had faded away, rebuilding was begun. Within a year the "burnt district" was largely rebuilt with substantial structures; and to-day it is again the finest and most impressive section of the business-quarters of the city, with better buildings, as a rule, than before, more really fireproof structures, and many of them presenting fine architectural effects. Some of the good results of the fire were improved and stricter building-laws, a more complete and more thoroughly organized fire-department, and safer buildings provided with more safeguards and greater conveniences. Among the ten so-called "Great Fires" preceding this, that of 1760 destroyed 349 buildings, among them many dwelling-houses, rendering a thousand people homeless; that of 1711 destroyed the Town House, the old meeting-house of the First Church, and 100 dwellings; in 1702 what was a large amount of property for those days was burned in the seventh "Great Fire," and "three warehouses were blown up to hinder its spreading;" and in 1679 all the warehouses and many dwelling-houses with the vessels then in the dock were consumed: and Mather wrote of this calamity, "Ah, Boston! thou hast seen the vanity of all worldly possessions. One fatal morning, which laid fourscore of thy dwelling-houses and seventy of thy warehouses in a ruinous heap, gave thee to read it in fiery characters." Three years before, in 1676, another great fire burned 46 dwelling-houses and other buildings, including "a meeting-house of considerable bigness."

Grove Hall, Roxbury district, corner of Warren Street and Blue-hill Avenue, is neither a public building nor a public house, as strangers frequently infer from the prominent display of the name on so many of the Roxbury-bound street-cars, but is a private charitable institution. Here are the Consumptives' and the Spinal Homes, with homes for the children of patients received in either of them. These homes are part of a "Work of Faith" of which Dr. Charles Cullis, the founder, is the mainspring. They are supported by voluntary offerings and subscriptions of friends of Dr. Cullis and his work, and much dependence is put by its managers on prayer. The Homes are for both sexes, and are open to the poor of "whatever nation, creed, or color, having no home or friends to provide for them." The Consumptives' Home was established in 1864, and incorporated in 1870; and the Spinal Home was established in 1876. The medical treatment in each is homœopathic [see *Asylums and Homes*]. Other "Works of Faith" under the direction of Dr. Cullis include a Cancer Home at Walpole; a "Faith Training College," the Willard Tract Depository, and the Beacon-hill Church, No. 2 Beacon-hill Place, from Bowdoin to Mount-Vernon Street; the Lewis-street Mission, corner of Richmond and Fulton Streets; the Grove-hall Church, on the grounds of the Consumptives' and Spinal Homes;

the Cottage-street Church, Athenæum Hall, Cottage Street, Dorchester; and a coffee-room, corner of Lewis and Commercial Streets, where hot coffee is sold at two cents a cup.

Guilds. — There are no merchants', tradesmen's, or artisans' guilds, so called, in Boston; but there are two benevolent and philanthropic organizations which employ this good old English title. These are the St. Andrew's Guild, connected with the Chapel of the Evangelists, No. 286 Charles Street; and the St. Paul's Guild, connected with St. Paul's Church, Tremont Street, near Temple Place [see *Chapel of the Evangelists*, and *St. Paul's Church*]. The former maintains a free reading-room and amusement-room in the chapel, open day and evening; and the latter performs a charitable work entirely, caring systematically for the poor who come within its jurisdiction. It gives food, fuel, and, in extreme cases, money. Cases are examined by the visitors of the organization, and the help extended is furnished under the direction of an advisory board of ladies. This St. Paul's Guild was established in 1877. A few years ago an "Artists' Guild" was established; but after a short career, it was abandoned. While it continued, however, it was a most agreeable institution to those connected with it. It was composed of members of the professions of art, music, literature, and journalism, and was designed to bring them together for mutual pleasure and profit. It had a large membership. Its rooms were on Tremont Street, opposite the Common, and were invitingly arranged and adorned.

Gymnasiums. — The oldest of the existing gymnasiums in Boston is that connected with the Young Men's Christian Association [see *Young Men's Christian Association*]. It was established about the year 1858, by a Mr. Bacon, on the corner of Eliot and Tremont Streets; and the apparatus was sold to the Association when it purchased this building. About the year 1875 Robert J. Roberts, formerly instructor in the late Dr. Winship's gymnasium, was employed as superintendent; and under his intelligent direction a complete system of what was termed "body-building" was introduced; and this has been found eminently successful in enabling healthful persons to retain their health, and those in any way feeble to regain their vigor. This is probably one of the most complete gymnasiums in the country. It has ample accommodations for 70 men exercising at one time; and that these accommodations and its equipment are excellent is shown by the fact that it has "graduated" some of the finest talent in "the profession," a notable instance of which is George Levantine. It has grown from a membership of 49 to 635. It is a popular resort for the members of the Harvard and Union Athletic Club, and is the headquarters of the Dolphin Rowing Club [see *Boating*]. The fees for membership are $4 for three months, and $8 for a year. Exhibitions are given at frequent intervals during the year, both in the gymnasium and in public halls. The only gymnasium devoted exclusively to ladies, and children of both sexes, is situated on the corner of Washington and West Streets. It was established in the autumn of 1878, in a small hall on Essex Street, by Miss Mary E. Allen; and it proved so popular that in October, 1880, it was removed to Amory Hall on the corner just named, where it has remained ever since. The light, ventilation, and heating-appliances are all that could be desired; and the dimensions of the hall allow full scope for the working of the complete list of apparatus used. The terms of membership are $14 a year, and $2.50 extra for 16 lessons. The system of instruction adopted is similar to that pursued in the Young Men's Christian Association Gymnasium, but necessarily much lighter. It has received the approval of the best physicians, and is patronized by the best citizens. Starting with but about 25 pupils, it now has a membership of nearly 500, and is growing rapidly. The Union Gymnasium was made a feature of the Young Men's Christian Union [see *Young Men's Christian Union*] at the time that institution was established. It is situated on the ground-floor of the Union building, No. 18 Boylston Street. The apartment is large, light, and cheerful in appearance. The list of apparatus is complete, and such as is found in all first-class institutions of the kind. The gymnasium is open from 8 A.M. to 9.45 P.M., and is under the superintendence of Mr. P. F. Ferris, who has had long experience in his profession. The terms of membership are $5 and $8 a year, which includes instruction, use of baths and dressing-closets. Exhibitions are given during the season, and prove very popular. There are also gymnasiums maintained by the German Turnverein, the Institute of Technology, and Boston College, all of which are well equipped with apparatus; but their privileges are confined to the members of the institutions to which they are attached. Many of the athletic clubs have small gymnasiums, the apparatus of which are adapted more particularly to the needs of the members. The most splendidly equipped gymnasium of this neighborhood is that recently completed in Cambridge, and presented to Harvard College by Mr. Augustus Hemenway of the class of 1876, and called by his name. The building is one of the greatest ornaments of the college architecturally, and is fitted lavishly with all the best apparatus known. It can accommodate at one time 250 men.

H.

Hacks, Herdic-Phaetons, Crystals, and Publics. — The hackney-carriage and cab system of the city, though occasionally complained of by fastidious citizens, is a great improvement over that suffered in Boston for many years, and a decided advance upon systems tolerated in many other cities. The public carriages and cabs are generally clean and well-kept, the drivers as a rule are civil and accommodating, and over-charging is seldom reported. They are under the control of the inspector of hackney-carriage licenses, an official connected with the police-department [see *Police-Service*]; and the rates of fare are established by the city authorities. These vary according to the distance; but there need never be any dispute about them, as they are required to be displayed when asked for, and they are conspicuously published in detail in the city directory. Every hackney-carriage in the city is licensed, and has permission to stand at a specified place; and any driver found soliciting patronage at any other than his regular stand is subject to fine. The fare for an adult for short distances, from one place to another, within specified limits in the city proper, is 50 cents; no charge is to be made for one trunk, but 25 cents is charged for each additional trunk. The herdic-phaetons, or herdics as they are universally called, are little cabs of recent introduction (in 1881), of peculiar construction, which roam about the city in a bustling and busy fashion. They are popular because of their briskness and the cheap rate of fare charged. For one or more passengers, from one point to another within the limits of the city proper north of Dover and Berkeley Streets, the fare is 25 cents each, as against 50 cents in hackney-carriages; and for one or more passengers from any point within the city proper to a point within the city proper, south of the before-mentioned streets, 35 cents each, or three or four (which is the limit of a cab's seats) for $1. The cabs may also be hired by the hour for service within or without the city at the following rates: for one passenger, 75 cents per hour; and for two, three, or four, $1 per hour. These little cabs stand at the Eastern, Boston and Maine, New-York and New-England, Old-Colony, Boston and Albany, and Boston and Providence Railroad stations; in Post-office Square; at No. 35 Congress Street (the office of the Herdic-phaeton Company); before the Merchants' Exchange, State Street; Church Green, at the corner of Summer and Bedford Streets; Scollay Square, and Bowdoin Square. They may also be ordered from the office, No. 35 Congress Street, in advance for any time, place, or service; while they may be hailed anywhere on the street when without a passenger, for any desired service, though the drivers are not allowed to solicit patronage. When "roaming," on the return from an engagement, to the regular stand, it is customary for the driver to throw out a sign by the side of his seat with the suggestive legend, "Not Engaged." These cabs are one-horse two and four wheeled vehicles, the body hanging low, and entrance from the rear; the seats for passengers being on the side, as in street-cars. An eight-seated-cab service is also operated on regular routes between the Eastern and the Old-Colony Railway stations; each passenger being charged 10 cents cash-fare, or four tickets for 25 cents. The drivers are instructed not to take over 8 passengers at one time. During the summer of 1882 elegant open phaetons, or wagonettes, were introduced for drives in the suburbs; the tariff in proportion to that charged for the regular and special service of the other herdics. For parties of eight persons, taken on special trips in the larger vehicles, the following rate is established: for a party of eight persons from a point within the limits of the city proper to South Boston, East Boston, Charlestown, Cambridge, Brighton, Brookline, Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, Mount Bowdoin, Somerville, or Chelsea, and return to the city, or the reverse, $5; if one way only, $3. For a party of 8 persons from a point within the limits of the city proper to Revere, Malden, Medford, Arlington, Belmont, Watertown, Newton, West Roxbury, Dorchester (beyond Mount Bowdoin), Hyde Park, Milton, or Quincy, and return to the city, but not the reverse, $6; if one way only, $5. These prices are meant to cover service which may be performed within 5 hours when within the limits of the city, or within 6 hours when within the suburbs named. The "crystals" are also two-seated cabs, subject to the same general rules as herdics. They are higher vehicles, something like the old-fashioned cabs; and the driver's seat is high near the top. There are few of this class of cabs in the city. They stand generally in Scollay Square. "Publics" are one-horse *coupés*, or one-seated passenger-carriages, which stand on down-town business-streets, and are used by business-men for short trips. They are distinguished from private carriages by the display, when on their stands and disengaged, of a card upon which is printed the word "Public." They are subject to the rules and regulations governing other hackney-carriages, and their tariff is the same. Several attempts have been made to introduce the London hansom-cab into the city, but they come into general use slowly. One or two are about the town, and still attract attention from strangers on the street because of their novel appearance, with the driver perched on his high seat over the top at the back.

Halls. — There are nearly 150 public halls in the city, many of them quite large, and the great majority fully and finely equipped. At the head of the list must of course be placed Faneuil Hall, not the largest hall in the city, nor the most convenient, nor the most sumptuous in its fittings and comforts, but the most revered for its historic associations. The newest public halls are those in the fine building of the Charitable Mechanic Association on Huntington Avenue, Back-bay district. Among the largest halls is Music Hall, on Winter Street; the Tremont Temple, on Tremont, opposite the Tremont House; the Upper and Lower Horticultural Halls, in the building of the Horticultural Society, on Tremont Street, between Bromfield Street and Montgomery Place; the Odd-Fellows Hall, Tremont Street, corner of Berkeley; and Pilgrim Hall, Congregational Building, corner of Beacon and Somerset Streets, which is used mainly for the dinners and social meetings of the Congregational Club [see *Congregational Club*]. The largest hall in the city is the new Mechanics Hall, in the Huntington-avenue building of the Charitable Mechanic Association. This has a seating capacity of 8,000. The Music Hall seats 2,585 people; and the Bumstead Hall beneath it, arranged in amphitheatre fashion, has seats for about 500. Tremont Temple seats 2,600; and the Meionaon, in the same building, 1,000. The Upper Horticultural Hall seats about 700, and the Lower about 450. Of smaller halls, one of the most inviting is that known as the "Hawthorne Rooms," No. 2 Park Street. This seats 250 persons. It is used for select literary entertainments, such as lectures of the higher class, and occasionally for concerts. Near by, on Bromfield Street, in the Wesleyan

Building, is Wesleyan Hall, seating 300. On Tremont Street, at No. 23, is "Papanti's," once a famous hall for dinner-parties and other festive occasions, but now used solely for dancing. Beyond West Street, on Tremont Street, at No. 156, is Chickering's Hall, principally utilized for chamber-concerts. At No. 176 Tremont is a nest of halls, favorite meeting-places of labor-reformers and other agitators, and where numerous secret societies hold their regular meetings: these are Codman, Wadman, New-Era, Preble, Pythian, and Shawmut Halls. A hall of similar class is Hospitaller Hall, No. 751 Washington Street. On Chauncy Street, corner of Essex, in the building formerly the Essex-street Church, is John A. Andrew Hall, used for political and trades meetings chiefly. At No. 18 Essex Street, is Alpha Hall, used by G. A. R. and other organizations. On Boylston Street, in the building of the Young Men's Christian Union, at No. 18, are Union and Eaton Halls, the former, the larger of the two, seating 550; and in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Tremont and Eliot Streets, is the Christian Association Hall, with seats for 700. The leading German hall is Turnhalle, at No. 29 Middlesex Street. On Berkeley Street, in the Parker Memorial building, is the Parker Memorial Hall, seating 850, and a smaller hall called Sumner Hall. On Appleton Street, near by, are Paine Hall, seating 800, and Investigator Hall, seating 600 people, both in the Paine Memorial building. At No. 75 West-Concord Street, is Concord Hall. In the Back-bay district, besides the halls in the great exhibition building above referred to, is Huntington Hall in the building of the Institute of Technology, No. 187 Boylston Street, in which the Lowell-Institute lectures and other high-class lecture-courses are given [see *Lowell Institute*]. The Society of Arts also has its regular meetings here [see *Society of Arts*]. The gallery of the Boston Art Club, at the corner of Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, is also used as a hall. When the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Berkeley and Boylston Streets, is completed, additional and commodious halls will be added to those in this district [see *Young Men's Christian Association*]. In the outlying districts of the city, there are a number of noteworthy halls. The Charlestown district has the largest number: these are mostly on Main Street. On this street are Harmony, at No. 2; Grand-Army and Odd-Fellows, at No. 25; Mystic, No. 70; Reynolds, No. 172; Ivanhoe and Stickney's, No. 212; Congress, No. 360; and Winthrop, No. 406. City Hall is in City Square; Armory Hall is at the corner of Pearl and High Streets; Army and Navy Hall, No. 21½ Charlestown Square; Hancock, Independent, and Monument Halls, Hancock Square; Harvard Hall, No. 5 Bow Street. In East Boston are Adams Hall, No. 144 Meridian Street; Lyceum Hall, No. 198 Sumner Street; Maverick and Washington Halls, Maverick Square; and Webster Hall, Webster Street. In South Boston are Pulaski Hall corner of Dorchester and Fourth Streets; and Decker Hall, No. 286 Dorchester Street. In the Roxbury district are Bacon's Hall, No. 2185 Washington Street; Guild Hall, Washington Street, corner of Dudley; Highland Hall, No. 191 Warren Street; Sherwood Hall, Washington Street, corner of Hunneman; and Webster Hall, No. 2150 Washington Street. In the Dorchester district the principal hall is the Town Hall, Washington Street, corner of Norfolk. There are also in this district Armory Hall, corner of Dorchester Avenue and Gibson Street; and Columbia Hall, Davenport Avenue, Upham's Corner. In Jamaica Plain, West-Roxbury district, is the beautiful Curtis Hall, before annexation the Town Hall, on Centre Street; and Eliot Hall, on Eliot Street. In the Brighton district is Union Hall, Cambridge, corner of North-Beacon Street.

Hamilton Statue. — The statue of Alexander Hamilton, in the parkway of Commonwealth Avenue, is the first in the country cut from granite. It was designed by Dr. William Rimmer of Boston, and was given to the city by Thomas Lee in 1865. It stands on a high massive granite pedestal, which bears these inscriptions:

> "Alexander Hamilton, born in the Island of Nevis, West Indies, 11 January, 1757; died in New York, July, 1804."
>
> "Orator, writer, soldier, jurist, financier. Although his particular province was the treasury, his genius pervaded the whole administration of Washington."

The sculptor Bartlett says of this statue, that "it is the indifferent work of a genius, not the consistent labor of talent;" while Rimmer's previous work "by himself, out of himself, and wholly independent of public knowledge, sympathy, or interest," Bartlett characterizes as astounding, promising the possibilities of great things. The late George B. Woods, whose criticism of "Our Portrait Statues" has before been quoted in the paragraph on the Andrew statue, speaks of the Hamilton as "swathed like an infant or a mummy." Other sculptured works of Dr. Rimmer, which have met with a warmer reception, include a colossal head of "St. Stephen" in granite, which won the hearty praise of some of the best critics; and the "Falling Gladiator." It is said that the first marble statue ever erected in the United States was of Hamilton. This was by Ball Hughes, the Boston sculptor, and stood in the Merchants' Exchange, New York, until its destruction in the fire of 1835. [See *Statues and Monuments.*]

Handel and Haydn Society. — This association, with a single exception, is the oldest musical society in the country, — the oldest being the Stoughton Musical Society, formed in 1786. The Handel and Haydn was established in 1815, originating in a meeting held on the 30th of March, 1815, to which were invited all who were interested in "the subject of cultivating and improving a correct taste in the performance of sacred music." Its constitution was adopted on the 20th of April following; and its first oratorio was given in King's Chapel on Christmas Eve of that year, with a chorus of 100, only 10 of them female voices, an orchestra of less than a dozen performers, and an organ-accompaniment. From that day to the present, the great works of the masters have been annually given to generation after generation of lovers of good music. No association in the country has done so much towards fostering a popular taste for these grand compositions as this society; and during the years of its existence it has grown to large dimensions, and has attained to great perfection of performance, so that scarcely anywhere can one hear the great oratorios more admirably rendered on a scale commensurate with their greatness than here in Boston. The "Messiah" is always given at Christmas-time; and the concerts of the society given at intervals during the winter-season are always sure to attract crowded audiences. Many of the original members of the society came from the Park-street Church choir, which at that time was a famous one. There was no organ then in the church; but the singing was accompanied by a flute, bassoon, and a violoncello. The first president was Thomas S. Webb; and he was also the conductor, as were succeeding presidents until 1847. That year the system was changed, the society choosing a president and also a regular conductor. The first to fill the latter distinct office was Charles E. Horn. In 1850 the two offices were again united, Charles C. Perkins being chosen both president and director. After that, however, they were again separated, and have since so remained. Succeeding conductors were J. E. Goodson (who was chosen in 1851), G. J. Webb, Carl Bergmann, and Carl Zerrahn. Mr. Zerrahn was chosen conductor in 1854, and has held the position ever since. Among the presidents of the society, besides those already mentioned, have been Benjamin Holt, Amasa Winchester, Robert Rogerson, Lowell Mason, Samuel Richardson, Charles W. Lovett, Bartholdi Brown, George J. Webb, Charles Zeuner, and I. S. Withington. The president now is Charles C. Perkins; the vice-president, G. P. Chickering; secretary, A. Parker Brown. The organist, Mr. B. J. Lang, has held the position since 1859. The membership of the society has always been confined to men, the women of the chorus singing by invitation. The original members numbered 46. The present membership is over 300, and the active choral force members about 600. The society has a permanent trust-fund, begun with the profits of the festival in May, 1865, which amounted to $2,000. To this has been added interest, bequests, gifts, and profits of other concerts; so that the fund now amounts to over $20,000. The income is available at the discretion of the board of government. The support of the society comes mainly from the returns from its concerts. It has published several collections of music, and possesses a valuable musical library. During the 66 seasons since its organization the society has given over 600 concerts, the programmes of which have included works by all the eminent composers. Since the opening of the Music Hall, in 1852, it has given its concerts in that place. Before that time it used, after King's Chapel, the Boylston Hall, and the Melodeon,—since a theatre. The society took part in the opening ceremonies at the New-York Crystal Palace in 1854; in a series of concerts in conjunction with the Thomas Orchestra in Steinway Hall in New York, in 1873; and in the great music-festival in New York, the spring-season of 1882. In 1868 it gave its first triennial festival, which continued an entire week, performances being given both afternoons and evenings. In 1880 the last triennial was given. At these festivals the chorus and orchestra are greatly enlarged, and prominent soloists are engaged, so that the performances attract great numbers to the city, in the month of May, from all parts of the country. In the works interpreted by the society, things new and old are mingled in just proportion; and while faithful to the old name of Bach, Handel, and Haydn, it devotes no little time to the rehearsal and performance of the later compositions of Mendelssohn and his successors. The headquarters of the society are in the Music Hall; and its rehearsals are had in Bumstead Hall, the apartment underneath Music Hall. [See *Music in Boston*.]

Harbor (The Boston).—The beauty of the harbor of Boston, dotted with its more than fifty islands and masses of rocks, its picturesque shores, with the stately city rising from it, topped by the glistening gilded dome of the State House set upon the highest hill, has been the subject of many a brilliant pen; while of its superior commercial advantages much has been said and written in lavish praise. "Its great merit," says a report of Prof. Henry Mitchell of the United-States Advisory Council for this harbor, quoted in the report of the harbor-commissioners for 1882, "lies in a happy conjunction of many favorable elements, among which . . . are the facility and safety of its approaches, the ample width and depth of its entrances, and above all the shelter and tranquillity of its roadsteads. Perhaps there is no other harbor in the world where the inlets of the ocean are better adjusted to the amplitude of the interior basins, or whose excellent holding-grounds are so easy of access and yet so land-locked. . . . Her interior water-space is large, but is divided by chains of islands into basins which offer sufficient room for the heaviest ships to ride freely at anchor, and sufficient tranquillity for the frailest fishing-boat. . . . Her moles are promontories and islands rising from 20 to 100 feet above the sea." Her basins are so ample that 500 ships of the largest class may anchor within them. The term "inner harbor" is commonly applied to that portion lying between the bridges about the city, and Governor's and Castle Islands, on which are respectively Forts Winthrop and Independence; and the part beyond these islands through Broad Sound to the sea, and the Main Ship Channel to the entrance from Massachusetts Bay, is designated as the outer harbor. According to this division, the inner harbor contains about 1,150 acres. But the harbor-commissioners regard as really the inner harbor "the general area which comprises the water-spaces, including this upper basin, which are enclosed and protected by the high grounds of East Boston and Winthrop on the north, Deer Island and Long Island on the east, and Spectacle Island, Moon Head, and Squantum on the south; a nearly land-locked basin, capable of an improved area of not less than about 6,300 acres. This includes President Roads, which itself contains nearly 1,000 acres of anchorage-grounds of the first order as to depth of water, 23 to 50 feet at mean low tide, 'holding-ground,' and shelter." The entire harbor contains about 75 square miles. The entrance from Massachusetts Bay is by the Main Ship Channel, lying between the projecting promontory, in the town of Hull, known as Point Allerton, and the cluster of islands known as The Brewsters. The entrance is a little over a mile wide, and about two miles long. There is a tradition that the present Point Allerton was first discovered by the Norseman Thorwald, in 1003–1004, and was named by him "Krossaness;" but it received its present name from the Plymouth forefathers, in honor of Isaac Allerton, one of the passengers of the "Mayflower," who acted as agent for the Plymouth colony, and "was distinguished," says Dr. Shurtleff, "for great enterprise, and love of adventure." In one of the voyages of the Pilgrims they tarried on the way in this harbor, landing on this promontory and also on the islands on the other side of the harbor-entrance. The headland they then named Point Allerton, and the islands The Brewsters in respect for the brothers and sisters of Allerton's wife, the children of William Brewster, "the good old ruling elder of the First Church of New Plymouth." At the entrance to the harbor, on the Little Brewster, is Boston Light. The Little Brewster is connected with the Great Brewster by a bar, which can be seen only at low water; and from the Great Brewster a long spit extends about a mile and a half, also exposed only at low tide, at the end of which is the unique Bug Light [see *Bug Light*], the square light-house standing high up on stout iron stilts, which is one of the oddities of the harbor sure to catch the prompt attention of the stranger to its features. The Great Brewster was purchased by the city in 1848; and the following year a portion was ceded to the United States, and a substantial sea-wall was built about it for the protection of the harbor. The first Boston Light was set up in 1716, the light-house having been built in accordance with a law of the General Court enacted in 1715. Before that time, as early as 1679, there was a rude beacon here. The first light-house-keeper was George Worthylake, whose melancholy death by drowning, with his wife Ann and daughter Ruth, on the way up to the town in November, 1718, was made the subject of the ballad which Franklin wrote, and peddled about the streets [see Copp's-Hill Burying-Ground in the chapter on *Old Landmarks*]. This first light-house was seriously injured by fire in 1751; and in 1776 it was destroyed by the British, after the evacuation of the town, on their way out of the harbor and to sea. The second light-house, and the present structure, was not built until 1783. It is a substantial structure of stone, and now stands 98 feet above the sea-level, the old tower having been raised in 1860. It was originally lighted by four lamps, each holding a gallon of oil, and having four burners. In 1856 the revolving light was introduced. The great lantern is protected from the weather by windows of thick plate-glass. Near the light-house is the steam fog-horn. In clear weather Boston Light can be seen at a distance of 16 nautical miles. While the light-house was under control of the State, its expenses were defrayed by a duty on vessels, — a shilling a ton on foreign vessels, and twopence-half-penny on American vessels, clearance. This was called "light-money." The island was ceded to the National Government in 1790. The Main Ship Channel, where it passes by the island with its light, is called Light-house channel. It is here deep and narrow, and vessels coming in and going out of the harbor pass quite close to the island. Bug Light was built in 1856; and its chief object is to warn mariners of the dangerous rocks called Harding's Ledge, off Point Atherton. George's Island is "the key to the harbor," and on it stands Fort Warren [see *Fort Warren*]. It commands the open sea, and the fortifications upon it afford ample protection to the harbor within. In 1825 this island became the property of Boston, and subsequently was ceded to the government. With Lovell's Island, it makes the boundary of the Narrows, with Gallop's Island and the great stone monument known as Nix's Mate [see *Nix's Mate*] on the other side; the Narrows beginning at Bug Light, which is sometimes called "the Light at the Narrows." At the east of Lovell's Island is Black-rock Passage; and Hypocrite Channel leads to sea between Calf and Green Islands. The Back Way is between Thompson's and Moon Islands on one side, and Spectacle and Long Islands on the other. Long Island is about a mile and three-quarters in length, and on Eastern Head stands the inner-harbor light-house. This is a round white tower, built in 1819. The keeper's house is attached to it. The light-house is surrounded on two sides by ramparts. The island is one of the most attractive in the harbor, and efforts have repeatedly been made to convert it into a summer-resort of the best class; but these one by one have failed. Nantasket Roads pass between Peddock's, Rainsford, and Long Islands, into President Roads (formerly in "the good old colony times" known as King's Roads); and Broad Sound leads to Nahant and the open sea. Shirley Gut is between Deer Island, on which are city institutions, and Point Shirley with its shore hotel, renowned for its fish and game dinners, still under the guidance, as it has been for more than a quarter of a century, of Taft, that rare landlord, a remnant of the genial tribe of the older school, now, alas! rapidly passing away [see *Point Shirley*]. The way to Nantasket and Hingham passes through the Narrows, between Peddock's Island and Hull, and thereafter by a tortuous but most picturesque course. Minot's Ledge, with its stone light-house, is outside the harbor. The rock is the outer of the Cohasset rocks, north from Cohasset, about 8 miles from Boston Light, and 17 from the city. The first light-house here, an iron pile light-house, was completed in 1849, and was swept away by a gale in April, 1851; and the light-house-keeper's two assistants perished with it. For some years after a light-boat was moored outside of the ledge, until 1860, when the granite structure now standing, begun in 1858, was completed. Of the peculiar shapes of the several islands of the harbor as they appear on the map, Dr. Shurtleff gives the following original description: "Noddle's Island, or East Boston as it is now called, very much resembles a great polar bear, with its head north and its feet east. Governor's Island has much the form of a ham, and Castle Island looks like a shoulder of pork, both with their shanks at the south. Apple Island was probably so named on account of its shape; and Snake Island may be likened to a kidney; Deer Island is very like a whale facing Point Shirley;

Thompson's Island, like a very young unfledged chicken; Spectacle Island, like a pair of spectacles; Long Island, like a high-top military boot; Rainsford's Island, like a mink; Moon Island, like a leg of venison; Gallop's (not Galloupe's), like a leg of mutton; Lovell's, like a dried salt fish; George's, like a fortress, as it is; Peddock's, like a young sea-monster; and Half-Moon, like the new or the old moon, as you view it from the south or the north. The other small islands resemble pumpkins, grapes, and nuts, as much as any thing: hence the names of them." Most of these islands were originally well wooded, and several were used for grazing. But they are now stripped and bare. Many of the bluffs are protected by strong sea-walls, and much money has been spent in improving the channels, and for the harbor's protection. For a most thorough detailed description of the harbor and its features, with the attractions about its shores and the beaches, the reader would do well to provide himself with "King's Handbook of Boston Harbor," by M. F. Sweetser. It will be found to be a most useful and companionable guide in a trip down the harbor. [See *Terminal Facilities*, and *Quarantine*.]

Harvard Dental School. — See Harvard University.

Harvard Medical School, for many years established in North-Grove Street, in the three-story brick building adjoining the Massachusetts General Hospital, is soon to move into the new building especially designed for it, situated in the Back-bay district. The new building occupies the western portion of the lot on the corner of Boylston and Exeter Streets, 264 by 125 feet, having a frontage of 123 feet on the former and 100 on the latter. It sets back 25 feet from Boylston and 15 from Exeter Streets. The building is of brick, with mouldings, lintels, etc., of red sandstone, and decorative panels of terra-cotta. It is four stories in height, with flat roof surrounded by a sky-line of stone balustrades and low gables. The main front, on Boylston Street, has three pavilions, of which the central is slightly recessed. There are façades of the two main divisions of the plan, which are formed by the cross-walls running north and south. The principal entrance is in the centre of the Boylston-street façade, by portico and steps. It opens into a great waiting-hall, divided into two parts by an arcade of five arches supported by polished granite columns. One of these, that towards the rear, is the staircase-hall. Both are paved with marble, and have moulded dados and cornices of fine brick-work, with plaster wall-panels between. The stairs, of iron, extend to the top of the building; and the staircase-galleries, which are carried around three sides of each of six half-stories, are 8 feet wide, and arranged for tiling. On the first floor, connected by a wide brick archway with the entrance-hall, are the rooms of the janitor; on the south-east corner is a large reading or study room, with a smoking-room adjoining, and another apartment for hats and outside-garments of the students; and on the western side is the faculty-room, the library, and a lecture-room. In the second story is the great laboratory for general chemistry, 95 by 36 feet, and 21 feet in height, capable of accommodating 212 students all working at the same time. The half-stories connected with this department, in front and rear, are subdivided for special laboratory service and studies, for store-rooms, professors' studies, and other purposes. In the north-east corner of the same story is the physiological laboratory, a smaller room, 36 by 48 feet, but of the same height as the general laboratory. It is furnished with benches, steam-baths, chemical hoods, etc.; and connected with it are small rooms in the half-stories. It also includes private laboratories for the professor and his assistants, and has direct communication with the floor of the general lecture-room. This occupies the south-east corner of the second story. It is a hall 43 by 46, arranged with sloping ranges of seats to accommodate 234 students. The floor is furnished with an experimental table and hoods, with arrangements for illustrative charts and blackboards. There is a large preparation-room in the rear, reached by private stairs and by passages from apartments in the half-stories in the rear, for the use of professors. The students' entrance is from the half-story above. The third story is occupied in front by the valuable and extensive Museum of Comparative Anatomy, of which the original collection, accompanied by $6,000 for its care and increase, was given by Dr. John Collins Warren. This hall is 80 by 34 feet in one part, and 48 feet in another. It has galleries around it, and glazed cases dividing the alcoves. In the south-east corner of this story, over the lecture-room, is the anatomical theatre. This occupies the height of two full stories. It has steep sloping seats for 268 students. There is a direct communication with the museum; the students reach their seats through galleries opening on the upper corridor of the staircase; and it is accessible from the demonstrator's room, and from various professors' rooms in the adjoining half-stories in the rear. The space under the seats is utilized by the curator of the museum for the preparation of specimens and for storage, and by the professor of anatomy for his study. The western third of this story is occupied by subordinate lecture and recitation rooms. In the upper story, in the north-east corner, is the laboratory of the pathological department, furnished with continuous tables provided for microscopical studies. Connected with this room are smaller rooms for special investigations and experiments in this department. On the western side is the laboratory for anatomical study. This has 14 tables, lighted by a continuous arcade on the sides and by numerous skylights. The floor slopes slightly, and is waterproof. Connected with the southern end of this laboratory is a smaller theatre for anatomical demonstration, capable of accommodating 80 students; and on the south side smaller rooms for preparation and for storage are also connected with it. The smaller rooms on the south side in all the stories are connected by an iron-service staircase, with an ample elevator from the basement, designed for the use of both passengers and freight. The flat roof of the building is conveniently designed for certain out-door experiments. The two main transverse partition-walls of brick are filled with plastered flues of various dimensions, connected with heating-chambers in the basement, and so arranged with valves that the occupants of each room may, within reasonable limits, adjust its temperature and ventilation at will. After they have served for heating-flues, these become exhaust-flues, and are continued upward above the roof, being furnished in their upper part with inducing-coils. They are also used for the escape of chemical fumes from the hoods in the various laboratories. In the middle of each of these transverse walls is a large shaft, furnished with inducing-coils, and communicating with those apartments where a special service of exhaust is needed. These inducing-coils everywhere are connected with a supplementary boiler in the basement, to be used for ventilating purposes only. There are, besides, two large boilers for heating, and a hot-water boiler connecting with an abundant hot-water service throughout the building. In the basement are also extensive lavatories, and various cold rooms for experimental purposes, and also fresh-air passages of ample area connecting with the hot-air or plenum chambers, which are extended along the base of the two main transverse walls. The structure is practically fire-proof throughout; all the walls being of brick without furring, with occasional minor partitions of concrete building-blocks.

The Harvard Medical School began its work in the old Holden Chapel at Cambridge, in 1783. Its establishment was the result of a course of lectures delivered in Boston before the Boston Medical Society by Dr. John Warren, a brother of Gen. Joseph Warren. In 1810 the school was removed to Boston, "to secure those advantages for clinical instruction, and for the study of practical anatomy, which are found only in large cities." Its first location in this city was at No. 49 Marlborough (now Washington) Street. In 1816 it was removed to the building on Mason Street, now owned by the city, and occupied by the School Committee; and in 1846 it moved to North-Grove Street, the building having been built for its use on land given by Dr. George Parkman. The school began with three professors and a handful of students, and now has 50 professors and an average of 250 students. Its standard was generally raised about 10 years ago, and it is now the highest in the country. The fund for the erection of the new building, $250,000, was raised by subscription from friends of the Medical School and the university. The architects are Van Brunt & Howe.

Harvard Monument (The), erected in 1828, in the old burying-ground in the Charlestown district, by graduates of Harvard University, to the memory of John Harvard, the first benefactor of Harvard University, and for whom it was named, who came to Charlestown from England in 1637, and died there in 1638 [see *Harvard College*, also *First Church in Charlestown*]. The monument is a simple solid granite shaft, bearing on its eastern face the name "John Harvard," and on a marble tablet this inscription: —

> "On the twenty-sixth day of September A.D. 1828 this stone was erected by the graduates of the University at Cambridge in honor of its founder who died at Charlestown on the twenty-sixth day of September A.D. 1638."

And on the western side is an inscription in Latin, of which the following is a free translation: —

> "That one who merits so much from our literary men should no longer be without a monument, however humble, the graduates of the University of Cambridge, New England, have erected this stone nearly two hundred years after his death, in pious and perpetual remembrance of John Harvard."

Mr. Harvard was buried "somewhere about the foot of Town Hill," the hill rising from the square; and the monument is erected, not to mark the spot of his grave, but in its neighborhood. When it was placed, the high ground on which it stood commanded a view of the college-buildings in Cambridge. On the occasion of the dedication of the monument, Edward Everett delivered the oration, and prayer was offered by President Walker, at that time pastor of the Second Unitarian Church in Charlestown.

Harvard Musical Association (The). — A society organized in 1837 to promote the progress and knowledge of the best music, which has played an important part in the development of musical culture in Boston. Its beginning was altogether unpretentious. It grew out of a chance meeting in that year, of a few Harvard-college graduates who in their college days had been members of the little music-club called the "Pierian Sodality." In the course of a pleasant conversation on music-topics, the idea was broached of forming a union between past and present members. The proposition met with favor; and on the following Commencement Day, Aug. 30, 1837, the association was formed. One object at the start was the promoting of the introduction of music in the regular course of college studies, and of establishing a musical professorship. It early, whenever opportunity presented, used the influence of its members, who were mostly professional and literary gentlemen of high standing, to promote all good schemes for the advancement of musical knowledge and musical education. In its meetings the plan of building the Music Hall was first considered, and its execution encouraged; the project of procuring a great organ worthy of the hall, and to be classed with great European instruments, was first broached here, and the funds were largely subscribed among its members. To this association the establishment of "Dwight's Journal of Music," which for so many years was the representative high-class musical periodical of the country, until the close of its career in 1881, was due; and it was the first to give classical concerts in regular series. Under the auspices of this association the first regular course of chamber-concerts in Boston was given; and these were succeeded by the famous Harvard symphony concerts, now in their 17th season. The greatest works of the great masters have been given at these concerts; the standard of whose programmes has intentionally been kept at the highest, with the view, in part, of educating the taste of the musical public in what is greatest and best, without regard to fashion or popular demand. The series of concerts include 8 or 10 each winter-season, with the best orchestra that can be gathered here, under the direction of Carl Zerrahn. For years they were given in the Music Hall, on Thursday afternoons; but the present year the custom of giving them in the Boston Museum was begun. During the season of 1881–82, strong rivals of the association became established in the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Philharmonic Association [see these]. The Harvard Association has a valuable library of music and works of history, theory, and general musical literature, open to members only. It numbers 2,500 volumes. The library it at No. 12 Pemberton Square. John S. Dwight is president of the association, and librarian. The headquarters of the association were moved to Boston early in its career, when the sphere of the organization was enlarged. [See *Music in Boston.*]

Harvard University. — Though situated principally without the limits of Boston, Harvard University is intimately connected with the city and its history. While the seat of the university is in Cambridge, four of its departments — the Medical School, the Dental School, the Bussey Institution, and the Arnold Arboretum — are situated in Boston; and it has been built up and directed largely by Boston men. It was founded in 1638, only eight years after the settlement of Boston. The colonists, after first planting the church, "thought upon a college;" and Harvard was the result. In 1636 the General Court voted to give the sum of £400 towards the undertaking. Two years after the college was open, the Rev. John Harvard, an English non-conformist who had emigrated to Charlestown, and had died that year, having bequeathed £700, half his fortune, and 300 volumes, constituting his entire library, to the college; in 1639 it was "ordered that the colledge agreed upon formerly to bee built at Cambridg shal bee called Harvard Colledge," in honor of its first benefactor; and in 1650 the institution was chartered "for the education of the English and Indian youth of the country in knowledge and godlynes," and became a corporation with the title of the "President and Fellows of Harvard College." In its early years the college received much legislative aid, and was fostered in various ways. The income of the ferry between Boston and Charlestown was given it; Connecticut and Plymouth and the towns in the east "often contributed little offerings to promote its success; once, at least, every family in each of the colonies gave to the college at Cambridge twelve pence or a peck of corn, or its value in unadulterated wampumpeag." In 1647, "to the end that learning might not be buried in the grave of the fathers," it was ordered by the General Court, "that every township in the jurisdiction, after the Lord hath increased them to the number of fifty householders, shall maintain a school, and that every town with a hundred families shall set up a grammar school, the master thereof being able to instruct youth so far as they may be fitted for the university." Though intimately connected with the Colonial and State governments, the university has been from the first a private rather than public institution, fostered by the State though not directed or controlled by it, and supported in the main by the fees paid by its students, and the income from permanent funds from time to time given it by benevolent individuals. It is still administered under the original charter granted in 1650; but radical changes have been made since that time in its conduct, and to some extent in its machinery of government. At the present time the government is vested in the corporation and the board of overseers. The corporation nominates the professors and instructors, subject to confirmation by the overseers. The corporation consists of the president, five fellows, and the treasurer of the university; and the board of overseers is composed of the president and treasurer *ex officio*, and 30 members elected by the graduates of the university of five years standing, and holding office six years, five being chosen each year. Until 1865 the State was represented in the board of overseers, its representatives being chosen by the legislature. At the beginning, the board consisted of the president of the college, the governor and deputy-governor of the colony, all the magistrates in the jurisdiction, and "the teaching elders of the six adjoining towns, viz., Cambridge, Watertown, Charlestown, Boston, Roxbury, and Dorchester." By the State constitution, adopted in 1780, it was provided (while the corporation was confirmed in all its powers, rights, privileges, and immunities, and in the legal possession of all its real and personal property), that the overseers should consist of the president and treasurer of the college *ex officio*, the governor, lieutenant-governor, council, and senate of the Commonwealth, and the ministers of the Congregational churches in the six adjoining towns, as named above. In 1810 this was modified, and it was provided that the board should consist of the same members *ex officio*, and of 15 Congregational clergymen and 15 laymen, to be elected by a majority of the board. Subsequently, after several years of agitation of the subject, clergymen of all sects were made eligible to membership in the board. In 1851 the most radical change was effected, when the *ex-officio* members were restricted to the governor and lieutenant-governor of the State, the president of the senate, the speaker of the house, and the secretary of the board of education; and it was arranged that the 30 other members should retire ten annually for three years, the Legislature filling the vacancies, and thereafter five members retire annually, five new members to be chosen by the Legislature. The first election after the connection of the university with the Commonwealth was entirely dissolved, and it had passed into the control of the alumni, was held on Commencement Day, 1866; and elections have thereafter been held annually, part of the board retiring, on that day. The first class graduated from the college in 1642, and it consisted of five persons. The first president was the Rev. H. Dunster. His successors were the following: Charles Chauncey, Leonard Hoar, Uriah Oakes, John Rogers, Increase Mather (who was the first to receive the honorary degree of D. D. from the college), Samuel Willard (acting president), John Leverett, Benjamin Wadsworth, Edward Holyoke, Samuel Locke, Samuel Langdon, Joseph Willard, Samuel Webber, John Thornton Kirkland, Josiah Quincy, Edward Everett, Jared Sparks, James Walker, C. C. Felton, Thomas Hill, and C. W. Eliot the present president, whose term of service began in 1868. The first brick building in the college-yard was built for the education of the Indians, and was called the "Indian College." Here the Indian Bible was printed. But one Indian, however, was ever graduated. The present Matthew Hall stands on the site of Indian College. In 1775 the Provincial Congress took possession of the college-buildings; and later, during the winter of 1775–76, they were used as barracks for the patriot soldiers. At the present time there are 40 buildings, of either brick or stone, used for university purposes, situated mostly within or near the college-yard, though several are elsewhere in Cambridge, Boston, and Jamaica Plain in the West-Roxbury district. Of the buildings in or about the grounds, Massachusetts Hall is the oldest. It was built by order of the General Court, at the expense of the Province, and was completed in 1720. The first Harvard Hall was burned in 1764, and with it the library of John Harvard. It was rebuilt in 1766. Holden Chapel was built in 1744; Hollis Hall, 1763; Stoughton Hall, 1806; Holworthy Hall, 1812; University Hall, 1815; Gore Hall, 1841; Boylston Hall, 1858; Appleton Chapel, 1858; Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, 1860; Gray's Hall, 1863; Thayer Hall, 1870; Holyoke Hall, 1871; Matthews Hall, 1872; Weld Hall, 1872; Memorial Hall, 1870–74; Peabody Museum, 1877; Sever Hall, 1880; Hemenway Gymnasium, 1879–80. The whole number of teachers is 158, of whom 54 are professors. There are also 5 librarians, 2 curators, 9 proctors, 6 other officers, besides the various officers and trustees of the museums connected with the university. The academic year begins in all departments on the same day in September. Examinations for admission to the college and the professional schools are held simultaneously in Cambridge, Exeter, N.H., New-York City, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, and San Francisco.

The university comprises the following departments: Harvard College, the Divinity School, the Law School, the Lawrence Scientific School, the Medical School, the Dental School, the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, the Bussey Institution, the Arnold Arboretum, the Botanic Garden, the Observatory, the Library, and the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology. These several departments are briefly sketched below: —

Harvard College. — The conditions of admission to the college are the satisfactory passage of examinations: in Latin, — Cæsar and Virgil, translation at sight, and composition; Greek, — Xenophon, translation at sight, and composition; ancient history and geography; arithmetic, algebra, and plane geometry; elementary physics; English composition and the correction of bad English; and the translation at sight of easy French or of easy German prose. Also in two of the following four groups of elective subjects: Latin, on Cicero and Virgil, and on translation at sight from these writers; Greek, on the Iliad, on translation at sight from Herodotus, and on writing Greek; mathematics, on logarithms, plane trigonometry, and solid geometry; and natural science, on physics, and on chemistry or botany. Graduates of other colleges in good standing are admitted without examination to the senior class as candidates for a degree; and persons not candidates for a degree are admitted without examination as unmatriculated students, and may pursue such studies as they choose and are fitted to attend. During the freshman year all studies are required. After that, with the exception that all are required to study rhetoric and English for two hours a week during one year, and to write themes and forensics throughout the college course, all studies are elective. Students are required to select courses amounting to 12 hours a week, and pursue them during each of the last three years. The selection is made from the following offered; 1 course in Hebrew, 1 in Sanskrit, 2 in comparative philology, 10 in Greek, 8 in Latin, 7 in English, 8 in German, 5 in French, 3 in Italian, 3 in Spanish, 8 in philosophy, 3 in political economy, 11 in history, 5 in the fine arts, 4 in music, 9 in mathematics, 5 in physics, 7 in chemistry, and 8 in natural history. Those who satisfactorily fill the requirements are recommended for the degree of bachelor of arts, for either the ordinary degree, or a degree with distinction; and honors in special subjects are assigned to those who devote a specified amount of time to these subjects, and pass examinations in them with distinction. The general tuition-fee is $150 a year; for unmatriculated students, at the rate of $15 for one hour a week of instruction during the year; and for a laboratory course, $150. Scholarships to the number of 117 have been established, varying in annual income from $40 to $350; and these are assigned each year to deserving students needing aid. There are other sources of pecuniary aid in the loan-fund, various beneficiary funds, monitorships, etc.

Divinity School. — Established in 1815, "for the serious, impartial, and unbiased investigation of Christian truth." No assent to the peculiar dogmas or practices of any denomination of Christians is required of instructors or students. Graduates of colleges are admitted without examination; and all others are required to pass examination in some of the Latin classical authors, and in the Greek text of the Gospels. The full course covers three years. Instruction is given in theology, ecclesiastical history, New-Testament criticism and interpretation, Hebrew, and biblical literature. Devotional exercises are held daily in the chapel, and students in their second and third years preach in turn in the chapel. There is a library connected with the school, and the students have access to the college library. The fee for instruction is $50 a year. There are ten scholarships, of an annual value of $125 to $175 each, and other sources of pecuniary aid. The degree of bachelor of divinity is the regular degree here conferred.

Law School. — Established in 1817. It is designed to afford a practical training in the fundamental principles of English and American law. Graduates of colleges are admitted without examination on producing their diplomas: others are required to pass written examinations in Blackstone's Commentaries, and in the translation of passages from Cæsar, Cicero, and Virgil; proficiency in French, or other modern language, however, representing an amount of preparatory work equivalent to that required to pass examinations in Latin is accepted in place of the latter language. Persons not candidates for a degree are admitted as special studuents without examination, and may pursue such studies as they see fit. The full course of study covers three years. The degree of bachelor of laws is here conferred. Those who have been in the school at least two years, and who satisfactorily pass examinations in the full course, are entitled to it as well as those who go through the full course satisfactorily. Special students receive certificates on the studies in which they satisfactorily pass the regular examinations. The tuition-fee is $150 a year. There are 8 scholarships. The law-library connected with the school is extensive and valuable.

Lawrence Scientific School. — Founded in 1847, by a gift of $50,000 from Abbott Lawrence, which was subsequently increased. Four courses, each extending through four years, are offered here: one in civil and topographical engineering; another in chemistry; a third in natural history; and the fourth in mathematics, physics, and astronomy. Conditions of admission for regular students are successful examinations in English, French, or German, arithmetic, algebra, and geometry; on four books of Cæsar, four books of Virgil, and the Latin grammar; and on plane and analytic trigonometry, on elementary descriptive chemistry, on elementary physics, and on modern geography. Special students, not candidates for the degree, are admitted without examination, to pursue such studies as they see fit; receiving certificates of proficiency on the work done by them. Those students who satisfactorily pursue the first of the four regular courses receive the degree of civil engineer; and those pursuing the other courses, that of bachelor of science. Special facilities for persons preparing to teach are offered at this school, and also opportunity for advanced study, experiment, and original research. The tuition-fee is $150 a year. There are four scholarships of an annual value of $150 each.

Medical School. — Established in 1782. Instruction is given by lectures, recitations, clinical teaching, etc., on a thorough and elaborate scale. The full course covers four years; but on the completion of three years' study, and satisfactory examinations, the degree of doctor of medicine is conferred. Candidates for admission other than graduates of colleges and scientific schools, graduates in medicine, and those who have passed the examinations for admission to Harvard College (all of whom are admitted without further examination), are required to pass examinations in writing, English composition, translation of easy Latin prose, elementary physics, and in one of the following subjects: French, German, the elements of algebra, or the elements of plane geometry. Students not candidates for a degree are admitted without examination, receiving certificates of their period of connection with the school. Examinations are held in writing at the end of each year, in the studies pursued during the year. Twenty or more students are selected annually for house-officers of the various hospitals in Boston; and these, with the Marine Hospital in Chelsea, offer ample opportunities for clinical instruction, and for the study of practical anatomy. A post-graduate course is established for those who are already graduates in medicine. Those pursuing special studies in this course are exempt from examinations if they desire to be, and are given a certificate of attendance on the studies pursued. Graduates of other medical schools may obtain the degree of doctor of medicine after a year's study in the graduates' course, upon passing satisfactory examinations. Fee for matriculation in the Medical School is $5; for instruction, $200 for a year, $120 for a half-year alone, and $30 for graduation. In the post-graduate course, the fees vary with the instruction given. There are scholarships of an annual income of $200 each. The school-building is situated in Boston. [See *Harvard Medical School.*]

Dental School. — Established in 1868, to furnish a complete course of instruction in the theory and practice of dentistry. The course extends over three years, the first year identical with that of the first year in the Medical School; the instruction during that period being given with the medical students from the instructors in the Medical School. At the close of the first year the students pass to the Dental School under the instruction of its professors. Practice in the various operations performed by the dentist is afforded. In the infirmary, which is a department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, an instructor and a demonstrator are in attendance daily throughout the academic year. Students have access to the hospitals of the city, and to the museum, library, and dissecting-rooms of the Medical School. The degree of doctor of dental medicine is conferred on those who have studied medicine and dentistry three full years, spent at least one continuous year in the school, passed the several examinations, and presented a satisfactory thesis. Graduates of recognized dental schools are admitted to the courses in operative and mechanical dentistry, paying $50 for each course. The fee for the regular instruction of the school is $200 for the first year, $150 for the second, and $50 for any subsequent year. There are no fees for matriculation or for graduation.

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY.—Established in 1859 by a grant from the State, and generous gifts of private citizens, through the influence of the late Louis Agassiz, who was its director until his death. It contains the natural-history collections of the university, with the exception of the mineralogical collections and those of the herbarium. In its laboratories the university courses on geology, biology, embryology, and entomology are given. Special students are received by the instructors and assistants in their respective departments in the museum.

PEABODY MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ARCHÆOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY. — Founded in 1866, on the gift of $150,000 by the late George Peabody. This contains collections from the mounds of North America and the ancient and modern pueblos of Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico; from the ancient tribes of Central America and Mexico; from ancient and present tribes of the Indians of Peru, Brazil, the Pacific Islands, Eastern Asia, and Egypt; and from other parts of the world. The collection is very extensive, and is admirably arranged. It is in part open to the public, and on stated days public exhibitions are given, with explanations by the curator.

BUSSEY INSTITUTION (THE). — A school of agriculture and horticulture, established in 1870, under trusts created by the will of Benjamin Bussey of Roxbury, and situated on his former estate in Jamaica Plain. The Arnold Arboretum is connected with it [see *Bussey Institution* and *Arnold Arboretum*]. The instruction comprises the theory of farming, agricultural chemistry, applied zoölogy, horticulture, botany, entomology, and quantitative chemical analysis. Candidates for the degrees given of bachelor of agricultural, horticultural, or veterinary science, must take a preliminary course of one year in the Lawrence Scientific School, or show by examination that they possess an equivalent amount of knowledge, and, after completing the regular courses in the Bussey Institution, must pass a year in advanced study here. Students not candidates for a degrée may join the school at any time without examination, and pursue such courses as they are fitted to follow. The fee for the academic year is $150; for half a year or less, $75; and for a single course, $40 a year.

GRADUATE DEPARTMENT. — Over 40 courses of instruction in this department, as well as the elective courses offered to undergraduates of Harvard College, are open without examination to bachelors of arts, science, or philosophy. The degree of master of arts is conferred on bachelors of arts of Harvard College, and on holders of equivalent degrees who pursue a course of liberal study at the university for at least a year, and pass an examination on that course. The same degree is conferred on those who, after taking the degree of bachelor of laws, bachelor of divinity, or doctor of medicine, pursue a course of study in law, theology, or medicine for a year, and pass examination on such course. The degree of doctor of philosophy is conferred on bachelors of arts who pursue a course of study for at least two years, pass an examination in that course, and present a thesis showing an original treatment of the subject, or giving evidence of independent research. The degree of doctor of science is conferred on bachelors of science who pursue a course of scientific study in at least two subjects for three years, and make some contribution to science embodied in a thesis. The tuition-fee is computed at a rate of $15 for one hour a week of instruction through the year, no case less than $30 nor more than $150. The fee for the examination of Ph.D. is $60; for any laboratory course, $150.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. — This contains more than 250,000 volumes, with as many pamphlets. Of these volumes the larger number are in the college library, the remainder in the libraries of the several departments. The college library is for the use of the entire university. Students may take out three books at a time for four weeks; and the privilege of borrowing books is also granted to persons not connected with the university, under special regulations and on payment of an annual fee.

Examinations for women were established in 1874. These are of two grades: the first, a general or preliminary examination in English, French, physical geography, elementary botany or elementary physics, arithmetic, algebra through quadratic equations, plane geometry, history, and German, Latin, or Greek; and the second, in one or more of these departments, languages, natural science, mathematics, history, and philosophy. The first grade is for young women not less than 17 years of age; and the second, for those not less than 18, and who have passed the first grade of examinations. Those who pass the examinations satisfactorily are given certificates. The fee for the first grade is $15; for the second, $10. The separate trust-funds in the hands of the treasurer in 1883 amounted to $686,515.84. Other funds of the college, which are invested as a whole, amounted to $4,511,861.59. The income from this general capital was $233,352.88. The whole number of students in 1883 is about 1,400.

Haymarket Square marks the termination of Union, Washington, Sudbury, Merrimack, Canal, Haverhill, Charlestown, and Blackstone Streets. The Boston and Maine Railroad station is situated upon it. It is a spacious square, but at the present time without any ornamentation or noteworthy feature to distinguish it from any other open space in the streets of the city. In former years a fountain stood in its centre, which was erected in 1851, when several squares were laid out in different sections of the city, and ornamented with fountains and trees. For several years Haymarket Square was the terminus of the Middlesex-street Railway and its branches, which extended through the Charlestown district and portions of the neighboring towns of Chelsea and Somerville. At the beginning of the present century the Mill Cove, or Mill Pond, covered the space now occupied by this square. The Old Canal, or Mill Creek, used to run through the square; and after Boston became a city, one of the bridges across the canal was here.

Health of Boston. — The death-rate in Boston for the year, closing with the report of the board of health in 1882, was 22.67 per thousand of the estimated population, which is placed by the board at 397,628; while the rate for the previous year was 23.53 per thousand, the population of that year being estimated at 362,628. The average death-rate of the city from all causes for the past 17 years, from 1865 to 1881 inclusive, was 23.88 per thousand. The proportion of deaths from preventable causes, to the whole number of deaths, shows a corresponding decrease: in 1880 the percentage of deaths of this class was 27.20, and, in 1881, 26.87; and the average percentage for 10 years, from 1872 to 1881 inclusive, was 28.40. The percentage of deaths of children under five years of age for 1881 was 36.75, against 39.25 in 1880; and the average percentage of deaths of this class for the past 10 years was 40.75. The records show that there has been a gradual diminution in the percentage of such deaths from 42.17 in 1872 to 36.75 in 1881. Thus it is shown, that, while the total mortality has increased with the growing population from 8,090 deaths in 1872 to 9,016 in 1881, the deaths of children under five years have absolutely decreased from 3,414 in 1872 to 3,314 in 1881; an increase of the total mortality of nearly 1,000, and a decrease of mortality among children of 100. During the same period the births recorded in the city increased from 9,321 in 1872 to 10,541 in 1881. As the board of health is repeatedly pointing out in its reports, the city is by no means without many and serious shortcomings in its sanitary appliances; but, notwithstanding, its statistics show to advantage by the side of those of many other cities. In New York, in 1881, for instance, the death-rate was 31.08 per 1,000 population; Brooklyn, 24.83; Chicago, 25.61; Savannah, Ga., 30.16; and, of European cities, Liverpool, 26.6; Vienna, 29.48; Paris, 25.50. The cities showing a decrease include St. Louis, 22.7; Baltimore, 22.37; Cincinnati, 21.7; San Francisco, 18.25. The death-rate of London in 1881 was 21.2; Montreal, 27.18; Ottawa, 28.4; and Toronto, 19.5. In 1881, for instance, while the mortality-tables of nearly all the principal cities throughout the country showed a marked increase in their respective death-rates, from one cause or another, and the year was generally regarded as having been less healthful than usual, the death-rate of Boston, as shown by the figures above, was lower than the year before, and lower than the average rate for several years past. While in many sections of the country, small-pox was allowed to gain a considerable foot-hold, and in many cities and towns this disease contributed largely to the death-rate, there was nothing approaching an epidemic here; while there was, as has been seen, a notable falling-off in the percentage of deaths arising from preventable causes. This gratifying condition of the health of the city is due largely to its general cleanliness, the rigid and well-executed health-laws, the system of inspection of meats, vegetables, etc., as well as sanitary condition of the city, and the constant care of the board of health and the different branches of the health-department. When the new sewerage-system is completed [see *Sewerage System*], probably some time during 1884, the health of the city cannot but be greatly improved. At the present time the sewage of the whole city is discharged at 82 sewer-outlets, settling on the shoals and polluting the air; and during the summer-months especially, it is necessary to exercise the greatest care to prevent the spread of disease. The agents of the board of health, called inspectors, inspect and report upon nuisances; and the board secure their abatement as far as able to do so. The city-physician, port-physician, and superintendent of health are connected with the health-department. There are employed in cleaning and sweeping the streets, under the direction of the superintendent of health, 157 men, 29 carts, 9 sweeping-machines, and 6 water-carts. There are 76 men employed 9 months in the year sweeping. The principal streets are cleaned daily, and others twice in each week. The remaining three months, the teams are employed in removing house-dirt, and the men in sweeping crossings and removing snow from sidewalks of public buildings. The number of miles of streets cleaned, 185 per week. The cost of labor for doing this work for the year ending April 21, 1882, was $76,399.36. In removing house-offal 95 men and 43 wagons are employed. The offal is removed from dwelling-houses three times a week during the summer months, and twice a week during the winter; from hotels, markets, and restaurants, it is removed daily. There are 43 districts, and each team is assigned a route. The men employed in collecting offal are required to enter the premises, collect the offal, and empty the same in wagons; when filled, to drive to one of the offal-depots owned by the city. It is there sold to farmers from adjoining towns within a radius of 20 miles, who come with their carts to the depot for it. The cost of labor for this work, ending April 21, 1882, was $57,705.55. There are employed in removing house-dirt and ashes, 58 teams and 123 men, with two men to each team. This material is removed from hotels, tenement-houses, and stores, twice in each week, and from dwellings once a week. There are 58 routes, one team being assigned to each route. The ordinances require that house-dirt and ashes shall be kept in some convenient place for collection. The men are required to enter the premises, and place such vessels as contain ashes upon the sidewalk or in passage-ways in rear; the teams follow, and are loaded; the empty vessels are returned by the men to their original position. The carts, when filled, proceed to the dump, and discharge their load. The cost of this work during the same period was $97,390.10. The health-department of the city has been under the direction of the board of health since 1873, the ordinance for its establishment having been passed by the city council in December of the preceding year. Before that time the board of aldermen constituted the board of health, and the chief executive officer of the department was elected annually by the city council. In times of emergency the board of aldermen were assisted by a board of consulting physicians, elected by the city council and serving without pay. Long before the establishment of a regular health-board, the city had outgrown the arrangement by which the whole board of aldermen acted as a board of health; and the establishment of an independent organization, which had been for a long time agitated, was hastened by the spread of small-pox in 1872, with which the aldermen as a health-board were unable to cope. The board of health for 1883 consists of Samuel H. Durgin chairman, George F. Babbitt, and James M. Keith. The city-physician is John H. McCullom; port-physician, A. B. Heath; and superintendent of health, George W. Forristall. The latter officers are appointed by the board, subject to the approval of the mayor. The health-office is at No. 32 Pemberton Square.

Hebrews in Boston. — Thirty-five years ago a Hebrew was an unusual sight in Boston; but since that period Hebrews have increased so rapidly that now they number not less than 6,000. They are to be found in all parts of the city, busily engaged in trade and traffic, and are, as a class, industrious and thrifty. There is no distinctively Hebrew quarter, although many live on Salem Street, and in that immediate neighborhood. Some are quite wealthy, nearly all are in comfortable circumstances; none are wanting in shrewdness, and capacity for driving a good bargain, and many are educated and cultured. They are not wanting in political aspirations; several having filled municipal offices of honor and trust, and others having attained higher public positions. The more wealthy and enterprising are engaged in the clothing-trade; many are jewellers and tobacconists, and a large number are pawnbrokers. In the matter of religion they may be classified as Orthodox and Reform. The former cling to the old customs, traditions, and ideas; while the latter advocate the cause of progressive Judaism. There are seven congregations, the largest of which is the Ohabei Sholom, which has a synagogue on Warrenton Street. The worship is conducted in moderate reform style, families sitting together, and a choir and organ assisting in the services. The congregation numbers 150 members; and there is a sabbath-school of about the same size, in which the children receive instruction in the principles of the Jewish religion, Israel's history, and in the Hebrew language. The second prominent congregation is the Temple Adath Israel, which worships on Pleasant Street. It has about 60 members, and is ultra-reform. There is also a sabbath-school with a membership of about 80. The other congregations are the Mishkan Israel, synagogue on Ash Street, with 60 members, who are strictly Orthodox; the Shaare Tefiloh, worshipping on Church Street, with 65 members; the Beth Abraham, worshipping on Hanover Street, 40 members, strictly Orthodox; the Har Moriah, Shawmut Avenue, Roxbury; and the Shomre Shabbos, which has 40 members, who strictly observe their sabbath-day. All these have sabbath-schools similar to those before mentioned. The Jews also have 5 B'nai B'rith lodges, known as Yegar Sahadutha, Boston, Amos, Pinchas, and Mosenthal. The order Kesher Shel Barsel has two lodges, the Gal Ed and Pinchas. The order Free Sons of Israel is represented by 2 lodges, the Bay-State and Moses Mendelssohn. The order Treue Schwestern is represented by Naomi Lodge. There are several Chewras connected with the congregations, and ladies' societies devoted entirely to benevolent purposes. The Hebrew Benevolent Society numbers 230 members, and the

Ladies' Sewing-circle has a membership of about 175 ladies. There are also a Young Men's Hebrew Association, and the Elysium Club, — the latter a social organization, with spacious and quite elegant rooms on Concord Street.

Herald (The Boston), newspaper, the great popular journal of the city, published from "the Herald Building," No. 255 Washington Street. Begun in 1846, as an evening newspaper, a small sheet, four pages of five columns each, and sold for a penny, the "Herald" has become a great establishment, with several morning and evening editions, reaching an average daily circulation of over 117,000, and a Sunday edition of over 90,000. The first number of the paper was published Aug. 31, 1846, by the proprietors of a penny paper known by the patriotic title of "The American Eagle," which was soon after absorbed by it. Its first editor was William O. Eaton, who afterwards became well known as a "newspaper man." It started out as an independent paper, "pledged to no religious sect or political party, always ready to rebuke both spiritual and political wickedness in high places, and call the servants of the public to an account whenever they abuse the trust committed to their care." And so it is conducted to-day. In less than a year it was enlarged, and appeared as a morning as well as evening newspaper, with a weekly edition. The gathering of news became, early in its career, its chief aim; and this policy, continued and greatly developed under the present management, has abundantly proved a "paying one." Mr. Eaton retired from the editorship in 1847, and was succeeded by George W. Tyler, who had edited "The Eagle." During the next few years there were many changes in the conduct and ownership of the paper. At length, in 1855, Edwin C. Bailey became one of the proprietors, and the following year sole proprietor. Increased facilities were established for obtaining news, a working-force of editors and reporters was secured, and the concern moved forward prosperously. During all the changes preceding Mr. Bailey's ownership, however, the circulation of the paper had apparently steadily increased, and it was a promising venture. In 1867 the weekly edition was discontinued, and soon after the Sunday edition was started. In April, 1857, the "Times," a rival of the "Herald," was purchased by Mr. Bailey, and its publication discontinued. During his ownership of the "Herald," Mr. Bailey was for some years postmaster of Boston. In April, 1869, he sold out his entire interest in his paper to Royal M. Pulsifer, Edwin B. Haskell, Justin Andrews, Charles H. Andrews, and George G. Bailey, taking their notes for a large amount of the price paid. These were all employés of the "Herald;" Mr. Pulsifer being at the head of the business-department, Mr. Haskell in charge of the Sunday edition, the two Andrewses in charge of the daily, and Mr. Bailey in the composition-room. The notes were all met at maturity, and each of the purchasers has since attained a fortune out of the undertaking. George C. Bailey sold out his interest to his associates, Oct. 1, 1871; and Justin Andrews disposed of his to the remaining associates on the 1st of January, 1873. The proprietors therefore now consist of Messrs. Pulsifer, Haskell, and Charles H. Andrews. The "Herald" was long established at No. 103 (now numbered 241) Washington Street, with its editorial, composition, press, and mailing rooms in the rear on Williams Court. In 1877–78 its present building was erected out of the profits of the paper, and in February, 1878, was moved into. It has the reputation of being the finest newspaper-office in the world, and one of the very best equipped. It was especially planned for the convenience of all departments of the office, and after the examination of many of the most approved modern newspaper-offices of other cities; and it is provided with every modern convenience for facilitating the work of its large force of employés. It consists of a main building, with an ornamental granite front in the French Renaissance style, on Washington Street, and a large L fronting on Williams Court. The total ground-surface covered is about 6,200 square feet. The main building has a frontage of 31 feet 9 inches, and a length of 179 feet; and the L, a frontage of 24½ feet, and a length of 40 feet. The entire building has six stories and a high basement. The press-room is in the basement, and mail and delivery rooms on Williams Court, as heretofore. There are four Bullock presses in the press-room, capable of printing 86,000 papers an hour. There is a machine-shop here, so that repairs to the machinery are made on the premises; and there is a double equipment of all the machinery, every precaution being taken to avoid delay in the publication of any of the editions by reason of accident of any sort. The proprietors are now (1883) engaged in building a large addition to the L of their building, having already outgrown it; and it is proposed still further to enlarge their facilities and increase their business. The "Herald" is one of the most profitable of the newspapers of the country. This is due to excellent management in every department, and to the constant devotion to the first object for which a newspaper is run, — and which is too often lost sight of by newspaper conductors, — the thorough gathering and the prompt presentation of the news. Every thing in the "Herald" is subordinate to this, and the result is success which is called "phenomenal," but which is simply natural. The "Herald" has a very large force of editors, writers, correspondents, and reporters, and one of the most completely organized systems of news-gathering. John H. Holmes, one of the ablest journalists in the country, is the managing-editor.

Herdics. — See Hacks, Herdic Phaetons, Crystals, and Publics.

Highlands. — See Roxbury District.

Historical Society (The Massachusetts), No. 30 Tremont Street, in the building adjoining the Boston Museum. This is the oldest historical society in the country, and its roll of members includes many of the names best known in American literature. Its library contains over 25,000 bound volumes, besides many volumes of rare and curious manuscripts relating to early New-England history. The printed collections and proceedings of the society in 34 volumes contain valuable papers by its members. The library bequeathed to the society by the late Thomas Dowse of Cambridge, in 1856, fills the lower room, in which the meetings of the society are held; and consists of 5,000 volumes in five editions, and costly and elegant volumes. The museum includes ancient and valuable portraits of old New-England worthies of much interest, and many valuable and curious relics and antiquities. Here are to be found King Philip's samp-bowl; a gun used at the capture of Gov. Andros by the Bostonians in 1689; a silk flag presented by Gov. Hancock to a colored company called the "Bucks of America;" the swords of Miles Standish, Gov. Carver, Gov. Brooks, Col. Church, Sir William Pepperell, Capt. Linzee, and Col. Prescott; an oak chair, said to have been made in London in 1614, and brought over in the "Mayflower" by Edward Winslow. Among the portraits are those of Govs. Endicott, Winslow, Pownall, Dummer, Belcher, Winthrop, Hutchinson, Strong, Gore, etc. That of Winslow is believed to be a Vandyke. The society possesses also the diary of Judge Sewell, who presided at the witchcraft-trials in 1692; and the earliest issues of the first American newspaper. The society was founded in 1791, by a few gentlemen who were interested in American history, with the object of preserving for reference all books, pamphlets, manuscripts, and other materials containing historical facts. For several years after its organization, it met in the attic of Faneuil Hall. Afterwards rooms were occupied in Hamilton Place, then in Franklin Street; and in 1833 removal was made to the present quarters. Within a few years the building has been entirely rebuilt in a most substantial manner, and made thoroughly fireproof. The membership of the society is limited to 100, but the library may be used for reference by any one. It is particularly rich in local histories, and has a valuable collection of histories of the civil war. The affairs of the society are directed by a council of the officers and an executive committee of five. The president is Robert C. Winthrop, who has held that office for more than 26 consecutive years. The librarian is Dr. Samuel A. Green, mayor of Boston in 1882. There are also two assistant-librarians.

Hollis-street Church (Congregational Unitarian), Hollis Street, between Washington and Tremont. This is one of the many Boston churches with a most interesting history. In 1730 "His Excellency Jonathan Belcher, esq., chaplain-general and governor-in-chief in and over His Majesty's province of the Massachusetts Bay, made a motion unto William Pain, esq., that if he, with a covenant member, would associate themselves together and build a house for the public worship of God on a piece of land belonging to His Excellency in Hollis Street (at the south part of Boston), he would make them a present of said land for that use." In accordance with this, William Pain and sundry others met together, subscribed the sum of £1,030, and appointed a building-committee, who proceeded to erect a wooden structure 60 feet in length, and 40 in width, with a steeple at the north end 11 feet square. In this first Hollis-street meeting-house there were 40 pews on the lower floor and 9 in the gallery. The whole cost of the building was £2,057, 3*s*. 3*d*. The pews were valued for sale at £2,257, and pew No. 1 was presented to the governor. The house was dedicated June 17, 1752, by Rev. Dr. Sewall. The first minister settled was Rev. Mather Byles, "a Tory, wit, and scholar." His salary began at £3, 10*s*. per week. In 1741 land was purchased, and a parsonage-house built near the church. The minister's salary was increased from year to year, until in 1757 it reached £11 per week. Dr. Byles's course after a while brought him into disfavor with his people, and in 1776 his pastorate was brought to a close by his dismissal. This entry appears on the records: "The standing committee proceeded to consider various reports concerning the conduct of Rev. Dr. Mather Byles since the commencement of hostilities by the British troops, and the following articles (among others) were voted to be just matters of complaint against him: (1) His associating and spending a considerable portion of his time with the officers of the British army, having them frequently at his house, and lending them his glasses for the purpose of viewing the works erecting for our defence; (2) That he treated the public calamity with lightness; (3) Meeting before and after service with a number of our inveterate enemies at a certain place in King Street called Tory Hall; (4) That he prayed in public that America might submit to grate Britain." The Tory doctor was dismissed Aug. 14, 1776, and subsequently he was obliged to flee the town. During the siege of Boston the church was used as a barrack by the British. The second minister was settled in 1777,—Rev. Ebenezer Wight, at a salary of £10 a week and his board. In 1787 the meeting-house was burned down; and until 1788, when it was rebuilt, the society worshipped in the Old South. In 1788 also Mr. Wight resigned. The second meeting-house was also a wooden structure, built at a cost of £1,800.

It stood until 1809, when it was pulled down; and a third meeting-house — the present structure — was built in 1810. After the removal of the old building, and until the completion of the new, the society again worshipped in the Old South. Towards the close of the last century, the society, in common with so many others in the town, became Unitarian. Rev. Samuel West succeeded Mr. Wight as pastor in 1789, and he was the first of the long line of Unitarian clergymen who have since occupied the pulpit. Mr. West died in 1808, and was succeeded the following year by Rev. Horace Holley, who continued pastor until 1818, when he was in turn succeeded by the famous Rev. John Pierpont, a man of brilliant intellect, strong opinions, which he expressed with freedom and courage, regardless of the opposition they encountered, and tenacious in maintaining whatever position he took. The first 15 years of his pastorate passed tranquilly, but thereafter his career was stormy; a portion of his society bitterly opposing his position and course, especially on the question of anti-slavery. In 1838 a succession of meetings were occupied in discussing his course, and the church was sharply divided. In 1832 a majority of two carried a formal request that he should resign. This he declined to do. A sharp correspondence ensued between Mr. Pierpont and the standing committee of the church. The matter was then referred to an ecclesiastical council, which heard the various charges, and dismissed them, exonerating the pastor: meanwhile his salary was withheld, and he sued the society for it; and finally, when he had obtained judgment in the Supreme Court, and payment of his claim secured, he voluntarily resigned, and the warfare ended. Rev. Dr. Fosdick was the next pastor, installed in May, 1846. He resigned the following year, as the society, then heavily in debt, could not pay his salary. Towards the close of 1848 Rev. Thomas Starr King was settled as the pastor, with a salary of $3,000 a year; and under his ministry the society shook off its load of debt and greatly prospered. He was an eloquent and earnest preacher, and in other respects a most brilliant man. In 1860, his health failing, he went to California for a rest and vacation; and towards the close of 1861 he wrote to the Hollis-street people, that he believed it his duty to stay there, and do what he could for the cause of the North in the struggle then so fierce between the free and the slavery States. So he remained in California; and by his patriotic work and his eloquent speech he did much towards preventing that State from ranging itself on the side of the South. On Oct. 5, 1862, Rev. George L. Chaney was installed as pastor of the Hollis-street Church. He resigned in 1878; and after the pulpit had been vacant for some time, the present pastor, Rev. H. Bernard Carpenter, was engaged. The society voted, in the winter of 1882, to dispose of its historic old church-building, and rebuild in the Back-bay district. [See *Unitarianism and Unitarian* (Congregational) *Churches.*]

Holton Protestant Pauper-fund. — A bequest of James Holton "to the inhabitants of the town of Brighton," — who also gave the Holton library [see *Brighton District*], — "to be annually expended forever in purchasing and distributing provisions among poor and indigent Protestant families, in said town of Brighton, on Thanksgiving or other holidays, or just previous to such holidays, to the end that such poor Protestant families may have the means, in some degree, of enjoying such holidays in common with their fellow-citizens; and I specially direct, that, in such periodical distributions, unmarried Protestant females, who are poor or needy, shall receive a liberal share of provisions, and also other articles of comfort, such as said distributors shall deem to be most conducive to the comfort and happiness of that lone class of citizens." Since annexation this fund has been administered by the overseers of the poor [see *Overseers of the Poor*]. The income annually for this trust is $1,500.

Homes. — See Asylums and Homes.

Home for Destitute Catholic Children, on Harrison Avenue, East-Concord, and Stoughton Streets. This is maintained by the "Association for the protection of destitute Catholic children," organized in 1864; its domestic affairs being in charge of the Sisters of Charity [see Sisters of Charity, under *Catholic Religious Orders*]. The Home and the work of the association grew out of the Eliot Charity School, for some time conducted at No. 9 High Street. Soon after the Sisters of Charity assumed the direction of the institution, which was in 1866, the Home was removed to No. 10 Common Street; and the next move was to the present location, the building being erected in 1870. The existing Home-building is well arranged for its purpose. It is 175 feet in length, 50 feet in depth, and three stories high, with a French roof. It has school-rooms, play-rooms, dormitories, infirmaries, bath-rooms, and dining-rooms, affording ample accommodation for more than 200 children. The total number of children received and cared for during 1882 was about 600; and the total number since its establishment, about 5,000. Children of any creed, color, or nativity, are admitted; it is a home for the destitute or friendless little ones of all kinds. Here they are instructed and cared for by the Sisters of Charity until returned to their friends, placed in situations, or provided with good Catholic homes. Care is exercised in all cases where any are sought for adoption; and person desiring to adopt are required to bring recommendations from their parish-priest. The Home is supported altogether by voluntary subscriptions, and an annual charity-ball is given for its benefit. About $13,000 are spent yearly in maintaining the Home, and the cost of each child averages $1.33 per week.

Home for Intemperate Women (The Massachusetts), at No. 41 Worcester Street. Incorporated in March, 1881. This is a refuge for those who desire to reform, or who it is believed can be reformed. The plan on which it is managed corresponds with that of the Washingtonian Home for men [see *Washingtonian Home*]. It is in charge of a matron, Mrs. Charpiot; medical attendance is furnished, the theory being that intemperance is to some extent a disease; and there are paid superintendents of the different departments. The institution has been full since its opening. Up to the close of 1882, there had been 262 inmates in all, of whom 63 were natives of Massachusetts, 35 of other States, and 164 from other nations. There were 47 who did general housework, 39 housekeepers, and other occupations were represented in much smaller proportions; 138 were single, 51 married, and 73 were widows. Between the ages of 15 and 20, there were 22 inmates; 21 to 30 years, 88; 31 to 40, 83; 41 to 50, 54; 51 to 60, 10; 61 to 70, 1; 82, 1. There have been 124 provided with situations; returned to their homes, 57; sent to hospitals and asylums, 39; discharged as hopeless, 46; died, 1. It is the custom of the matron to visit the Municipal Court regularly, and through the probation-officer obtain permission to take to the Home such women as look as if they could be reformed. Then baths and medicine are given them; they are given work, and so make return for what is done for them. Situations are found for them, — their employers being always acquainted with their history; and when their engagements expire, and they return to the city, Mrs. Charpiot always looks out for them, and helps to keep them from falling back into intemperance. Religious worship is always observed in the family. The building in which the Home is located is the property of the association.

Homœopathic Hospital (The Massachusetts).— East-Concord Street. Chartered in 1855, this institution came within a single vote in the State senate of receiving generous State aid. Had this been given, the hospital would have entered upon its work at once; but failing of this, it remained inactive until 1870. A small house was then hired, at No. 14 Burroughs Place; and, fitted up with 14 beds, it was opened as a hospital in January, 1871. In November of the same year 8 of the prominent homœopathic physicians in the city were summoned for trial, and expulsion from the Massachusetts Medical Society, for "conduct unbecoming and unworthy an honorable man and a member of the society." Although not so expressed, this was aimed at members believing in and practising homœopathy. An injunction from the Supreme Court prevented a summary expulsion of members for this cause, and the subject was warmly discussed in the public journals. The great interest thus excited by this attempted action of the society toward the homœopaths resulted in a public fair in aid of the hospital, which realized more than $80,000 for its funds. Land was secured on East-Concord Street, near the City Hospital, and a fine and commodious building was erected, containing 40 beds. This was opened for patients in May, 1876. In 1881 an additional tract of land was conveyed to the hospital by the city, which will be sufficient for the extensions already needed and contemplated. Upwards of 200 patients were treated in 1882, and more than 1,700 since the hospital was opened. Col. Charles R. Codman is the president, and Miss Ellen Frothingham secretary.

Homœopathic Medical Dispensary (The).— No. 14 Burroughs Place; Charity Building, Chardon Street; and the Medical-college building, East-Concord Street. Chartered in 1856, and opened to the public in 1857. At first it was supported by private subscriptions; but in March, 1859, a fair was held in Music Hall, which in five days netted the sum of $13,100. The income of this, with occasional donations, has since sustained the dispensary. It has three branches, as stated above. In 1882, 13,000 patients were treated; and since its organization the whole number has been about 140,000, who have received over 300,000 prescriptions gratuitously. Every department is free to the poor. The West-End branch, in the Charity Building [see *Charity Building*], Chardon Street, is open daily from 10 to 12, and, in addition to the general department, has one under the care of women physicians, for the diseases of their sex. There are connected with the dispensary 36 physicians, all of whom do their work without pay. Otis Clapp is the president of the corporation, Dr. I. T. Talbot secretary, and Dr. J. W. Clapp treasurer.

Homœopathic Medical Society (The Massachusetts). — The principle in medicine expressed by the phrase *Similia similibus curantur* was known to the earliest writers in medicine; but it was first considered as a basis for all curative-drug action in 1790, by Samuel Hahnemann, who, from that time till his death in 1844, devoted himself to the development of the system which he called homœopathy. In 1825 Hans Christian Gram, a native of Boston though educated in the University of Copenhagen, first introduced this system into America. In 1833 Dr. Constantine Hening, one of its strongest supporters, came to this country, and practised in Philadelphia until his death in 1881. In 1835 a medical college was established in Allentown, Penn., to teach this system. In 1838 Dr. Samuel Gregg of Medford became a convert to homœopathy. Soon after, Dr. Josiah Flagg of Boston, Dr. Charles Wild of Brookline, and Dr. C. M. Weld of

Jamaica Plain, adopted its principles; and in 1840 they, with others, formed a medical society known as the "Homœopathic Fraternity," which met at the houses of its members in turn on the "Monday evening next preceding the full of the moon." At these meetings the knowledge gained of this new and strange system of medicine was mutually imparted by its members. In 1856 the membership had increased to nearly 70 members, who were incorporated by the State as the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society. It holds its meetings semi-annually, in April and October, and has a membership of 230. It also publishes each year a volume of reports of its transactions. There is also a Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, which holds its meetings in the Medical College of the Boston University, East-Concord Street [see *Boston University*], on the second Thursday of each month. It has 100 members.

Horace Mann Statue. — See Mann, Horace, Statue of.

Horse-Cars. — See Street-Railways.

Horticultural Society (The Massachusetts). — Headquarters in Horticultural Hall building, on Tremont Street, between Bromfield Street and Montgomery Place. Organized March 17, 1829, and incorporated the following month, this is the oldest horticultural society, with a single exception, — the Pennsylvania Society, — in the country. It has always maintained a foremost position among American societies of its class, and has done more than any other for the intelligent development of horticulture over a large field. It has also lent its influence to forward several educational enterprises and public improvements; its chief work in the latter direction being the establishment of the beautiful cemetery of Mount Auburn. It began with a membership of 140 during its first year, including many of the leading citizens of that day; and its total membership has been about 3,000, including a large number of honorary and corresponding members. Gen. Henry A. S. Dearborn of Roxbury was the first president of the society, Cheever Newhall of Boston the first treasurer, Dr. Jacob Bigelow of Boston the first corresponding secretary, and Robert L. Emmons of Boston the first recording secretary. The society was organized with these officers and 38 councillors. The first annual exhibition was held in September of its first year; and the custom of weekly exhibitions through all but the mid-winter months was that year begun, and it has since been continued without break. Diplomas and liberal premiums are offered for the best exhibits of plants, flowers, and fruits, at these weekly and annual exhibitions. The movement for the establishment of Mount-Auburn Cemetery was begun before the formation of this society, but nothing practical was accomplished until it took hold of the matter. The first plan embraced an experimental garden, as well as a cemetery; and it was this project that the society adopted. The first suggestion came from Dr. Jacob Bigelow, and was proposed to a number of gentlemen, whom he invited to meet him, in the winter of 1825, at his house, then in Summer Street. At this time the idea of a suburban cemetery was new to this country, nothing of the kind being then in existence. Mount Auburn was then known as "Stone's Woods," and was much frequented on account of its rural attractions, and the scenery about it, by students of Harvard as well as others. The name of "Sweet Auburn" was given it by a couple of Harvard men, and after it became the cemetery the name of Auburn was formally attached to it. The Horticultural Society indorsed the project for the Experimental Garden and Cemetery here in 1831; purchasing the property from Charles W. Brimmer, jun., who had intended to make a country-seat of it. The purchase was perfected after subscribers to 100 lots of 300 feet square, at the rate of $60 each, had been obtained. The Act of the Legislature authorizing the society to hold land for a rural cemetery, and to lay it out and dedicate it for that purpose, was obtained in June of the same year; and in September following the place was formally dedicated, Judge Story delivering the address, Rev. Dr. Ware making the prayer, and a hymn written by Rev. Dr. Pierpont being a feature of the occasion. Forest-trees, plants, and flower-beds were set out, and avenues, paths, and walks constructed; and at subsequent exhibitions of the society noteworthy exhibits from the Experimental Garden and rural cemetery were made. The first interment in the cemetery was of a child, in 1832; and the first monument erected was to the memory of Hannah Adams of Medfield, who achieved some distinction as a writer of historical works, and who was one of the earliest female writers in the country. The first gateway was designed by Dr. Bigelow, and stood until 1842, when the present stone gates of similar design replaced it. The first receiving-tomb, of granite, was set up in 1832. In 1835 Mount Auburn was sold by the society to the proprietors of the lots within it, and the Proprietors of Mount-Auburn Cemetery were then incorporated. This change was not effected without some friction between the two organizations; but all differences were in time adjusted through indentures entered into, the first in 1858, and the second in 1869. The first Horticultural Hall established by the society was at No. 52 North-Market Street. In 1831 the society removed to Joy's Building, — succeeded by the present Rogers Building on Washington Street, opposite the head of State Street, — next to No. 81 Cornhill, then to No. 23 Tremont Row, next into the old Latin-school building on School Street, and in 1845 into its own building on the site of the old Latin-school building, which is now occupied by the Parker House. This first building of the Horticultural Society was the first ever erected by such a society. It was a granite-front building, and was after the prevailing style of architecture in town at the time. In front of the first story were huge Doric piers; and, of that above, fluted Corinthian pilasters surmounted by entablature and pediment. On the ground-floor was a seed-store, and the large hall of the society was on the floor above. This, also after the prevailing style, which was carried to such extremes [see *Architecture*], was decorated with Corinthian pilasters. This building was dedicated on May 15, 1845. The orator of the occasion was Hon. George Lunt; and Marshall P. Wilder, then the president of the society, delivered an address. This building early proved insufficient for the needs of the society, and before many years a movement was begun to secure larger quarters. In 1859 the School-street building was sold to Harvey D. Parker, of the Parker House, who thereupon removed it, and built in its place the wing of his hotel now occupied on the first floor by the ladies' dining-room; and rooms were secured for the society on the corner of Washington and West Streets. In 1863 the present estate was purchased (then known as the Montgomery House); and on Aug. 18, 1864, the corner-stone of the present building was laid. In September of the following year the building was completed, and was dedicated on the 16th of that month. On that occasion Rev. Dr. Frederick D. Huntington offered the prayer; and Charles M. Hovey, the president of the society, delivered the dedicatory address. The building is of Concord white granite; and the front is highly ornamented, the central division decorated with an order of coupled columns repeated in pilasters behind, Doric in the first story, Ionic in the second, and Corinthian in the third. Surmounting the central division of the façade is a granite statue of Ceres; and on the north and south buttresses of the second story in the front of the building are other statues cut in granite, — one of Flora, and the other of Pomona. These statues were modelled by Martin Milmore. On the street-floor of the building are stores; and on the second and third respectively the public halls of the society, reached from the street by a flight of broad marble steps. The first is called the Lower Hall. It is ornamented with portraits and busts of a number of the founders of the society, benefactors, and prominent members. The second, or Upper Hall, is reached by stairways on either side of the building. This is, like the other hall, large, well lighted, attractively decorated, and adorned with portraits. The latter include portraits of the presidents of the society, and a full-length portrait of Dr. Jacob Bigelow, the projector of Mount Auburn. The Lower Hall is used for the weekly shows of the society, and both for the annual shows. Both are also frequently let as public halls for various classes of entertainments. [See *Halls*.] The library-room is the front of the second story. The society has here a large and valuable library, and its collection was begun very soon after the establishment of the organization. It now numbers about 4,000 volumes. The president of the society now is Francis B. Hayes. The following is the list of its founders: Enoch Bartlett of Roxbury, Andrews Breed of Lynn, Henry A. Breed of Lynn, Zebedee Cook, jun., of Dorchester, H. A. S. Dearborn of Roxbury, Samuel Downer of Roxbury, Robert L. Emmons of Boston, Benjamin V. French of Boston, John M. Ives of Salem, William Kenrick of Newton, John Lowell of Roxbury, Robert Manning of Salem, Cheever Newhall of Dorchester, John B. Russell of Boston, William H. Sumner of Dorchester, and Jonathan Winship of Brighton. The admission-fee was at first $5, annual assessment $2, and cost of life-membership $30. The admission-fee at the present time is $10, with assessments and cost of life-membership as before.

Hospitals. — Following is a list of the various hospitals within the city limits, each of which will be found described in detail in separate paragraphs elsewhere in this book. With the exception of the City Hospital, the funds by which these are supported are largely, and in many cases wholly, accumulated from private subscriptions of the benevolent.

Adams Nervine Asylum. For persons of both sexes affected with nervous diseases. West-Roxbury district, Centre Street.

Boston City Hospital. For both sexes. City institution. Out-patients treated medically and surgically. Harrison Avenue, opposite Worcester Square.

Boston Lying-In Hospital. No. 24 McLean Street.

Carney Hospital. General Hospital for both sexes. South Boston, Old-Harbor Street.

Channing Home. For women and children, chiefly incurables. No. 30 McLean Street.

Children's Hospital. Medical and surgical treatment to children from 2 to 12. Department for out-patients. Huntington Avenue, Back-bay district.

Consumptives' Home. For both sexes. Homœopathic treatment. Roxbury district, corner of Warren Street and Blue-hill Avenue.

Free Hospital for Women. For treatment of diseases of Women No. 60 East-Springfield Street.

House of the Good Samaritan. For treatment of women and children, especially incurables. No 6 McLean Street.

Massachusetts General Hospital. For both sexes. Out-patients treated. Dental infirmary and training-school for nurses connected with hospital. Blossom Street, at west end of McLean Street.

Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital. For both sexes. Homœopathic treatment. East-Concord Street, between Harrison Avenue and Albany Street.

New-England Hospital for Women and Children. Under the charge of women. Offers young women studying medicine opportunities for clinical study which other hospitals afford to young men. Codman Avenue, between Washington and Amory Streets.

Small-pox Hospital. Near rear entrance of Forest-hills Cemetery, Canterbury Street.

Spinal Home. For both sexes afflicted with spinal diseases. Homœopathic treatment. Roxbury district, corner Warren Street and Blue-hill Avenue.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital. For women. No. 78 Waltham Street.

St. Joseph's Home for Sick and Destitute Servant-girls. For incurables especially. No. 41 to 45 East-Brookline Street.

St. Mary's Lying-In Hospital (and Infant-Asylum) Dorchester district, Bowdoin Street.

The United-States Naval Hospital connected with the Charlestown Navy-yard is situated in Chelsea. The United-States Marine-hospital service is also situated here; its Boston office is at the Custom House.

Hospital Newspaper Society. — A very worthy organization, whose aim is to supply the inmates of hospitals, insane-asylums, and the State penal institutions, with good reading-matter. Boxes are placed in the railway-stations for the collection of newspapers, magazines, and books, which are promptly distributed among these institutions. Reading-matter for this purpose is also received at No. 113 Revere Street. In the course of a year many thousand newspapers and magazines, and large numbers of books, are collected and distributed in this way. Of late years Christmas and Easter cards have also been received in large numbers, and put to this good service.

Hotels. — The number of hotels of all classes in the city is not large. Exclusive of the many which are classed as family hotels [see *Apartment Houses*], there are but 70. Of this number, however, a large proportion are of the first or second class; and the third-class are, many of them, superior to the second-class hotels in some other American cities. Among the first-class, are many houses which have a wide reputation. Of those of this class now in existence, the oldest are the United-States Hotel, the Tremont, American, and Revere Houses. One of the older houses is also the comfortable old Quincy House; and the old Adams House, recently demolished to make way for the newer Adams House, was of venerable age, and succeeded one of the famous taverns of the earlier days. Of later date than any of the above, but themselves full of years, are the Parker House and Young's Hotel; and of comparatively recent date are the Hotel Brunswick and the Hotel Vendome, elegant hotels in the Back-bay district, modern in their build, and sumptuous in their interior decorations, fittings, and furnishings, well entitled to be called, as they are, grand and palatial. These several hotels are described, with sketches of their history, in separate paragraphs in this book. The present modern hotels of the city have entirely superseded the old-time inns, as they themselves superseded the taverns of still earlier times. The present are stately structures, with every modern convenience, every comfort, and every luxury; but they of necessity lack the good cheer and homely hospitality of the old-fashioned inn, whose ruddy-faced landlord (it is a tradition that the old-time landlord invariably was ruddy-faced, with a generous girth and comfortable proportions, indicating familiar acquaintance with his own good cheer) himself came to the inn-door, and welcomed his guests as they stepped out of the great lumbering stage-coaches at their journey's end. Now it is the elegant and imposing hotel-clerk, behind the impressive office-counter, who receives the guest: the old-time landlord has passed away, with the sanded tavern-floor, the "tap-room," and all the mellowing though rude comforts of those dead and gone times. — The first tavern in Boston was kept by one Samuel Cole, in the neighborhood of what is now Merchants' Row. It was opened as early as 1634, and called an "Ordinaire." Then after a time came the Ship Tavern, the Blue Bell and Indian Queen, the Elephant Tavern, the Red Lion, the Blue Sun, the Castle, the King's Head, the Green Dragon, and the Bunch of Grapes. Famous were some of these taverns in their day. The Ship stood on North Street. When it was kept by John Vyal, and long after, it was known also as the Noah's Ark. During Vyal's proprietorship this tavern, says Drake, "was a favorite resort of the king's commissioners, who were sent over by Charles II. after the restoration, with instructions to visit the New-England colonies, and adjust all matters of dispute." The old Ship was at one time the property of the father of Gov. Hutchinson, and was given by him to his daughter Hannah, who married Rev. Samuel Mather. It stood until 1866. The Red-Lion Inn stood also on North Street, at the corner of Richmond. It was once kept by Nicholas Upshall, a man of substance, an owner of considerable property, and one of the first members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery. He was a Quaker, and, says Drake, "was one of the first to feel the rigor of the persecution of the Quakers. He was banished, imprisoned, and at length in his old age died a martyr to the faith which, amid all his sufferings and hardships, he seems stoutly to have upheld. . . . His first banishment was for an attempt to bribe the keeper of Boston jail to give food to two starving Quaker women in his charge." Upshall was buried in Copp's-hill burying-ground. The original Sun Tavern stood on Dock Square, and the last of several which bore this name was on Batterymarch Street. The King's Head stood at the corner of North and Fleet Streets. The Green Dragon, the most famous of all the earlier taverns, which came to be the secret headquarters of the Sons of Liberty, the patriots who planned the Revolution, stood on Union Street; and its site is now marked by a tablet on the front of the modern building standing in its place, which bears a reproduction of the Green Dragon, which hung from the iron crane in front of the old tavern as its sign [see *Old Landmarks*]. The Star Inn stood nearer the present Hanover Street, on Union, and began its career in 1646. The Blue Bell and Indian Queen used to stand on what is now Washington Street, nearly opposite the Province House [see *Old Landmarks*]. It stood from as early as 1673 to 1820, when the Washington Coffee-house was built in its place. This also long ago disappeared. It used to be the starting-place of the old Roxbury hourlies. The Blue Anchor Tavern used to stand near the site of the present "Globe" newspaper building. It dated from as early as 1691. The Bite Tavern, whose original name was the Bight of Logan, stood on Dock Square, and in its later days was a famous inn for marketmen. Of taverns of a later date, the St. George's, or George, the British Coffee-house, the Royal Exchange, the Lion, the Lamb, and the White Horse taverns were among the most famous. The George stood at the Neck, on what is now Tremont Street extending to the Roxbury line. It commanded a pleasant view of the town and the harbor, and must have been a cheery and inviting place. Here the royal governor Burnet was received on his arrival. Here in 1721 the General Court met for a while, "perhaps on account of the prevalence of the small-pox in Boston in that year, when it raged with frightful violence," says Drake; and in 1730 the Probate Court was held here. In 1769 its name was changed to the King's Arms. In 1775 it was the American advanced post, and in that year was burned by the British. Several years before, there was a King's Arms tavern on what is now Exchange Street. The British Coffee-house and the Bunch of Grapes stood on State Street. The repeal of the Stamp Act was celebrated in these taverns. From the Bunch of Grapes some early historians contend that the party disguised as Indians, who threw the tea overboard, started [see *Tea Party*]. The Royal Exchange tavern stood on the corner of Exchange and State Streets. After the burning of the Town House in 1747, the General Court was held here for a few days. The quarrel between Henry Phillips and Benjamin Woodbridge, which ended in the duel on the Common [see *Common*], began here. At a later period the Exchange was the regular stopping-place of the Providence stages. The Roebuck Coffee-house stood near Faneuil Market-house. It was evidently a rough place. Shurtleff speaks of "poor Henry Phillips (Stonehewer Davis), [who] was so uselessly hung on the 13th of March, 1817, for killing Gaspard Dennegri" at this tavern. The Lion, Lamb, and White Horse taverns stood near together, on what is now Washington Street, between West and Boylston Streets. The Lion stood on the site of the new Bijou Theatre [see *Bijou Theatre*]; the Lamb, on the site of the new Adams House; and the White Horse, nearly opposite what is now Hayward Place. The Lion displayed a swinging sign, with a rampant British lion painted on it. From the Lamb the first stage-coach of the Providence and Boston line started in 1767. The White Horse displayed a large sign, with a spirited white charger as its most conspicuous feature. At the close of the last century Hatch's tavern stood on Tremont Street, at the corner of Mason. The great Exchange Coffee-house, on State and Congress Streets, which was built early in the present century, was intended to eclipse any thing ever before attempted in public houses. Charles Bulfinch was the architect. It was seven stories in height; its front on Congress Street, 132 feet long, was ornamented with marble Ionic pilasters, crowned with a Corinthian pediment, and on top was a dome. It contained within, a large hall for merchants' gatherings, a ball-room, a Masonic hall, a great dining-room capable of seating 300, and 210 rooms for guests. It was two years in building, cost half a million dollars, and did not pay. It was a speculation ahead of the times, in which many lost. Its career, though short, was eventful. Opened in 1808, in 1818 it was destroyed by fire. The great personages who had visited the city during that time had been among its guests, and in the great dining-room there had been many noteworthy gatherings. Capt. Hull made his headquarters here when at this port during the war of 1812; the news of the treaty of peace was celebrated by a great dinner here, at which Harrison Gray Otis presided, on Feb. 22, 1815; and President Monroe, on the occasion of his visit to Boston in 1817, stopped at the Exchange, and on the Fourth he was entertained here at a banquet at which a most distinguished company was present. During its existence it was the central gathering-place, and the business headquarters with many of the townspeople. Most of the stages made it either a starting-place or stopping-place, and it was the town's general news-centre. After it was burned, a new but less pretentious coffee-house was built in its stead; and this was continued as a tavern until 1853. Among other taverns or inns contemporaneous with or succeeding these, were the Bromfield House, on Bromfield Street, which succeeded the second Indian Queen; the Pearl-street House, on Pearl Street. Wilde's, Doolittle's, and the Elm-street House, on Elm Street and Brattle Square, with their court-yards paved with cobble-stones, were, when the stage-lines were in their prime, before the advent of the railroad, the favorite taverns with stage-travellers, as the stage-headquarters were generally in this quarter of the town. For many years, however, the Portland and other eastward stages used to bring up at the Eastern Stage House in Centre Street, at the North End, with an entrance from North Street under a spacious arch. The Marlborough House long stood on Washington Street, between Bromfield and Winter Streets. Here, in 1825, Gen. Lafayette was entertained at a banquet at which a distinguished company was present. It for years flourished as a temperance hotel.

Hotel Brunswick, Boylston Street, corner of Clarendon Street, Back-bay district. Situated in the midst of the elegant buildings and residences of this fine section of the city, the Brunswick is adorned and furnished accordingly, and is itself one of the conspicuous buildings of the neighborhood. The building covers more than half an acre of ground, is 224 x 125 feet, and six stories high with basement. Built of brick, with heavy sandstone trimmings, the front of its lower stories highly ornamented, its exterior is most attractive. Of the interior the principal finish of the first two stories is black-walnut. On the right of the principal entrance are two parlors for the use of ladies, and on the left the gentlemen's parlor. The large dining-room is on the right of the ladies' entrance; and there is another on the easterly side of the house, which was dedicated by the "Whittier dinner," which was given on the 70th anniversary of the poet's birth in 1877, by the proprietors of the "Atlantic Monthly," and at which there was a quite distinguished literary gathering. Both these dining-halls have marble-tile floors, the walls Pompeian red, and the ceiling frescoed to correspond. The five stories above this floor are divided into suites and single rooms, each conveniently arranged, and provided with every modern improvement and convenience, including open fire-places, beside steam-heating apparatus; every chamber has hot and cold water, and every suite a bath-room. There are 350 rooms in all; and the house has one of the most luxurious of the Whittier elevators. The cost of the building was nearly a million dollars. It was built in 1874, and enlarged in 1876. It was designed by Peabody & Stearns, and is essentially fire-proof. It is sumptuously furnished throughout, and the main rooms and suites are generally extensively decorated. The house is a favorite one with the best classes; and it always has a large number of permanent guests in the winter season, including many prominent Bostonians. Many distinguished visitors to the city have been guests at the house. The proprietors are Amos Barnes and John W. Dunklee, both men of long experience in the hotel business; and they have made it one of the most famous of Boston hotels. The hotel is conducted on the American plan, and the ordinary terms are $4.50 per day. Its exterior is nightly illuminated by the electric light.

Hotel Vendome (The). — Commonwealth Avenue, corner of Dartmouth Street, Back-bay district. This is the newest hotel in the city, one of the most impressive in its outward appearance, and one of the most sumptuous in its interior decorations, finish, furnishings, and appointments. It well deserves the appellation of "palatial." Its fronts are of white Tuckahoe and Italian marble, with elaborately carved windows and doors. The roof and towers are of wrought iron, covered with slate. The floors are laid upon iron beams and brick arches, and all the interior partitions are of incombustible material. The Commonwealth-avenue front extends 240 feet, and that on Dartmouth Street 125 feet; and the building, with its basement story and mansard roof, is eight stories in height. On the first floor is the rotunda and the various public rooms. The rotunda is paved with English encaustic tiles, in colors and patterns harmonizing with the furnishings; and it is finished in hard woods, cathedral glass, and fresco-work. There are five great dining-rooms, an elegant banquet-hall 30 by 110 feet, and several grand parlors. These are all reached, not only by the main entrance, but by private entrance on Commonwealth Avenue; so that clubs and parties can be entertained and served without interference with the regular business of the hotel. There is also a ladies' entrance on Dartmouth Street. The great dining-hall is richly adorned with mirrors, carved mahogany and cherry wood, frescos, and a handsome frieze. It seats 320 persons. Each of the six upper stories contains 70 rooms, arranged so as to be used singly or in suites. Every apartment has access to a spacious bath-room, which, as well as every gas-fixture, has independent ventilating-tubes. There are no open basins in the chambers, all being shut off in closets adjoining. Every room is provided with an open fireplace, although the entire building is heated by steam. The registers serve a double purpose, supplying either ventilation or warmth, each obtained by simply turning a knob to the right or left. Two Whittier passenger-elevators, one for baggage, and several smaller elevators for special purposes, provide ample facilities for transit up or down. The house, in every part, is most luxuriously furnished; and the parlors are decorated and adorned in a tasteful and elegant style. The Vendome is conducted on the American plan. The charge is $5 a day. It is patronized by the best classes, and many people of distinction are at all seasons of the year among its guests. It is one of the favorite hotels for elegant banquets. It was built by Charles Whitney, at a cost of a million dollars, for Col. J. W. Wolcott, a landlord of long experience and success, who has in the several hotels that have been under his management entertained large numbers of eminent personages.

House of the Angel Guardian. — Established in 1851, incorporated 1853. No. 85 Vernon Street, Roxbury district, An institution for the relief, education, and reformation of orphan and deserted children, especially wayward boys. Graded schools are maintained, open daily forenoon and afternoon; and religious instruction is given by the Catholic Brothers of Charity, who conduct it. Places are ultimately obtained for the boys, where they may learn trades or methods of business, or with farmers. Visitors are admitted daily, from 5 to 9. About 200 is the average number of boys in the House. [See *Catholic Religious Orders.*]

House of the Good Samaritan. — Incorporated in 1860, No. 6 McLean Street. An institution affording free hospital care and treatment to women and children. It has 27 beds, 10 of them for children. Boys only under six are received. Though established especially for chronic cases and incurables, others are occasionally received. Connected with the institution is a "clothing-club," which gives out work to poor women: thus they are helped, and garments are provided for the house. The institution is unsectarian so far as admittance of patients is concerned, they being received irrespective of creed or nationality; but Episcopal services are regularly held. Visitors to patients are admitted at stated hours on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. It is directed by a board of lady managers. The secretary resides at the house, and superintends it.

House of the Good Shepherd. — Established in 1867, incorporated in 1870. Tremont Street, opposite Parker-hill Avenue, Roxbury district. Its object is to shelter and reclaim unfortunate and abandoned women and girls, and to protect women and girls who are exposed to danger. It gives, beside shelter, food and employment, and instruction in religion, good morals, reading, and writing. It maintains a "class of preservation" made up of wayward and insubordinate girls. It is managed by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, a Catholic order; but its benefits and shelter are extended to women of all creeds and denominations. Since the opening of the house, in 1865, 2,520 persons have been received. Of these, only 75 have been dismissed as incorrigible; and the large number of 1,952 have been provided with situations or returned to their families. The average number in the house is 150. A successful effort was made during 1882 to lift its debt, and increase its usefulness by enlarging its dormitories. [See *Catholic Religious Orders.*]

Howard Athenæum. — Howard Street. Since 1868 a variety-theatre, the leading and most successful playhouse of its class, the Howard has a history of unusual interest. In its palmy days, it was the representative theatre of the city; a favorite with the patrons of "the legitimate;" and its stock-companies embraced many of the foremost actors and actresses of their time. It was first opened as a theatre, on the evening of Oct. 13, 1845, under the management of Thomas Ford. It had previously been a large, ill-shaped wooden structure, known as "Miller's Tabernacle," occupied by the "Millerites," or "Latter-day Saints," who flourished most extensively in the years 1843–44 [see *Adventists*]. The opening address was written by Frederick S. Hill, and was delivered by Mrs. H. Cramer, a London actress, who was a favorite at that time in American cities. She made her American *début* in 1837, at the St. Charles, New Orleans, as *Lady Teazle*, and for many years after was a leading actress on the New-York and Philadelphia boards. The plays on this opening night were "The School for Scandal" and "The Day after the Wedding." During the following winter, Feb. 25, the theatre was burned. It was immediately rebuilt; and the new building, the present structure, was opened on the evening of Oct. 25, 1846, under the management of James H. Hackett & Co. The opening address on this occasion was delivered by George Vandenhoff; and the plays were "The Rivals" and "A Chaste Salute." William Warren, the famous comedian, who has contributed so much to the fame of the stage of Boston, then made his first appearance in Boston, as *Sir Lucius O'Trigger*. During the years following and preceding its opening as a variety-theatre, the Howard was managed by Thomas Ford again, William F. Johnson, William L. Ayling, Sands, Lent, & Co., Charles R. Thorne, Baker and English, Wyzeman Marshall, Henry Willard, and Isaac B. Rich. Among the actors and actresses who, during this period, from time to time appeared on its stage, were James W. Wallack, jun.; Mrs. Warner, the English tragedienne; Anderson, "the Wizard of the North;" Lola Montez, Matilda Heron, the Sontag opera-troupe, Fannie Marsh, Edwin Adams, Maggie Mitchell, Helen Western, Joseph Proctor, and E. L. Davenport. A play by Miss Louisa M. Alcott, a lively farce, was once produced here in the early days. The last season of its management as a theatre for the presentation of the "legitimate," the members of the stock-company comprised the following: Harry G. Clarke, Harry Crisp, F. L. Keller, C. F. Nichols, William Scallan, J. W. Norris, Mrs. M. A. Farren, Miss Fannie Marsh, Lillie Marden, Adele Clarke. The stars included Cecile Rush; the Worrell Sisters, in "Under the Gas-light," which was first performed in Boston, Oct. 7, 1867; John Brougham, who performed "Jerry the Swell," in his five-act New-York local piece, "The Lottery of Life;" Marie Zoe, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Joseph Proctor, Maggie Mitchell, John E. Owens, John Brougham (a second engagement), and Kate Fisher. Dr. J. S. Jones's play of "Captain Lascar, the pilot of Brest," and Boucicault's "The Long Strike," had successful runs this season. With such a round of star performances, the change to the regular variety performance was by all means abrupt. The Howard was opened as a variety-theatre at the beginning of the season of 1868, under the management of Rich & Trowbridge. During the season of 1869–70, its managers were Rich, Hart, & Trowbridge; 1870–71, Rich, Stetson, & Trowbridge; the next season, and until 1878, Rich & Stetson; during the season of 1878–79, B. F. Tryon, who elevated the standard of performances somewhat; in 1880-81, William Harris; in 1881–82, William Harris and Isaac B. Rich; in 1882–83, William Harris. The Howard seats 1,500 people, and the prices range from $1.00 to 35 cents. It is the favorite theatre with the "gallery-gods," and is a profitable institution. Even since it became a variety-theatre, the "legitimate" has occasionally returned to its stage with signal success; notably in the engagements of the Vokes family, which attracted most fashionable audiences.

Howard Benevolent Society (The). — Organized in 1812, and incorporated in 1818, for the purpose of relieving the sick and destitute of the city proper, and East and South Boston, who do not seek or receive public aid. At the time of its formation it was, with a single exception, the only alms-giving society in the town; and it is claimed to be the pioneer in the field of systematic benevolence. It disburses about $6,000 a year in its charitable work. This is done without expense for office-rent, salaries, or paid visitors. Its help to its beneficiaries is of various kinds. It gives fuel, groceries, and other necessities and comforts, but rarely money. It has twelve distributers, who represent as many districts. The distributers and boundaries of the districts are as follows: —

DISTRICT 1. — East Boston. M. B. Leonard, M.D., 7 Meridian Street.

DISTRICT 2. — From Chelsea Ferry, through Hanover, Portland, and Causeway Streets, to Warren Bridge. Dexter W. Wiswell, 222 Hanover Street.

DISTRICT 3. — From Chelsea Ferry, through Hanover, Court, School, and Milk Streets, to Central Wharf. William B. Storer, 58 India Square.

DISTRICT 4. — From Causeway, through Portland, Hanover, Court, Green, and Allen Streets, to the water. Luther L. Jenkins, 119 Leverett Street.

DISTRICT 5. — Through Beacon, Park, Tremont, Court, Green, and Allen Streets, to the water. Andrew Cushing, Room 19, Congregational House.

DISTRICT 6. — West Street, through Tremont, Boylston, Berkeley, Tremont, Warrenton, and Washington Streets, to West Street. George F. Bigelow, M.D., 334 Shawmut Avenue.

DISTRICT 7. — From Central Wharf, through Milk, Washington, School, Tremont, West, Bedford, and Summer Streets, to the water. Charles F. Wyman, 58 India Square.

DISTRICT 8. — From the water, through Summer, Bedford, Washington, and Dover Streets, to Dover-street Bridge. Israel S. Trafton, 65 Hudson Street.

DISTRICT 9. — From Washington, through Dover, Tremont, Warrenton, and Washington Streets. Edmund T. Eastman, M.D., 293 Shawmut Avenue.

DISTRICT 10. — Between Dover and Berkeley Streets, and the old Boston and Roxbury line. Samuel B. Cruft, 433 Shawmut Avenue.

DISTRICT 11. — South Boston, north-west of C Street. Alvan Simonds, 115 Dorchester Avenue, South Boston.

DISTRICT 12. — South Boston, south-east of C Street. Francis James, 439½ Broadway, South Boston.

Samuel B. Cruft, No. 433 Shawmut Avenue, is the president of the society; and Dr. George F. Bigelow, No. 334 Shawmut Avenue, is the secretary. The corporation has a seal, on which is inscribed, "Howard Benevolent Society, incorporated 1818," encircled by the words, "Blessed is he that considereth the poor."

"Hub of the Universe." — This other name for Boston, employed by good-humored critics of the "outside world," and by complacent Bostonians as well, grew out of an expression used by the genial "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," — Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, — in one of his famous "Autocrat" papers. The term originally was, "Boston State House is the hub of the solar system;" and it has come to be contracted and condensed as above. This is the bright and breezy passage in which the "happy thought" is introduced: —

"A jaunty-looking person, who had come in with the young fellow they called John, — evidently a stranger, — said that there was one more wise man's saying that he had heard; it was about our place, but he didn't know who said it. — A civil curiosity was manifested by the company to hear the fourth wise saying. I heard him distinctly whispering to the young fellow who brought him to dinner, *Shall I tell it?* to which the answer was, *Go ahead!* Well, — he said, — this was what I heard: —

"'Boston State House is the hub of the solar system. You couldn't pry that out of a Boston man if you had the tire of all creation straightened out for a crowbar.'

"Sir, — said I, — I am gratified with your remark. It expresses with pleasing vivacity that which I have sometimes heard uttered with malignant dulness. The satire of the remark is essentially true of Boston, and of all other considerable — and inconsiderable — places with which I have had the privilege of being acquainted. Cockneys think London is the only place in the world. Frenchmen — you remember the line about Paris, the Court, the World, etc. — I recollect well, by the way, a sign in that city which ran thus: 'Hôtel de l'Univers et des États Unis;' and as Paris *is* the universe to a Frenchman, of course the United States are outside of it. 'See Naples, and then die.' — It is quite as bad with smaller places. I have been about, lecturing, you know, and have found the following propositions to hold true of all of them.

"First, The axes of the earth stick out visibly through the centre of each and every town or city.

"Second, If more than fifty years have passed since its foundation, it is affectionately styled by the inhabitants the 'good old town of' —— (whatever its name may happen to be).

"Third, Every collection of its inhabitants that comes together to listen to a stranger is invariably declared to be a 'remarkably intelligent audience.'

"Fourth, The climate of the place is particularly favorable to longevity.

"Fifth, It contains several persons of vast talent little known to the world (one or two of them you may, perhaps, chance to remember, sent short pieces to the 'Pactolian' some time since, which were 'respectfully declined').

"Boston is just like other places of its size; only perhaps, considering its excellent fish-market, paid fire-department, superior monthly publications, and correct habit of spelling the English language, it has some right to look down on the mob of cities. I'll tell you, though, if you want to know it, what is the real offence of Boston. It drains a large water-shed of its intellect, and will not itself be drained. If it would only send away its first-rate men instead of its second-rate ones (no offence to the well-known exceptions, of which we are always proud), we should be spared such epigrammatic remarks as that which the gentleman has quoted. There can never be a real metropolis in this country until the biggest centre can drain the lesser ones of their talent and wealth. — I have observed, by the way, that the people who really live in two great cities are by no means so jealous of each other as are those of smaller cities situated within the intellectual basin, or *suction-range*, of one large one, of the pretensions of any other. Don't you see why? Because their promising young author and rising lawyer and large capitalist have been drained off to the neighboring big city; their prettiest girl has been exported to the same market; all their ambition points there, and all their thin gilding of glory comes from there. I hate little toad-eating cities."

Humane Society of Massachusetts. — No. 52 State Street. This is the oldest of the societies organized for the saving of life and the prevention or relief of suffering. It was organized in 1786, and incorporated in 1791, for the "recovery of persons who meet with such accidents as produce in them the appearance of death," and the promotion of the cause of humanity by "pursuing such means, from time to time, as shall have for their object the preservation of human life and the alleviation of its miseries." Its earliest efforts were particularly directed towards the saving of life on the sea-coast. It established huts of refuge along the shore, and maintained an organization of life-boatmen, years before the establishment of the government life-service; and its record of shipwrecked mariners assisted and life saved is a noble one. The national service was first begun in 1847, and regularly organized in 1848. Until that time the society, entirely supported by voluntary contributions, pursued its work unaided by the government. In 1872 it was re-organized and considerably extended. The Massachusetts Society gives rewards of merit, not exceeding $20, to any citizen of the State who, "by signal exertion in peril, saves or attempts to save human life, or to any person who does the same for the life of a citizen of the Commonwealth." Thomas Motley is chairman of the standing committee who administer the affairs of the society. Application for information or for the benefits of the society is to be made to Mr. Motley. H. H. Hunnewell, No. 87 Milk Street, is the treasurer of the corporation, and H. A. Whitney the secretary.

Huntington Hall. — Institute of Technology Building, Boylston Street, Back-bay district. The public hall of the institute, in which the Lowell-institute and other noteworthy courses of lectures are given, and in which scientific bodies occasionally meet. It is one of the largest halls, admirably arranged, and well equipped. It was named for one of the benefactors of the institute. [See *Halls*, *Institute of Technology* and *Lowell Institute*.]

Huntsmen's Club. — A movement to organize a huntsmen's club in the city was made early in 1882, by a number of young men who had taken part in the cross-country riding at Newport, R.I., during previous summers, under the auspices of the so-called "Queen's-county Hunt." Sixty gentlemen signified their intention to become patrons; and 25 at least agreed to follow the hounds, in the English fashion and the English costume of scarlet coats, hunting-caps, etc., at the regular ridings. The headquarters of the club are at the Clyde-park Club-house, in the vicinity of which extensive kennels on the English plan have been erected; and a pack of hounds, to be selected from the Cheshire Hunt of England, are to be imported from that country, accompanied by a professional English huntsman. Hugh Allan, son of Sir Hugh Allan of the Allan Steamship Line, is master of the hunt; and among the members are a number of young Bostonians of means and a plenty of leisure. It is proposed to hunt through September, October, and November.

I.

Ice-Trade. — The export-trade in ice was begun in 1805–6, by Frederick Tudor; and the first cargo was shipped to Martinique. Subsequently cargoes were shipped to Jamaica and other West-India Islands, and later to Southern ports in the United States. For many years Mr. Tudor had a monopoly of the business, and amassed a large fortune in it. In time the trade was greatly extended, and was found at times to be exceedingly profitable. As early as 1850 several companies were engaged in the business in and about Boston, and the use of ice on city tables was as early begun. The statement of the clearances at the custom-house during the year 1882 shows the present nature and extent of the export business. To Cayenne, 594 tons; Rio Janeiro, 3,200; Martinique and Guadaloupe, 3,365; Demerara, 5,194; Barbadoes, 1,893; Jamaica, 295; Kingston, Ja., 3,631; Hayti, 2; St. Thomas, 2,776; Havana, 11,653; Matanzas, 773; Cienfuegos, 605; Port Spain, 3,947; Aspinwall, 2,601; coastwise ports, 22,721; total, 1881, 63,249. The total the year previous was 42,873; while in 1873 it was 81,266; in 1865, 131,275; and in 1860, 142,463 tons, the highest point reached. The principal ice-companies at present delivering in the city include the Boston Ice Company, office No. 76 State Street; the People's Ice Company, No. 194 Tremont Street; and the Boston Driver's Union Ice Company, with three offices, No. 92 State Street, No. 50 Orleans Street (East Boston), and No. 202 Rutherford Avenue in the Charlestown district. The Edmands Ice Company, Adams near Gibson Street, Dorchester district, delivers in that section of the city; J. R. Downing, Kendrick Street, in the Brighton district; and the South-Boston Ice Company, No. 251 Dorchester Avenue, in South Boston. Others in the ice-trade are Gage, Addison, & Co., No. 126 State Street, whose ice-houses are at Arlington Lake, Arlington; T. S. Hittinger, No. 103 State Street; Jamaica-pond Ice Company, No. 2,389 Washington Street; the Union Ice Company, No. 20 Commercial Street; and the Wenham-lake Ice Company, No. 92 State Street.

Immaculate Conception, Church of the. — See Church of the Immaculate Conception.

Immigration, and Transportation of Immigrants. — Of the Atlantic ports, New York receives by far the largest number of immigrants; and Boston stands second in the list. During the year ending June 30, 1882, the total number arriving at all the ports in the country was 789,003, an increase over the previous year of 119,572. Of this number, there arrived at New York 502,171, an increase over the year previous of 101,300; at Boston, 58,188, an increase of 17,166; at Philadelphia, 36,284; and at Baltimore, 41,739. The largest number of all the arrivals of the year at all the ports were from Germany, — 249,505, an increase over the same period in 1880–81 of 39,020. From England and Wales came 85,176, an increase of 18,971; from Ireland, 76,432, an increase of 4,090; from Sweden, 64,607, an increase of 14,847; and from China, 39,579, an increase of 27,687. During the first seven months of 1882, 27,107 Chinese arrived; and the last instalment to arrive at San Francisco before the restriction-law went into effect, was 1,182, in one steamship. The arrangements for receiving European immigrants at this port (Boston), and promptly despatching them to their various destinations in the West, are very complete. On their arrival they are transferred directly from the incoming steamships at the docks at East Boston, to West-bound cars, on the Grand Junction Railroad; and thus their passage through the city, and detention at the port, are entirely avoided.

Industrial Aid Society. — Established 1835, incorporated 1847. Headquarters, rooms Nos. 24 and 28 Central Charity Building, Chardon Street. It aims primarily to prevent pauperism by helping men and women to employment; but of later years it has extended its work in assisting the industrial training of poor children and adults as well, to improve their condition and make them better and self-supporting working-people. Through the general office in the Charity Building, which is in charge of the general agent of the society, work is found for men in town, in the country on farms and gardens, or in factories, or on out-going vessels; and for women, in domestic service or as seamstresses, day-workers, factory-hands, and so on. In the winter-seasons the society maintains an organization for the employment of men in cleaning ice and snow from railroads; and in the summer-time light work, such as gathering fruit or vegetables in country orchards or gardens, etc., is obtained for children. The society assisted in establishing the North-end branch of the Boston Cooking-school [see *Cooking-school*]. In the course of the year a large number of persons, averaging 1,700, are assisted to transient or permanent work by this society, at an average yearly expenditure of $4,000. [See *Charitable and Benevolent Societies*.]

Industrial Home (The), No. 39 North-Bennet Street, North End. Established in 1880. This is one of the most practical charities of the city, which has developed with marvellous rapidity. Its motto is, that "the truest charity trains the poor to help themselves;" and to furnish such training in the best possible way, is the constant study of its earnest and enthusiastic managers. It comprises 16 departments: the laundry, circulating-library and reading-room, coffee-room, amusement-room, café, employment department, printing-office, little housekeepers' class, widows' (home-work) class, mothers' sewing-class, girls' sewing-school, cooking-school, day-nursery, kindergarten, carpenter's shop, and boot-and-shoe shop. Besides these, there are fortnightly "five-cent entertainments," a weekly class in elocution, and a temperance union. The laundry provides instruction and facilities for laundry-work, and is open daily from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Members of the Home are entitled to its use, including soap, starch, etc., by payment of twenty cents on every dollar earned; and, for their own washing, five cents per hour. Special instruction is given to servants at twelve and a half cents an hour. The circulating-library and reading-room are open to women and children from 3 to 5 P. M., and to men and boys from 7 to 9 P. M., when the reading-room is invariably crowded. The coffee-room is open Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings. An admission of five cents is charged, which entitles the purchaser to a lunch, with hot coffee, and the enjoyment of newspapers and magazines, games and music. The amusement-room is open to boys on Tuesday evenings, and girls on Thursday evenings. It is furnished with a variety of games, and its use is a reward of merit to those who obtain a certificate of improvement from the teachers of the various classes in the Home. In the café, meals are furnished to those connected with the Home, at moderate prices; and also to visitors, teachers of the public schools, and others who choose to patronize it. The employment department secures situations for the members of the Home-classes who are prepared to fill them; and also opens a way of communication between ladies who apply for servants, and girls desiring situations. In the printing-office, instruction is given to young women on Monday and Tuesday evenings, and on Thursday and Friday evenings to young men who wish to learn the trade. The little housekeepers' class is a kitchen-garden. Girls from ten to fifteen years of age are here instructed in household-work by means of toys and music; and special lessons are given in bed-making, sweeping and dusting, dish-washing, table-setting, washing clothes, etc. The sewing-room includes three separate departments: first, a class of women, widows, wives with sick husbands, and deserted women, each of whom receives 50 cents' worth of work a week, and is paid in groceries, coal, or garments; second, a class of women, who, under supervision, cut and make a limited number of garments from material furnished them, which, when completed, become their own property (as a partial equivalent, these women sew for the institution alternate afternoons); third, a girls' sewing-school in 14 classes, where they are taught to cut, make, and mend. The cooking-school is open on Friday afternoons for girls, and on Tuesday evenings for women. These classes are taught how to obtain and prepare a nutritious and palatable meal, with the least possible expense. The day-nursery includes children from 18 months to 5 years of age, whose parents are at work or sick, or whose older brothers or sisters would be kept from school to care for them if left at their homes. The kindergarten is for children from 3 to 5 years of age, and is open from 9 to 12 A. M. daily. The carpenter-shop is for boys from 12 to 15 years of age, and they are instructed in the use of tools by a skilled workman. Each boy who is himself able to fill an order receives half the profits from the sale, the remainder being retained to replace material. Members of that class who have completed a prescribed list of 12 articles are permitted to take lessons on the turning-lathe. In the boot-and-shoe department, boys of a suitable age are instructed in practical boot-and-shoe making. The five-cent entertainment is provided upon the first and third Monday evenings of each month by individuals, and also by various literary and musical societies connected with the churches of the city. These entertainments furnish amusement to the people in and about the Home, as well as those in its various departments and classes. The temperance union numbers 150 boys and girls who promise to work together in the cause of temperance by precept and example. There are at present 102 volunteer helpers in the benevolent and practical work of the Home, who are organized in the various committees. Forty are teachers in the girls' school; several read or sing to the sewing-classes; a committee furnish delicacies to the sick; and another provides temporary loans of garments, bedding, etc., for the sick. There is also an Industrial Home bank connected with the institution, which is now paying monthly interest to the amount of one cent on every ten. When sums have been deposited to the amount of $10, the account is transferred to a savings-bank. The managers of the Home are Mrs. L. E. Caswell and Miss V. C. Wright.

Industrial Schools. — There are several large and well-conducted industrial schools in the city, — one, an industrial school for girls, in the Dorchester district; others for women and girls, connected with the North-end Mission, on North Street [see *Boston North-end Mission*]; and still others connected with the Industrial Home at the North End [see *Industrial Home*]. The former was first opened in 1853, when it was incorporated, and was then situated in the town of Winchester. Its present location is on Centre Street, Dorchester district. It was incorporated "for the purpose of training to good conduct, and instructing in household labor, destitute or neglected girls." The girls admitted are taught housework, sewing, and the common branches of education. Order, neatness, and cleanliness are enforced; but the discipline is not rigid, and the girls are made to feel that they are in a pleasant home, rather than a strictly ruled institution. As soon as they are able, the girls are sent out to earn their own living; each one, on leaving, — unless returned to her relatives, — being placed under the guardianship of one of the managers of the institution, until she reaches the age of 21. Girls from 6 to 10 years of age only are admitted, unless by special vote of the managers. Whenever the relatives of a girl are able to pay, a small sum is required for her board. The class of girls admitted are those whose relatives or friends are unable or unfit to care for them. The school is under the direction of a board of 14 managers, and is supported by voluntary contributions. The president of the organization (1883) is Miss Annette P. Rogers, and the matron of the institution Miss H. R. Burns. Application in the city proper should be made to Miss E. C. Putnam, No. 63 Marlborough Street, and Miss Sever, No. 94 Chestnut Street. Visitors are admitted to the school on the last Wednesday of every month, from 2 to 5 in the afternoon. The schools of the North-end Mission, one for women and the other for girls, teach sewing: that for women, on Friday afternoons from October to April; and that for girls, on Saturday mornings. Garments made in the woman's school are sold to them for 5 or 10 cents each, or for housework done in the Mission building. For girls, pupils in the school for girls, employment is often obtained. [See *Charitable and Benevolent Societies*.]

Industrial Temporary Home. — See Boston Industrial Temporary Home.

Inebriate Asylums. — See Home for Intemperate Women, and Washingtonian Home.

Infant Asylum (The Massachusetts). — Incorporated in 1867. Principal Home, on Curtin Street, Jamaica Plain, near the Boylston station, Boston and Providence Railroad; with a house of reception of children at No. 37 Lawrence Street, and a branch at West Medford, where 30 to 35 children are supported, whose extreme youth or weakness demands special attention either from physicians or trained nurses. The aim of the institution is to preserve infant life by assisting and providing for deserted and destitute infants. The infants are of three classes: First, those sent by the State superintendent of out-door poor, for whom the State pays the board in whole or in greater part. This class formerly went to Tewksbury; but the State authorities no longer send motherless babes to the almshouse, being convinced that no institution under public officials can command the same skill and care as those under private management. The second class is of infants admitted by the admission-committee. These are the children of needy and deserving parents. Every case is carefully investigated as to all its antecedents, and whenever possible something towards the support of the child is exacted. Third class: infants whose mothers are received into the asylum as wet-nurses, and are there brought under good influences, which draw them closer to their children, and strengthen them to lead useful lives. The largest number of children cared for during the first year of the asylum was 22: now the average number constantly under its care is 115, and the average number cared for per year is 225. Since its establishment, 1,065 infants have been cared for, with an annual average mortality of less than 20 per cent. The care of the asylum does not cease when the infants arrive at the age of childhood. If not taken by their parents, they are provided with good homes, on reaching the age of 2 years. All adoptions are confidential, except registration at the Probate Office for mutual protection. Many of the infants, who are in good health, and are old enough to be sent out, are boarded in respectable families in various country towns within 15 miles of the city, where they are visited at regular intervals by one of the directors of the asylum, or by benevolent women in the neighborhood, who report to the boarding committee. The institution is supported by invested funds, and subscriptions. Dr. Samuel Cabot is president (1883); Thomas C. Amory and N. P. Hallowell, vice-presidents; Lewis W. Tappan, No. 97 State Street, secretary; Edward S. Philbrook, Brookline, treasurer; and there is a large board of directors, mainly composed of ladies.

Infant School and Children's Home. — Established in 1833, incorporated 1869. Charlestown district, No. 36 Austin Street. A temporary home for destitute children of both sexes, and providing care for children during the day-time while their parents are out at work. It also receives children for adoption. Others are returned to their friends when able to care for them. A light charge for board is made upon those whose means will allow such payment. Children of sufficient age attend the public schools and Sunday school. The Home cares for about 30 children yearly, at an average annual expense of $1,500. Admission is obtained through a committee on admissions.

Insane Asylums. — See Asylums and Homes, Lunatic Asylum, and McLean Asylum.

Institute of Technology (The Massachusetts). — Boylston Street, occupying the lot next adjoining the building of the Boston Society of Natural History [see *Natural-History Society*, etc.], Back-bay district. One of the earliest technical schools established in the country. It was planned at the outset on a broad and generous basis, and it has developed into one of the most important of the noble educational institutions of the State. Its establishment was mainly due to the energy and persistent efforts of the late Professor William B. Rogers, its first president, and intimately connected with it to the very moment of his death, which occurred suddenly on the day of the exercises of the graduating-class of 1882, in June, as he was beginning the delivery of his address on the (to him) most interesting occasion of the year. The institution is most fittingly termed his monument. The movement for its establishment grew out of the formation of an association of gentlemen, in 1858–59, who called themselves "the committee of associated institutions," and whose object was to procure a site in the then new Back-bay district for buildings for various institutions, among them the Natural-History Society and the Horticultural Society [see *Horticultural Society*], representing the industrial and fine arts. Their purpose was to institute a conservatory of arts and sciences. The association petitioned the Legislature for a grant of land for this purpose, but without success. Then, in 1860, Professor Rogers forwarded a memorial to the Legislature, which was indorsed by the committee of associated institutions, praying for the establishment of "a school of applied sciences, or a comprehensive polytechnic college, fitted to equip its students with the scientific and technical principles applicable to industrial pursuits:" this also failed of success. The next movement was the report by Professor Rogers of a plan for the formation of an institute of technology, embracing a society of arts, a museum of arts, and a school of industrial science. At a meeting of gentlemen interested in the movement, held on Jan. 11, 1861, the following agreement was adopted: —

> "We the subscribers, feeling a deep interest in promoting the industrial arts and sciences as well as practical education, heartily approve the object and plan of an institute of technology, embracing a society of arts, a museum of arts, and a school of industrial science, as set forth in the report of the committee of associated institutions; and we hereby associate ourselves for the purpose of endeavoring to organize and establish in this city such an institution, under the title of The Institute of Technology, whensoever we may be legally empowered and properly prepared for carrying the object, into effect."

A committee of 20, representing this new association, was appointed to act with the committee of associated institutions in carrying the work forward. This committee of 20 was composed of the following: James M. Beebe, Edward S. Tobey, S. H. Gookin, E. B. Bigelow, M. D. Ross, J. D. Philbrick, T. D. Storer, J. D. Runkle, C. H. Dalton, J. B. Francis, J. C. Hoadley, Marshall P. Wilder, C. L. Flint, Thomas Rice, John Chase, J. P. Robinson, Frederic W. Lincoln, jun., Thomas Aspinwall, J. A. Dupree, and E. C. Cabot, with Professor Rogers as chairman. That year an act of incorporation was obtained from the Legislature; and later in the session a grant of land was secured, bounded by Boylston, Berkeley, Newbury, and Clarendon Streets, the easterly one-third for the Society of Natural History, and the remaining two-thirds for the Institute. The Institute was thereupon organized, with Professor Rogers as president; John Amory Lowell, Jacob Bigelow, Marshall P. Wilder, and Jacob Chase, vice-presidents; Thomas H. Webb, secretary; and Charles H. Dalton, treasurer. The Society of Arts was first established [see *Society of Arts*]; and its first meeting was held Dec. 17, 1862, in the Mercantile-library building, then on Summer Street, where all succeeding meetings were held until the erection of the present building. The School of Industrial Science was first opened in 1865, in the Mercantile-hall building; and the first class graduated in 1868. The present building was completed and occupied in 1866. The enterprise received liberal aid at the beginning from individuals; one of its chief benefactors being Dr. William J. Walker, of Newport, R. I., who also generously aided the Natural-History Society: and in 1863 the Legislature granted it a third of the annual income received from the fund created under the Act of Congress giving public lands to the States in aid of instruction in agriculture, mechanic arts, and military science and tactics, the condition being that the Institute should provide for instruction in military tactics. The Institute proper consists of a School of Industrial Science, and a School of Mechanic Arts; and the Lowell School of Practical Design, established by the trustees of the Lowell Institute [see *Lowell School of Practical Design* and *Lowell Institute*], is under its direction. The School of Industrial Science provides both theoretical and practical instruction in the industrial sciences, and affords thorough training in the following distinctive professional courses: civil, mechanical, and mining engineering, geology and mining, architecture, chemistry, metallurgy, natural history, physics, science and literature, and an elective course. Each of these extends through four years, at the end of which such students as have attained the requisite proficiency in any one of them receive the degree of bachelor of science. The School of Mechanic Arts is for the special training of youths and young men to become intelligent mechanics. The course here covers two years; and instruction is given in algebra, geometry, English composition, physics, mechanical drawing, and shopwork. Instruction in these schools is given by lectures, recitations, and work in the laboratories, workshops, and drawing-rooms of the institution, and in the field. There are admirably equipped chemical, mining and metallurgical, steam-engineering and physical laboratories; and shops for practical training in carpentery, joinery, woodturning, pattern-making, foundery-work, iron-forging, vise-work, and machine-tool-work. The Lowell School of Design is provided with pattern-looms, on which students are instructed and trained in the practical application of their own designs for woven goods. This school offers free instruction to students of both sexes in the art of making patterns for prints, delaines, silks, paper-hangings, carpets, oil-cloths, and other goods. At the beginning of 1882, the corporation of the Institute established a course of instruction bearing more directly on the special subject of electrical engineering than any of those which had heretofore been offered the general student. It includes practice in the laboratory of mechanical engineering and the workshops. Students pursuing this course are given a knowledge of the theory of electricity sufficiently extensive to prepare them for all ordinary electrical work, and also to serve as a foundation for more advanced study. They receive instruction in the physical laboratory in the various methods of electrical testing, and special instruction regarding land and submarine telegraphy, the telephone, electric lighting, and the electrical transmission of power, and in the study of acoustics, in view of the art of telephony.

The first class graduating from the School of Industrial Science was in 1868. There is a large temporary building in the grounds belonging to the Institute for shop-work and chemistry; and another is being constructed for a laboratory, etc. The gymnasium and drill-hall are on Exeter Street. The Institute building is a most imposing structure, with a long flight of broad steps leading up to a spacious and dignified entrance. It is of pressed brick with freestone trimmings. Within are over 50 rooms, including the laboratories and lecture-rooms. The large audience-hall is called Huntington Hall. Here the Society of Arts meets, the Lowell-institute lectures are delivered, and it is occasionally let for other purposes. It seats 900 people. In November, 1882, additional land was purchased by the trustees of the institution, — 50,000 feet on Huntington Avenue, —and the erection of an important addition to its buildings begun. When completed, the mechanic-art shops will be removed from the overcrowded main building on Boylston Street, and established here. During 1883 it is proposed to add to the new Huntington-avenue building sufficient space to accommodate the weaving-department, which will then be enlarged and its scope broadened to bring it to the standard of the similar schools of Germany and England. The laboratory of industrial chemistry, and the mining and metallurgical departments, are also to be transferred to this location. On the front of the lot, facing the new street to be cut through to Huntington Avenue, a handsome three-story brick building will eventually be erected, to be used for instruction and administration purposes. Recitations will be heard here, and the professors will deliver their lectures in its halls. The number of students in the several schools of the Institute, by the report of 1882, was 390. The fee for regular students is $200 per year; and for one. half or less of the school year, $125- Two scholarships, founded by the Charitable Mechanic Association [see *Charitable Mechanic Association*], are awarded to sons of present or past members of the association on recommendation of its president and secretary. A scholarship for regular students has also been founded by the English High-school Association, in memory of the late Thomas Sherwin, who for more than 30 years was the master of that school. This is awarded only to graduates of the English High school. Two scholarships founded by the late James Savage, LL.D., are to benefit meritorious students on recommendation of the faculty; five advanced scholarships for such worthy students for the advanced class as are recommended by this faculty. Gen. Francis A. Walker is now president of the Institute; and there are about 40 professors and instructors.

Insurance in Boston. — The insurance-business, which has grown to such extensive proportions in the country, had its beginnings in Boston. The first insurance-office was established in 1728, by Joseph Marion, who for several years previous had done a primitive marine-insurance business, following the method of personal underwriting of Lloyd's Exchange of London. Marion's office was on what is now State Street; and he proposed "erecting an assurance office for houses and household goods from loss and damage by fire in any part of the Province, by the name of the Sun Fire office of Boston." According to all accounts, the enterprise did not thrive. It was not until 1795 that the next office was established, — that of the Massachusetts Fire and Marine Company. This was the first company chartered by the Commonwealth. Then, in 1798, the Massachusetts Mutual Fire-insurance Company was chartered; and the next year, the Boston Insurance Company. The Massachusetts Fire and Marine continued business until 1848, when its charter was revoked. Among the incorporators of the Massachusetts Mutual were Paul Revere, Edward Tuckerman, Henry Jackson, Elisha Ticknor, and George R. Minot; and Osborn Howes, jun., the secretary of the present Fire-Underwriters' Union, in his chapter on insurance in the "Memorial History," gives this company the credit of making the first successful effort to protect Boston property against loss by fire, the first company having mostly confined itself to marine business. During the early part of the present century, several new companies were established; among them the New-England, the Suffolk, and the Union. Agencies of English companies were first established here just previous to the war of 1812. The first life-insurance company was the Massachusetts Hospital Life, chartered in 1818; and life-insurance in America, as well as marine and fire, found its foot-hold in this city. King, in his "Handbook of Boston," points out that the first statistics that were ultimately used as the basis of life-insurance were those in the complete table of American life framed in 1798 by Professor Edward Wigglesworth of Harvard College; and which was subsequently adopted by the Supreme Court of the State as the rule in estimating the value of life-estates. Prior to the incorporation of the Massachusetts Hospital Life, the managers of the Massachusetts General Hospital, established in 1811, were authorized to grant annuities on lives [see *Massachusetts General Hospital*]. When the Massachusetts Life was chartered, seven years after, the business of granting annuities was transferred from the hospital-managers to it; the condition being that one-third of its profits should be paid to the hospital as royalty. One of its early policies was on the life of Daniel Webster, "which was issued," says Howes, "presumably, to protect the lender of a sum of money." The conditions imposed on policy-holders in the early days of the business were very strict; and they were frequently obliged to obtain permission of the company in which they were insured, to travel. Says Howes, "He was supposed to remain at home, and to subject his life to no hazard not coming in the ordinary course of his daily existence; hence indorsements such as these are not infrequently found on the policies: 'Permission is given the assured to go to New York;' or, 'The assured to have the liberty to go to Portland by boat, etc.'" The second life-insurance company chartered was the New-England Mutual Life, incorporated in 1835. A royalty similar to that required from the Hospital Life for the hospital was demanded of this company. This was the first company chartered in America, says King, to do a life-insurance business in modern forms. The panic of 1837 interfered with its development, and its first policy was not issued until 1844. The royalty for the hospital proved a burden on the companies, and in 1846 the law requiring its payment was construed to require the payment of one-third of the net profits after the payment of a six-per-cent dividend to the stockholders. In 1837 the Legislature passed the law requiring returns of the operations of insurance-companies to be made to the State; and in 1855 the office of insurance-commissioner was created, and the State assumed a critical supervision over the companies. The commissioner is required to visit each of the Massachusetts companies at least once in three years, and "thoroughly inspect and examine all its affairs, and especially its financial condition and ability to fulfil its obligations, and ascertain whether it has complied with all the provisions of law applicable to it and to its transactions." He is also required to make such an examination of any company "when requested in writing by five or more stockholders or creditors thereof, or persons pecuniarily interested therein." He may, at his discretion, make a similar examination of any company incorporated under the laws of another State or country, such company bearing the expenses of the examination. He can admit to business in the State, — or exclude from it, — at his discretion, any company incorporated under the laws of any other State or country; and no company can begin business under the laws of this State without first securing his certificate that its incorporators have complied with the requirements of the law, or without his having first made an examination to ascertain that its capital is paid in and invested in accordance with the requirements of the statute. He is, moreover, the true and lawful attorney of every company, incorporated under the laws of another State or country, which may be authorized to do business in this State. Soon after the creation of the office of insurance-commissioner, and the assumption by the State of a systematic supervision of the insurance-business, agencies of companies of other States began establishing themselves here; some of the Boston companies also enlarging their operations through agencies in other States. The first serious check upon the prosperity of the business during this period was occasioned by the Chicago fire, in 1871. By this disaster four Boston companies which had established agencies in that city were bankrupted; while by the Boston fire of 1872 [see *Great Fire of 1872*] but three of the local companies were able to meet the claims for losses sustained, and only two Boston joint-stock, fire-and-marine companies — the American Insurance Company and the Mercantile Marine Insurance Company — were able to pay their losses in full, keep their capital intact, and hold a surplus besides. Insurance-companies doing business in Boston paid for losses in the Great Fire of 1872, $60,000,000. One of the results of the experience of the insurance-companies and property-owners in these fires, more particularly in that of the "Great Fire," was the extension of the operations of the underwriters over a larger field, not concentrating upon a limited field as was the case with so many before; and the more general spreading of their insurance by property-holders among foreign as well as local companies. As a consequence, the insurance-business has in recent years undergone a complete change; and to-day Boston companies are taking risks not only at home, but through their agencies in different sections of the country and abroad, while agents of many non-State companies are taking Boston risks. Secretary Howes, of the Fire Underwriters' Union, estimates that in 1880 the non-State companies, numbering 130, were doing more than three-fourths of the fire-insurance business of Boston; and that by far the larger proportion of Boston fire-underwriters are the agents of non-State companies. The assets of the fire and marine companies authorized to do business in this State in 1882–83 aggregated about $195,000,000; while the risks written by them on property situated in the State, or owned by citizens of Massachusetts, were over $879,000,000, and paid $12,750,000 in annual premiums. Of this gross amount of assets, over $35,000,000 belonged to Massachusetts companies. The assets of the life-insurance companies exceed $450,000,000; and their policy-holders number over 700,000, of whom more than 50,000 are citizens of this State. Following is a list of the Boston insurance-companies, with statistics as given in the report for 1882–83 of the then Massachusetts insurance-commissioner, Julius L. Clarke; who resigned his position in the winter of 1883, when a memorable contest followed between Governor Butler and the Executive Council over the election of his successor: —

COMPANIES.	LOCATION.	IN-CORPO-RATED.	ASSETS.	CAPITAL.
[4] American (Fire)	54 State St.	1818	$580,266 64	$300,000
[1] Arkwright Mutual (Fire)	131 Devonshire Street	1860	260,886 23	–
[1] Boston Manufac. Mutual (Fire)	131 Devonshire Street	1850	490,748 12	–
[4] Boston Marine	70 State Street	–	2,366,535 18	1,000,000
[3] Boylston Mutual (Fire)	30 Kilby Street	1872	909,433 38	557,200
[3] China Mutual	52 State Street	1853	1,126,103 68	–
[1] Citizens' Mutual	8 Exchange Place	1846	240,032 25	–
[1] Cotton and Woolen Manuf. Mut.	131 Devonshire Street	1875	43,790 08	–
[1] Dorchester Mutual (Fire)		1855	197,772 80	–
[4] Dwelling-House	29 State Street	1872	374,491 96	300,000
[4] Eliot	63 State Street	1872	434,381 87	200,000
Equitable Society of Massachusetts	31 Milk Street	–	–	–
[4] Firemen's Fire	48 Congress Street	1872	782,103 53	300,000
Home Mutual Aid Association	18 Post-Office Square	1880	14,054 08	–
[3] India Mutual	49 State Street	1867	330,416 44	93,600
John Hancock Mutual Life	16 Sears Building	1862	2,511,605 24	–
[4] Manufacturers' Fire and Marine	59 State Street	1872	1,055,624 31	500,000
Massachusetts Benefit Association,	Tremont Temple, Room 26,	1878	154,775 99	–
Massachusetts Hospital Life	50 State Street	1818	1,157,279 78	500,000
[2] Massachusetts Mutual Fire	28 State Street	1872	318,424 05	200,000
Mechanics Mutual Aid Society	Sherman House	1846	2,223 69	–
[4] Mercantile Marine	58 State Street	1823	765,988 87	400,000
Mercantile Mut. Accident Assoc'n,	18 Post-Office Square	1881	590 68	–
[1] Mill-Owners' Mutual Fire	131 Devonshire Street	1873	105,689 22	–
Mutual Boiler of Boston	48 Kilby Street	1877	2,293 95	–
[1] Mutual Protection (Fire)	Thompson's Square, Chsn.	1861	36,003 80	–
Mutual Provident Association	16 Hawley Street	1881	8,000 00	–
[4] Neptune Fire and Marine	64 State Street	1872	548,609 77	300,000
New-England Mutual Aid Society,	31 Milk Street	1877	–	–
New-England Mutual Life	Milk St., cor. Congress St.	1835	16,194,637 00	–
[4] North American	70 State Street	1872	331,279 88	200,000
[4] Prescott of Boston	56 Devonshire Street	1873	411,787 17	200,000
[4] Shoe and Leather	16 Congress Street	1872	1,022,104 35	600,000
[1] Spinners' Mutual Fire	131 Devonshire Street	1881	17,093 30	–
Union Mutual Benefit Association,	85 Devonshire Street	1879	–	–
[4] Washington Fire and Marine	38 State Street	1872	923,009 35	400,000

[1] Mutual fire-insurance companies.

[2] Mutual fire-insurance companies with guaranty capital.

[3] Mutual marine and fire-marine insurance companies.

[4] Joint-stock, fire, marine, and fire-marine insurance companies.

The Boston fire-insurance companies have their offices chiefly on State, Devonshire, Congress, Kilby, and adjacent streets. They are generally officered by presidents and directors who are highly esteemed capitalists and business men. In Boston they secure an excellent share of the best business; and abroad, throughout the United States, they are recognized as thoroughly trustworthy and liberally managed companies.

The companies of other states and countries doing business in Boston seem, as a rule, to secure as their representatives, well-known, highly respected, and competent business-men. It is impracticable here to enumerate the upwards of a hundred and thirty companies, and to mention their agents. A few agencies are, however, specially prominent. For instance, John C. Paige, who does the largest local and general agency business, is the sole American representative of three great foreign companies, — the Metropole of Paris, the Réassurances Générales of Paris, and the City Fire of London. By reason of these companies having their American headquarters in Boston, the city derives the benefit of drawing to it a business of several hundred thousand dollars a year. Mr. Paige's offices, too, present, with their fine furnishings and large corps of employés, the most flourishing place of its class in New England.

Charles Eliot Guild, formerly the president of the American Insurance Company represents only the London and Liverpool and Globe of England; but his receipts for its local business exceed those of any other company.

Scull & Bradley, formerly Foster & Scull, are the agents for several of the largest and most reputable companies in the world; and their fire and marine business amounts to almost that of Mr. Paige's local business. Their offices on Devonshire Street are models of neatness and convenience.

Major George O. Carpenter has been in the insurance business only about ten years, but has built up a first-class agency, both in number of companies and amount of business. He began as the representative, first, of the Life Association of America, and, later, of the American Central Fire, both of St. Louis, Mo.; the former having since collapsed, and the latter, under the presidency of Mr. George T. Cram, having become one of the stanchest of Western companies.

Stearns Brothers are among the long-established agencies, with a good list of companies, and a large share of patronage.

Hollis & Snow rank among the foremost of the agencies, and represent one of the very best lines of companies, including the Home of New York.

Mercer & Whittemore are the agents of the old Ætna of Hartford, the largest of the American fire-insurance companies.

Col. W. V. Hutchings, who for many years has been closely identified with the business of the Delaware Mutual Insurance Company, is one of Boston's genial business men; and his office, prominently located at the corner of State and Devonshire Streets, has been the site of an extensive business of the best class.

Among other prominent agents may be mentioned Hovey & Fenno; Cyrus Brewer; Freeman & Vinton; Edward F. Everett; Ellison, Baker, & Coolidge; Jordan, Lovett, & Co.; Franklin S. Phelps & Co.; Reed & Brother; Sawyer & Blake; James Swords, etc.

The New-England Mutual Life Company has one of the finest buildings in the city. It stands on Post-office Square and Congress Street, and with the adjoining buildings constitutes what has been called the handsomest block in New England. It is of granite, five stories high, with an iron roof of two stories. It is built in every respect in the most thorough manner. The floors and roof are constructed of iron beams and brick arches. On the first floor, which has three wide entrances, — one from Post-office Square, and two from Congress Street, — are five large banking-rooms; the company's offices occupy the second floor; and the other stories are divided into large and convenient offices, which are occupied by railroad-companies, other organizations, and professional men. Nathaniel J. Bradlee was the architect of the building, which was erected in 1874. Adjoining, on Post-office Square, is the building of the Mutual Life of New York. This stands at the corner of Milk and Pearl Streets. It is a superb white-marble building, with a majestic tower of the same material, which, with its gilded balcony and its great clock, is a most conspicuous feature. The total height of this tower, the gilded crests, and the iron flagstaff, is 234 feet. From the balcony, 198 feet above the sidewalk, a fine view of the city and the harbor can be obtained. The building is seven stories high, and is fire-proof throughout. It is occupied by the Boston National Bank, and several railroad and other offices; the elegant offices of the Mutual Life occupying the second floor. Peabody & Stearns were the architects. The third great insurance-building of the city is that of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, which is on the corner of Milk and Devonshire Streets. This is a massive structure of granite, with brick backing, and built to be in every way fire-proof. The floors are of impervious artificial stone set on brick arches: the partitions are of brick, and the roof of iron. In the basement are the great fire-and-burglar-proof Security Safe-deposit Vaults; and on the roof are the apparatus of the United-States Signal-service, including its cautionary signals, and the famous time-ball, which is dropped by telegraph from the Harvard Observatory every day at precisely noon. Consequently this is a conspicuous Boston building. It has nine stories above the basement, which are reached by easy flights of marble steps, and also by three elevators, which are in constant operation during the day. It is occupied by banks, railroad, mining, and other corporations, the insurance-company having its offices on the upper floors. Beside the great vaults in the basement of the Safe-deposit Company, there are burglar and fire proof vaults in the several offices throughout the structure. This building was erected in 1873, at a cost of over a million dollars. Arthur Gilman was the architect.

Intelligence-Offices. — These are all licensed, and are under the supervision of an "Inspector of Intelligence-Offices," an officer connected with the police-department, who acts under the immediate direction of the deputy-superintendent of police. The licenses are issued by the police-commissioners [see *Police-Service*]. Complaints against intelligence-offices are investigated by the inspector, and the conduct of the business is to some extent regulated by him. The record-books used in these offices are uniform, and are furnished by the city. There are a large number of these employment-agencies in the city, and they generally bear an excellent reputation. The license-fee is $2. The offices are to be kept open for business between the hours of 8 A.M. and 8 P.M., Sundays excepted, and at no other hours. They are required to display the word "Licensed" in a conspicuous place, and must produce their license on the demand of any person doing business with them. The rates to be charged applicants for place, and applicants for servants, are fixed as follows: Each female, on making application at an intelligence-office for a place, pays the keeper a sum not exceeding 50 cents, and each male a sum not exceeding $1; each person making application for a female servant pays a sum not exceeding 50 cents, and for a male servant a sum not exceeding $1, for which a receipt shall be given at the time. In case no servant or place of employment is obtained within six days from the date of payment, the money shall be refunded, except as follows: If either male or female shall be sent to a situation, make an engagement, and go to work, and for any reason shall not remain at the place, neither party shall be entitled to have the pay returned. The "Inspector of Intelligence-Offices" also has charge of billiard and bowling-alley licenses. His salary is $3.50 a day.

Internal Revenue, The United-States. — Office in the Post-office building on Milk, Devonshire, and Water Streets. Charles E. Eldredge is the revenue-agent. The city, with the exception of the Charlestown district, is in the third collection-district of Massachusetts. This district embraces all of Suffolk (excepting the Charlestown district of Boston), Norfolk, Bristol, Barnstable, Plymouth, Dukes, and Nantucket Counties. Charles W. Slack, the editor of the "Commonwealth" newspaper, is collector, with 9 deputy-collectors, 6 gaugers, 4 store-keepers, and 1 inspector of tobacco. The Charlestown district is included, with Cambridge, in the fifth collection-district. The office is at No. 19 City Square, Charlestown district; and C. C. Dame is collector.

Irish Charitable Society. — See Charitable Irish Society.

Islands in the Harbor. — See Harbor (The Boston); also Forts Independence, Warren, and Winthrop, and East Boston.

"Isms." — Boston has long been famous for its "isms," so-called; that is, for the peculiar beliefs, theories, and doctrines which either originated here, or were readily received, accepted, and cherished. This is due to the intense activity of thought which has always distinguished the New-England character. Individual ideas have ever found ready expression in New England; and even in the early days, when all religious thought was confined by the iron bonds of Puritanism, they had utterance in the manifold fine shadings of belief, whose quaint names only now remain as mementos of their existence, but which provoked as heated and bitter controversy as did sectarian differences later on. The same activity of thought was next manifested in the multiplication of sects which characterized the religious life of the latter half of the past century and the first part of the present. The growth of Unitarianism was slow, gradual, and powerful; and its separation into a distinct sect was almost like a natural process, and was marked by no violence. The doctrine was first preached by Rev. Dr. Mayhew, in the West Church, in 1740; and in 1780 it was held in all the Congregational pulpits of Boston. Until the early part of this century it was known as Arminianism, instead of Unitarianism. It was not until 1819 that the cessation of exchanges between the Unitarian and Trinitarian ministers of the Congregational churches marked the erection of the former belief into a distinct sect, under the leadership of Dr. Channing. Universalism was established in Boston in 1785, with Rev. George Richards as its first settled preacher. Roman-Catholicism had its first resident priest in the person of Rev. John Thayer, in 1790. Methodism did not take firm root until Rev. Jesse Lee preached under the Old Elm on the Common, on July 11, 1790; although Charles Wesley had preached in King's Chapel in 1736, and George Whitefield appeared in Boston in 1740. Swedenborgianism became localized in 1818, under Rev. Thomas Worcester. The most distinctively Boston "ism," however, has been Transcendentalism, which may be called an outgrowth of Unitarianism, although it was rather a phase of philosophy than of religion. The definition of Transcendentalism is somewhat vague; denoting certain general tendencies of thought and opinion, rather than distinctly formulated theories. In general it may be said to be that which is opposed to materialism; seeking the origin of knowledge in the intuitions of the soul, in opposition to the recognition of the senses and experience as the source. The influence of German philosophic thought, of the poetry of Wordsworth and Coleridge, and of the writings of Carlyle, upon the Transcendental school, were very marked. Dr. Channing was the forerunner, and Emerson the leader; and among the eminent disciples of the movement were Dr. Hedge, Theodore Parker, George Ripley, Dr. Bartol, A. Bronson Alcott, Margaret Fuller, and John S. Dwight; while the most distinguished writers and thinkers of New England were generally in sympathy with it. The famous Brook-farm enterprise, founded by George Ripley, was one of its results. The Transcendental Club was one of the features of the period. Its meetings were held in Anniversary or Commencement weeks, at the homes of persons interested, both in the city and its suburbs. A successor of this was the equally celebrated Radical Club, which met at the houses of Revs. J. T. Sargent and Dr. Bartol, in Chestnut Street; and which afterwards became the Chestnut-street Club, continuing to meet at Mrs. Sargent's, after the death of her husband, until her removal to Cambridge in 1881. The latest centre of Transcendentalism is the Concord Summer School of Philosophy, founded by Mr. Alcott in 1879. The Boston "ism" which has had the most powerful and vital influence upon the whole country is Abolitionism. Though the anti-slavery sentiment had been strong in Massachusetts for many years, it did not crystallize into aggressive shape, and become a great factor in the political life of the country, until the foundation of the "Liberator" by William Lloyd Garrison, on Jan. 1, 1831, and the formation of the Anti-Slavery Society on Nov. 13 of the same year. The constitution was adopted at a meeting held in a school-room under the African Church on Belknap Street, Jan. 6, 1832. Among the leaders of the movement were Wendell Phillips, Edmund Quincy, Samuel E. Sewell, Ellis Gray Loring and his wife Louisa Loring, Mrs. Maria W. Chapman and her sisters the Misses Weston, Samuel J. May, David Lee Child and his wife Lydia Maria Child, Henry I. Bowditch, William I. Bowditch, George Bradburn, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Charles Fuller, John Pierpont, Francis Jackson, Charles F. Hovey, Eliza Lee Follen, Susan Cabot, Charles K. Whipple, Lucy Stone, William Ellery Channing, Parker Pillsbury, James Freeman Clarke, D. A. Wasson, John Weiss, Theodore Parker, Charles Sumner, Samuel G. Howe, Horace Mann, John A. Andrew, and John G. Palfrey. Then followed years of troubled times upon the beginning of the agitation. The city was often the scene of serious disturbances, and occasionally convulsed by mob violence. Now it was the pro-slavery element of the city threatening the lives of the leading Abolitionists: again, it was the Abolitionists resisting the operations of the Fugitive-slave Law. With few exceptions, the best minds of New England were arrayed on the side of the reform, and the poets found in it their most thrilling themes. Whittier and Lowell especially were inspired champions of freedom. Throughout the long struggle Boston was the recognized centre of all anti-slavery movements. Abolitionism is one of the few "isms" that has accomplished its purpose, and is no longer a living issue. Woman-suffragism in Boston began its activity with the holding of the first Women's Rights Convention, on June 2, 1854. A law making women eligible to positions on school-committees was passed by the General Court of 1874; and in 1879 a law enabling women to vote for the school-committee was enacted. Something less than a thousand women voted under it the first year in Boston.

Israelitish Cemetery. — The only strictly Israelitish cemetery in the city is in East Boston, on the corner of Byron and Homer Streets. It is a small enclosure, embracing only about half of an acre. It was established by the society of Ohabei Shalom, the Israelitish society of peace. It dates from 1844. It was at first only about half as large as now. The burials are in graves; and the headstones, as a rule, bear Hebrew inscriptions only, though occasionally one is found inscribed partly in English. Previous to the establishment of this cemetery, the burials of Hebrews were made some distance from the city. This cemetery was enlarged to its present proportions in 1868. [See *Cemeteries;* also *Hebrews.*]

Italians (The), and their Church. — The Italian population of the city numbers between 4,500 and 5,000, and the principal Italian quarter is in the North End. The Italian Church is on Prince Street, near Hanover, in the midst of worn old buildings and houses, decayed relics of the colonial period. It is a Catholic church, and is under the direction of Father Boniface of Verona, Italy, attached to the Order of St. Francis of Assisi, in Italy, the friars of which were received in the archdiocese of Boston in 1874, and given the spiritual care of the Italians of the city by Archbishop Williams. The modest little building bears on its façade marks of its character. There is an inscription in Latin of the name of the church; and above are statues of the Saviour, and the "Mother of our Lord." One enters by a narrow door at either side of the front, and at once finds himself within the body of the church. The interior is long and narrow and not very high, and is made to appear narrower even than it is by the low galleries which run along the sides, and are scarcely more than 15 feet apart from front to front. The vaulted ceiling is marked with small blue squares, and the panels along the front of the galleries are relieved by miniature paintings. Elsewhere, however, the interior is every way rough, rude, and dingy, except the altar, which is adorned quite richly with customary emblems and devices. The congregation is made up entirely of Italians. There are three services every Sunday. Low mass is celebrated at 7 A.M., high mass at 10, and vespers at 3 P.M.; and a fourth service is held in the evening for the different organizations attached to the church. Thus, on the first Sunday evening of every month, there is a service especially intended for the young women who belong to the Society of the Immaculate Conception; on the third Sunday evening the service is for the Scapular Society, composed of married women; and on the fourth for the Society of St. Anthony, composed of young boys. There is also a society in the church of the third order of St. Francis, which is better known among the Irish than the Italians, and the membership is composed exclusively of Irish and a few Americans; and this society has a meeting and service the second Sunday evening of every month. On the fourth Sunday of every month, instead of vespers there is performed the stations of the Holy Cross, in procession around the church. All these services are free, and conducted in Italian, except the evening service on the second and fourth Sunday evenings of every month, when the service is partly or wholly in English, except, of course, those portions of these and all services which are rendered in Latin in the Catholic Church all over the world. There is in addition a Sunday school, which numbers about 350, in the afternoon from 1.30 to 3. As Father Boniface is not permitted, by a rule of the Order of St. Francis, to partake of food or drink until after midnight on Sunday, the day is thus one of very great labor to him. An American attending the Italian Church might easily believe he had wandered into a chapel in the outskirts of Naples or Rome, the interior is strange, the priest and all the congregation so foreign. The seats are always well filled, but one seldom sees the light hair or blue eyes which indicate Saxon descent. Instead, indeed, if one sits in the rear of the church, and looks up at the galleries, he will meet a continuous row of faces with the black eyes, swarthy complexion, and matted dark hair which usually mark the descendants of pious Æneas; and each worshipper, as well he may, no doubt for the time being, at any rate, imagines himself not far away from the blue skies of Italy. This Italian Church is called the "Church of St. Leonard of Port Morris," and was first formally opened for service Feb. 23, 1876.

Italian Benevolent Society. — This organization has been established since 1869, and has done a substantial work in the direction of helping needy Italians who are stranded in the city. It is a mutual-benefit organization as well as a charitable one. Members, when ill, receive benefits of $6 a week, and the expense of a physician is met by the society. Those receiving the aid of the society must be Italians of good character, temperate and honest. Groceries, coal, and clothing are given, and sometimes money. The society has no established headquarters; but application made in writing to the president, A. Garbati, No. 58 Lowell Street, or to any member of the standing committee, receives prompt attention. The society's funds are modest, and are carefully disbursed.

J.

Jail. — The Suffolk-county Jail is on Charles Street, near the foot of Cambridge Street. It is a substantial edifice of dark granite, in the form of a Greek cross, the arms radiating from the great central guard-room. The western wing, towards the river, is the dwelling of the sheriff, who has the institution in his personal charge. The building was finished and occupied in 1851, when the prisoners were transferred from the old jail in Leverett Street. The cells, which are 220 in number, are 8 feet by 11, and vary in height; some being 9, some 10, and some 11 feet high. The cost of the building, with the land occupied by it and the jail-yard, was $450,000. The floors and ceilings of each of the cells are of one solid block of stone. The position of the building has proved to be an exceedingly healthful one; a constant supply of fresh air being received from the west, blowing over the broad sheet of water lying between Boston and Cambridge. The death-rate has been very small, being not over one in a year for 30 years past. The jail is the place of detention for persons committed by authority of law for examination, trial, or sentence: they are sometimes also committed on sentence for lesser infractions of the law. The terms of detention average about six months, so that it is a place of perpetual change. The average number confined here for one cause or another during a year is about 2,500, a small minority of whom are females. Prisoners under sentence for capital offences are also confined and executed here: there have been, however, in these 30 years, less than a half-dozen executions. The superintendence of the prison is most intelligent, discreet, and humane; and the institution deserves a visit from those who are interested in prisons, and the professional conduct of such institutions.

Jamaica Plain (West-Roxbury district). — One of the most picturesque of the outlying districts of the city, famous for its beautiful homes, its dignified country-seats and attractive villas, its extensive fruit and flower gardens, and the lovely piece of water which bears the name of Jamaica Pond, and which was first drawn upon, in a primitive fashion, to supply the growing town of Boston with water, as long ago as 1795 [see *Water-works*]. At first it went by the name, with the early settlers, of Pond Plain; and this was afterwards changed to Jamaica, "probably," says a writer in one of the histories, "in compliment to Cromwell, in commemoration of his conquest from Spain of the island of Jamaica." Here, in the earlier days, were the handsome country-seats of Govs. Bernard, Hancock, and Bowdoin; and it has ever since been a favorite place of suburban residence with substantial citizens of prominence and wealth. The beautiful Curtis Hall, formerly the Town Hall (before annexation), is in this section of the West-Roxbury district; and near it is the West-Roxbury Soldiers' Monument [see *West-Roxbury Soldiers' Monument*], which stands on the site of the first school-house, built 1675, opposite the old Unitarian church. Jamaica Plain is reached by street-cars, — a pleasant ride out from the city proper, — and by steam-cars on the Boston and Providence Railroad. The pond is reached through Pond Street: it covers an area of 70 acres, and in parts is 60 or 70 feet deep. The main street of the village is broad, and lined with noble trees; and the place abounds in delightful walks along pleasant roads, lanes, and paths.

Jamaica-Plain Employment and Temporary-Relief Society. — A benevolent association, organized in 1874, which undertakes to systematically help the deserving poor and the unfortunate within the Jamaica-Plain portion of the West-Roxbury district of the city. The territory covered by the society is divided into fourteen districts. To each of these a visitor and an associate-visitor are assigned. These give orders for food, fuel, light, and clothing, to the very poor whose needs in these respects appear to be the greatest. They also give out sewing, furnishing the material, and paying for the work done; thus helping the poor in their districts to employment. The clothing thus made is sold at about the cost of the material, or is given to public institutions when the latter furnish the material that is made up. The visitors in no cases give money to their beneficiaries without first consulting with the executive committee of the society. All of the visitors volunteer their services. The main office of the society is in Curtis Hall, Centre Street, Jamaica-Plain district. Here is to be found the agent, Mrs. William Bradley, between 10 and 1 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays. Tickets are furnished at the office to householders, with which to refer applicants for aid to the society. The funds of the society are strengthened from time to time by subscriptions of friends of the organization.

Jeffries Fund. — A bequest by David Jeffries, a former town-treasurer; the income from which, according to his will, dated January, 1786, is to be applied to the purchase of "tea, coffee, chocolate, and sugar, for the refreshment of those persons who, in the providence of God, are, or shall be, obliged to seek refuge in the almshouse after having lived reputably, but always giving preference to the pious poor." This trust is administered by the overseers of the poor [see *Overseers of the Poor*]. The fund now amounts to $2,979.34.

Jews. — See Hebrews in Boston.

Journal (The Boston Daily). — Published from the Journal Building, No. 264 Washington Street. A morning and evening newspaper, with weekly and semi-weekly editions. The "Journal" aims to be a great family newspaper, thorough in all its appointments, and complete in the many and varied departments which go to make up the modern newspaper of its class. It was established nearly 50 years ago, by Messrs. Ford and Damrell. Its early years, like those of so many newspapers, were years of struggle; and its financial condition was such that in 1837 Mr. Damrell withdrew from it. Four years later it passed into the control of a new set of owners, — Messrs. John S. Sleeper, James A. Dix, and Henry Rogers. Mr. Sleeper had been the editor under the original ownership, and Mr. Rogers had published the "National Ægis." Capt. Sleeper continued as principal editor; and Col. Charles O. Rogers, brother of Henry Rogers, early assumed charge of the business-department. For a time the paper was called the "Mercantile Journal;" and among its features were a series of "tales of the sea," written by Capt. Sleeper, over the *nom de plume* of "Hawser Martingale." Capt. Sleeper was succeeded as editor by James A. Dix, who had made a reputation for the paper in his conduct of the marine-news department. Upon his death, the late Stephen N. Stockwell, who had grown up with the paper, — starting as a reporter, and subsequently one of the owners, — became the chief editor. At the present time the entire direction of the publication, editorial and business, is in the hands of Col. W. W. Clapp, a man of ripe journalistic experience, formerly the owner and editor of the "Saturday Evening Gazette," originally established by his father, who had also been the first publisher of the "Daily Advertiser" [see *Gazette, Saturday Evening*, and *Advertiser*]. The "Journal" has enjoyed a long career of prosperity, which began with the impulse given it by Col. Rogers and his associates in the ownership. Col. Rogers, some years before his death, had become the chief owner of the establishment; and the property he left, after his death in 1869, was estimated at a million and a half, the direct profit of his enterprise and skill as a newspaper-publisher. Mr. Stockwell, who died in 1880, was known as an untiring worker in his profession, who gave the most careful attention to details, devoting himself especially to the prompt collection and presentation of news, which was early one of the marked characteristics of the "Journal." During his career as a phonographic reporter, in the early days, when elaborate and quick reports of speeches and trials were rare, he made an enviable reputation. "Through his skill, energy, and ability," says Hudson, in his "History of Journalism," "he kept the 'Journal' up to the highest point of excellence in all important speeches and trials, not allowing the New-York papers to have any advantage in his own bailiwick, when he had his own way. Webster and Choate praised him: this was the ribbon of the *legion d'honneur* to a stenographer of Boston." In 1852, during the early California mining frenzy, which seized so many New-Englanders, a California edition of the "Journal" was issued, which was sent out regularly by the steamers, and circulated very extensively, bringing to the proprietors of the enterprise a handsome profit. Col. Clapp, the present head of the "Journal" establishment, has been connected with the paper for 16 years; and his journalistic experience in Boston has extended over a period of 40 years. He has a trained corps of assistant-editors, writers, correspondents, and reporters; and the work is so admirably systematized that the paper of to-day fully sustains the enviable reputation it has so long enjoyed of being a prompt general and local news-gatherer, presenting, with its news collected by its own reporters and correspondents at the great news-centres of the country, as well as about home, all the features of the enterprising and complete newspaper of modern times. In politics, originally a Whig paper, it has since the formation of the Republican party been in full sympathy with its principles, which it has advocated with unflagging devotion. Within the past few years Col. Clapp has made extensive improvements in the machinery of the "Journal" office, and in the interior arrangements of the rooms of its several departments, adding greatly to their convenience, usefulness, and appearance; and the "Journal" office is at present one of the best and most thoroughly equipped in the city. Its mail and delivery rooms open on to Water Street, and every facility is furnished for the prompt publication and distribution of its several large daily editions. The "Journal" has for years made a specialty of New-England news; and it is one of the most popular of the Boston newspapers, circulating in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, enjoying an extensive and valuable patronage in these sections. The "Journal" is now printed from stereotyped plates, from fast presses of the most approved pattern. In the winter of 1882 it reduced its price to two cents a copy, though making no change in its size, and maintaining in all respects its former standard. The "Journal" is a folio of nine columns to a page. It publishes several editions in the afternoon; and on occasions of important state and national elections, or whenever there is any "great" news abroad, it brings out a number of extra editions during the evening.

Juvenile Periodicals. — Boston is the place of publication of several of the best and most popular juvenile periodicals in the country. If we are not mistaken, the first American illustrated juvenile magazine was issued from Boston, — "Our Young Folks," for several years published by Ticknor & Fields, and the firms succeeding that well-known publishing house, and now absorbed in the "St. Nicholas," which is published from New York. The leading Boston juvenile periodicals of the present day are the "Youth's Companion," a weekly, published by Perry Mason & Co., No. 41 Temple Place; and "Wide Awake," monthly, published by D. Lothrop & Co., Nos. 30 and 32 Franklin Street, and edited by Charles Stewart Pratt and Ella Farman Pratt. Both of these publications have a national reputation, and number among their contributors some of the highest and most successful of writers for the young folk. The former enjoys the largest circulation of any publication of its class, and the latter circulates extensively over a wide field. The publishers of the "Wide Awake" also publish "The Pansy," a pictorial weekly for boys and girls, edited by Mrs. G. R. Alden; "Babyland," a monthly full of pictures, for babies, edited by the editors of "Wide Awake;" and "Our Little Men and Women" for the youngest readers at home and at school, a monthly, formerly published under the name of the "Little Folks' Reader." Another prominent juvenile periodical is "Our Little Ones and the Nursery," a monthly, illustrated, published by the Russell Publishing Company, No. 36 Bromfield Street; and Estes and Lauriat, Nos. 301 and 305 Washington Street, bring out monthly "The Chatterbox." Of religious juveniles there are a large number. The "Children's New-Church Magazine" is issued monthly from No. 169 Tremont Street; the "Child's Paper," monthly, is issued by the American Tract Society, No. 52 Bromfield Street; the "Day-Spring," monthly, Sunday-school Society, No. 7 Tremont Place; the "Myrtle," weekly, and the "Sunday-school Helper," monthly, Universalist Publishing House, No. 16 Bromfield Street; "Our Young People," monthly, American Baptist Publication Society, No. 4 Beacon Street; the "Sunday-school Advocate," and the "Sunday-school Classmate," both semi-monthly, J. P. Magee, No. 38 Bromfield Street; the "Well-Spring," weekly, Rev. Asa Bullard editor, Congregational House, corner of Beacon and Somerset Streets; the "Young Pilgrim," semi-monthly, Advent-Church Publication Society, No. 144 Hanover Street; and the "Young Reaper," No. 4 Beacon Street.

K.

Kennel-Club (The Massachusetts). — An incorporated organization (chartered Dec. 12, 1877) of sportsmen and others interested in the breeding and training of dogs, formed for the purpose of conducting annual bench-shows of dogs on the most approved plans, at which money prizes are offered in various classes for the best exhibits. These shows have uniformly been held in Music Hall; and exhibits have been made in them from sportsmen and dog-owners in distant portions of the country, as well as in this city and the neighboring towns. The club has done much through its exhibitions towards improving the breeds of dogs, and the intelligent cultivation of this companionable and useful animal. Its exhibitions are held during the month of May, and usually continue through four days.

Kindergarten Schools. — The Boston people, through the enthusiastic introduction of Miss Elizabeth Peabody, were the first to take up Froebel's system of instruction for children. Madam Kriege, herself a pupil of Froebel, established the first kindergarten school here (at No. 52 Chestnut Street, West End), and made it also a school for training teachers. As fast as these teachers were graduated, they found work ready to their hand, and all over Boston and through the suburbs sprang up these little schools; all of them private schools, however, for the committee of the public schools had not the courage to try the experiment. The West was also supplied with teachers from the Boston training-school; and some of the larger Western cities, more venturesome and less conservative than Boston, at once incorporated the kindergarten into their public-school system. A few years ago Madam Kriege retired; and Miss M. J. Garland assumed the control of the kindergarten and training-school, which she still retains with Miss R. J. Weston associated with her. A large class of young women is graduated here every year, and they all find instant employment. The number of kindergartens has been largely increased, of late years, in the city and State; and although the school-committee still hesitate to introduce the system into the public schools, there are nearly 25 kindergartens in Boston and its immediate neighborhood. These public kindergartens are all supported entirely by Mrs. Quincy Shaw, the daughter of the late Professor Agassiz. They are situated in the poorer and more crowded portions of the city, and are for the benefit of those children whose parents are forced through necessity to neglect them, and who would otherwise be turned into the streets. In addition to the public kindergartens in the city proper, Mrs. Shaw has recently established a number in South Boston, the Roxbury district, East Boston, Jamaica Plain, Brookline, and Chelsea. There are also a number of private kindergarten schools, mostly situated in the old and new West Ends, the largest of which is connected with the Chauncy-hall School, on Boylston Street, Back-Bay district [see *Private Schools*]. The principal public kindergartens are at No. 46 North-Margin Street, No. 933 Albany, Cottage Place, and No. 23 Bickford Street. They are well worth visiting.

King's Chapel (Unitarian). — On Tremont Street, corner of School Street. This venerable church, a plain and solid edifice of dark granite, with its massive square tower, surrounded by wooden Ionic columns, is, with the ancient graveyard at its side [see *Old Burying-Grounds*], one of the most cherished landmarks of old Boston. Entering the church, the visitor may almost fancy himself in one of the old city churches of London. The rows of columns supporting the ceiling, the richly painted windows of the chancel, the antique pulpit and reading-desk, the mural tablets and quaintly sculptured marble monuments that line the outer walls, and the general air of respectable antiquity that pervades the church, combine to impress him with its likeness to old English church-structures. King's Chapel was the first Episcopal church in Boston. The first building was erected in 1689. The Episcopalians had previously held services, first in the Town House, and then in the Old South, under the protection of Gov. Andros, who gave peremptory orders to have the Old South granted for these services. They met with little favor from the first settlers; and the act of Andros in taking possession of the Old South for their use was pronounced by Greenwood, the first historian of King's Chapel, to be "one of the most arbitrary acts ever perpetrated in this country while it remained under the English government." The Episcopalians occupied the Old South during the forenoons, and the Congregationalists in the afternoons; and Judge Sewall writes in his diary, of one occasion when the Episcopal service lasted until after two o'clock: "It was a sad sight to see how full the street was of people, gazing and moving to and fro, because they had not entrance into the church." The first King's Chapel was on the site of the present chapel, a part of the old burying-ground being taken for it. It was built of wood, and cost £284 16*s*. In 1710 the building was enlarged. Opposite the pulpit was the governor's pew. Near the governor's pew was another for the British army and naval officers. The walls and pillars were hung with the escutcheons of the king and the royal governors. The pulpit stood on the north side, and conspicuous upon it was the hourglass to mark the length of the sermons. In an early description of Boston it is related that "King William and Queen Mary gave them a pulpit-cloth, a cushion, a rich set of plate for the communion-table, and a piece of painting reaching from the bottom to the top of the east end of the church, containing the Decalogue, the Lord's Prayer, and the Apostles' Creed. Thomas Brattle, Esq., gave a pair of organs to it." In 1749 the corner-stone of the present chapel was laid, but the building was not completed for several years after. The movement to rebuild was begun in 1741, but subscriptions were obtained slowly. The new chapel was built so as to enclose the old one; and services were held until March, 1753, when the building was so greatly out of repair that the society temporarily removed to Trinity, then the newest of the Episcopal churches, and the third in the town. The next year the building of the new chapel was sufficiently advanced to permit of the return of the society, and regular services were begun there on Aug. 21. The stone of which the chapel is built came from Braintree, where it was taken from the surface of the ground, as there were then no quarries. The plan embraced a steeple, but none was ever built. The portico was not completed until 1789; and Drake, in his "Old Landmarks," relates that "in that year Gen. Washington was in Boston, and attended an oratorio in the chapel, which had for its object the completion of the portico. The general was dressed in a black-velvet suit, and gave five guineas towards this purpose." During the siege of Boston the British officers worshipped in the chapel, as they had done previously; and when the town was evacuated, the rector fled to Halifax, with the king's troops, taking off with him the church registers, plate, and vestments. After the evacuation the chapel remained closed until late in the year 1777, when the Old-South Society, whose meeting-house had been so roughly used by the British troops [see *Old-South Church*] occupied it, using it for nearly five years, while its own meeting-house was undergoing repairs. For a while the name of the church was also changed to the Stone Chapel, the term "King's" being a hated one in those days; but in time the old name returned, and was accepted again, not because of any new love for kings, but because of fondness for an ancient and familiar local name. During the reign of Queen Anne, by the way, the chapel was called Queen's Chappell. In 1782 the church was re-opened by the remnant of the old society, with James Freeman as "reader;" and under his teaching the Unitarian faith was professed by the congregation, so that what had been the first Episcopal church in Boston became the first Unitarian. On Feb. 20, 1785, the proprietors voted that it was necessary to make some alterations in the liturgy; and June 19, following, the revised liturgy, to conform to the new creed of the society, was formally adopted. In 1787 Dr. Freeman was ordained rector, and thereupon the connection of the church with the American Protestant-Episcopal Church was terminated. The following is a list of the ministers of the chapel: Robert Ratcliffe, 1686–1689 (left); Robert Clark, assistant, same dates; Samuel Myles, rector, 1689–1728 (died); George Hatton, assistant, 1693–1696 (left); Christopher Bridge, 1699–1706 (removed); Henry Harris, 1709–1729 (died); Roger Price, 1729–1746 (left); Thomas Charles Howard, assistant, 1731–1736 (died); Addington Davenport, assistant, 1737–1740 (left); Stephen Roe, 1741–1744 (removed); Henry Caner, 1747–1776 (left with the British); Charles Brockwell, assistant, 1747–1755 (died); John Troutbeck, 1755–1775 (left); James Freeman, reader 1782, rector 1787–1835 (died); Samuel Cary, associate-minister, 1809–1815; Francis W. P. Greenwood, rector, 1824–1843; Ephraim Peabody, 1846–1856; Henry W. Foote, 1861 (the present pastor). [See *Episcopal* and *Unitarian Denominations and Churches.*]

King's Chapel Burying-Ground. — See Old Burying-Grounds.

King's Chapel Employment Society, connected with King's Chapel, cares for the church poor, and helps them to help themselves. It supports the Ward 6 work-rooms, No. 39 North Bennet Street, established in 1879, to furnish sewing for worthy and temperate women, and to help them to work outside when they are competent. They are taught how to sew well, and are meanwhile helped with gifts of small sums to buy fuel, food, and clothing. They are also encouraged to deposit their small savings with the matron of the work-rooms. The work of the King's Chapel Committee on Charities is done in part in connection with the Associated Charities [see *Associated Charities*].

Kissing a Crime.— One of the early "blue laws" was that against kissing in public; and Edward Ward, a London wit, who visited the town in 1699, and whose racy descriptions of it, and how it and its people impressed him, have been frequently quoted by the historians and writers on early Boston, makes it a subject for ridicule. Relating that a captain of a ship who had been a long voyage, happening to meet his wife, and to kiss her in the street, was fined 10 shillings for the offence, he remarked: "What a happiness, thought I, do we enjoy in Old England, that cannot only kiss our own wives, but other men's too, without the danger of such a penalty!" It was Ward who spoke of the buildings of Boston, "like their women, neat and handsome;" while the streets, "like the hearts of the male inhabitants, are paved with pebbles." This austere law was not long in force.

Knights of Honor. — Of this secret mutual-benefit organization, conferring sick and death benefits, there are 23 lodges in the city proper and the outlying districts. Its headquarters are in the Knights of Honor Hall, No. 730 Washington Street. Here the Grand Lodge meets annually, on the first Wednesday in April. The membership of the order is very large. [See *Secret Societies*.]

Knights of Pythias. — Of this secret benefit organization there are 10 lodges within the city limits. The headquarters are at No. 176 Tremont Street, in Codman Hall. Here the annual session of the Grand Lodge of the State is held, on the second Wednesday in February. This organization, besides conferring sick-benefits on members or their families in need of assistance, providing watchers in case of sickness, and paying funeral expenses, also maintains a system of life-insurance. The membership, already large, is reported to be steadily increasing. [See *Secret Societies*.]

Knights Templar. — See Secret Societies.

L.

Lacrosse Club. — See Athletics.

Ladies' Aid Association of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital. Organized in 1870. It maintains a permanent free bed in this hospital, and provides flowers and reading-matter for the patients, also various necessary articles, and frequent carriage-rides. It has established a hospital-library, and obtained permission to take books from the Boston Public Library for the benefit of the patients. During the year 1881 a new feature was introduced into the hospital, through the efforts of this association, — an out-door ward in the summer season, which consisted of a large awning, open at the sides, under which hammocks were swung. Mrs. William Pope is the president of the association, and Mrs. E. B. Allen secretary. [See *Homœopathic Hospital, The Massachusetts.*]

Ladies' Relief Agency. — Room No. 37, Charity Building, Chardon Street. An organization of ladies, established in 1869, to furnish aid to the worthy poor personally ascertained to be deserving. The relief extended is partly in sewing. The society is supported chiefly by friends of the Episcopal Church. Applications received and information given by the secretary at the room of the agency, between 9 and 1 every day except Saturdays.

Landmarks. — See Old Landmarks.

Latin School (The Boston Public). — The first school to be established in the colonies, this was also the first educational institution in the country. It antedates Harvard College by two or three years; and it has been said of it, by a distinguished graduate of both, that it "dandled Harvard College on its knee." The first quaint record with reference to it dates back to 1635, five years after the landing of Winthrop and his associates from the "Arbella." This record is, that on the "13th of ye 2d moneth 1635 . . . Att a General meeting upon publick notice . . . it was . . . genrally agreed vpon yt or brother Philemon Pormort shall be intreated to become schole-master for the teaching and nourtering of children with vs." It has been concluded by the historians of the school, that its establishment was largely due to John Cotton. He had come from old Boston, in Lincolnshire; and he brought a knowledge of the Free Grammar School founded there by Queen Mary, in which Latin and Greek were taught. Two years after his arrival here in 1633, the school was established: so after his coming was the "Thursday Lecture" established, and the weekly market-day, both of which were customs of the older town in the mother-country. "Our brother" Pormort could have been teacher but a brief while, if at all; for the records state that in 1636 a subscription was made, "by the richer inhabitants, towards the maintenance of a free schoolmaster for the youth with us," and that the Rev. Daniel Mande was "also" chosen schoolmaster. Mande was a graduate of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and had come to America in 1635. He was about 50 years old when chosen "schoolmaster for the youth with us;" and he has been described as "a good man, of a serious spirit, and of a peaceable and quiet disposition." Pormort followed Wheelwright, banished for his adhesion to Mrs. Hutchinson, to

Exeter, N.H. Mande was schoolmaster until 1643, when he went to Dover, N.H., as minister of the congregation there. In 1637 a garden-plat was assigned to "Mr. Danyell Mande scholemaster on condition of his building thereon if need be;" and in 1645 a "house to live in" was allowed the schoolmaster, beside a salary of £50. The town early appropriated to the support of the school the rents of Deer, Spectacle, and Long Islands, in the harbor, which had been granted the town by the General Court; and other and individual bequests were made to the school, sometimes of money and sometimes of lands rented on long leases. When it was provided, in 1645, to "allow forever $50 to the master and a house to live in," it was also provided that "Indian's children were to be taught *gratis*." Provision was also made for an usher at this time, to receive £30 salary. Mr. Mande was succeeded by Mr. Woodbridge, of whom little is known. Robert Woodmansey became the next master, in 1650, continuing until his death in 1667. He was succeeded by Benjamin Tompson, known as a physician and a poet, who staid about 4 years. Then Ezekiel Cheever became head-master, and remained at the head of the school for 37 years, until his death in 1708. Judge Sewall speaks of him in his diary as "having labored in his calling as teacher, skilfully, diligently, constantly, Religiously, 70 years. A rare instance of Piety, Health, Strength, Serviceableness." He was buried from the schoolhouse; and a funeral oration was delivered on the occasion by Nathaniel Williams, who became his successor. Mr. Williams also practised as a physician while master of the school. In 1709 it was recommended, "for the promoting of Diligence and good Literature, that the Town . . . do nominate and appoint a certain number of Gentlemen of Liberal Education, Together with some of the Rev^{d} Ministers of the Town, . . . to Visit y^{e} School from time to time, when and as oft, as they Shall think fit, To Enform themselves of the Methods Used in Teaching of the Schollars and to inquire of their Proficiency, and to be present at the performance of some of their Exercises, the Master being before notified of their coming. . . . And at their said Visitation, One of the Ministers by turns to pray with the Schollars, and Entertain 'em with Some Instructions of Piety Specially Adapted to their Age and Education." John Lovell succeeded Mr. Williams, and continued as head master for 42 years. Says Henry F. Jenks, in his admirable sketch of the school [Cambridge: published by Moses King]: "He had, and probably deserved, a high reputation for learning; but was severe and rough, a rigid disciplinarian, and thoroughly feared by his pupils. In the Harvard Memorial Hall is his portrait by his pupil Nathaniel Smibert, 'drawn,' says Judge Cranch, 'while the terrific expression of the pedagogue was yet vibrating on his nerves. I found it so perfect a likeness of my old neighbor, that I did not wonder when my young friend told me that a sudden undesigned glance at it had often made him shudder.'" Lovell's son James was for a long time his assistant. He was a rigid loyalist, while his son was as strong a patriot. Master James delivered the first address in commemoration of the Boston Massacre; some of the boys going to hear it, in defiance of the old master, who refused them a holiday. He was imprisoned in Boston jail for his political faith, and was carried by the British troops to Halifax, where he remained for six months, before he was exchanged; while the old master, when the town was evacuated by the British, went with other loyalists to Halifax, where he ended his days. On the 19th of April, 1775, when Percy's brigade was preparing for their march to Lexington, the old master dismissed the boys with the laconic address: "War's begun, and school's done. *Deponite libros.*" After the evacuation the school was closed until June, 1776. It was then re-opened, under Samuel Hunt, a former pupil, who thereafter continued as head-master for about 30 years. William Biglow succeeded him, resigning in 1813. Both these masters were strict in their methods of discipline, and met with many difficulties. The boys rebelled at the rule of Master Biglow, and resisted his authority. As his successor the committee decided to engage a young man not wedded to any particular mode of discipline; and Benjamin Apthorp Gould, then a senior in Harvard, was engaged. Under him the school regained public confidence. Resigning in 1828, he was succeeded by his assistant, Frederick P. Leverett, author of the Latin Lexicon. In 1831 he resigned to take charge of a private school; and Charles K. Dillaway, a former pupil of the school, succeeded him. Mr. Dillaway had been usher from 1827. Under his direction the school prospered, and the number of pupils increased. Ill-health causing him to resign in 1836, Mr. Leverett was re-appointed; but he died before resuming the office. The next head-master was Epes Sargent Dixwell, a pupil of the school in 1816, a graduate of Harvard, and a sub-master in the school. He held office until 1851, when he established a private school. He was succeeded by Francis Gardner, who, like so many others, began as a pupil in the school, then passed through Harvard, then became a sub-master, and eventually head master. He continued at the head of the school until his death. Augustine Milton Gay was the next head master, but he lived only a short time after his appointment; and the present head master, Moses Merrill, who had been an usher in the school since 1858, was appointed in 1877. On the roll of assistant-teachers are such well-known names as Edward Wigglesworth, Dr. Jacob Bigelow, Revs. Alexander Young, Chandler Robbins, Edward E. Hale, Joseph Henry Thayer, and Phillips Brooks.

The first Latin-school building (when the school was known as the South Grammar School) was on School Street, on the south-easterly portion of the ground now occupied by King's Chapel. It gave the name to the street. It was of wood, two stories high, and it is supposed was partly occupied by the schoolmaster's family. It stood on this spot until 1748, when it was moved at the expense of the proprietors of the chapel for their own accommodation. Then another building was erected, on the opposite side of the street, where the Parker House now, in part, stands. In 1812 this building gave place to a new one, of three stories, with a granite front and a cupola. In 1844 the Bedford-street building was occupied by it; and it shared this house with the English High School [see *English High School*] until 1881, when it removed to the magnificent new school-building on Dartmouth Street, Warren Avenue, and Montgomery Street [see *Public-School Buildings*]. While the old school-building was undergoing repairs, in 1785, the sessions of the school were held in Fanueil Hall; later, when the new house on School Street was building, they were held for a while in an old barn in Cole Lane, now Portland Street; and afterward in Scollay's Building, until the new stone schoolhouse was ready. For many years, during its early history, most of the young men were here prepared for Harvard; and during its long history, as was well said by Mayor Prince in his address on the occasion of the dedication of the present building, it has well discharged the objects set forth in the law under which it was established, "to fit youths for the university." A great throng of eminent men have been among its pupils and graduates. There was John Hull, Benjamin Franklin, his four fellow-signers of the Declaration of Independence, — John Hancock, Sam Adams, Robert Treat Paine, William Hooper; Presidents Leverett, Langdon, Everett, and Eliot, of Harvard, and Pynchon of Trinity College; Govs. James Bowdoin and William Eustis; Lieut.-Govs. Cushing and Winthrop; James Lovell; Adino Paddock, who planted the "Paddock Elms;" Benjamin Church, first a patriot and then a traitor; Judges Francis Dana, Thomas Dawes, and Charles Jackson; Drs. John C. Warren, James Jackson, and Henry I. Bowditch; Profs. William D. Peck, Henry W. Torrey, Francis J. Child, Josiah P. Cooke, and William R. Dimmock; Mayors Harrison G. Otis, Samuel A. Eliot, and Frederick O. Prince; Hons. Robert C. Winthrop, Charles Francis Adams, George S. Hillard, Charles Sumner, William M. Evarts, and Charles Devens; such writers as Ralph Waldo Emerson and John Lothrop Motley, and divines as Right Rev. John B. Fitzpatrick, Roman-Catholic Bishop of Boston, Right Rev. Theodore Dehon, Bishop of South Carolina, and Revs. Cotton Mather, Benjamin Colman, Andrew Eliot, Joseph Tuckerman, William Jenks, Samuel Cooper Thacher, Francis Parkman, N. L. Frothingham, William H. Furness, Alexander Young, Frederic A. Farley, James Freeman Clarke, William Henry Channing, Henry Ward Beecher, John F. W. Ware, Edward E. Hale, and Phillips Brooks. In 1844 the Boston Latin-school Association was formed, to promote interest in the school, and provide for its library. All who have ever been masters or pupils of the school are eligible to this association. Its library, in the school-building, for the use of masters and pupils, contains one of the choicest collections of classical works in the country. In 1847 the association published a catalogue of masters and pupils, and this has since been revised and republished. To further stimulate an *esprit du corps* among the pupils, as well as to foster public interest in the school, the association of late years has followed the practice of having an annual dinner, at which the alumni assemble, and speeches are made by the "old Latin-school boys," full of reminiscences of the past and of inspiration for the present.

Latin School for Girls (The Public), West-Newton Street. Established in 1878, to furnish a training for girls similar to that at the Latin School for boys. The course of instruction is not altogether classical. It embraces also oral instruction in physiology and zoölogy, and a more detailed study of botany. Two hours a week are devoted to physical and vocal training. There are three prepared lessons each day, and one unprepared. In the latter lesson, among other exercises, are translation at sight, oral reading and study of passages in literature not previously examined, working of problems, and examination of natural objects under the departments of physiology. The school at the start was considered to be an experiment; but it has now passed that stage, and is indorsed as a successful undertaking. It is the testimony of those who are best acquainted with its management, that the course of study is, for girls of fair ability who begin in good health, even though they may be delicately constituted, not a severe task or one injuriously affecting their physical condition. Pupils who pass successfully through the third class of the grammar-schools are considered to be amply qualified for the lowest class of this school. Girls pass from it on graduation to the colleges for women and those admitting both sexes. The movement for the establishment of this school began in petitions from prominent women, mostly concerned in the society for the encouragement of the university education of women [see *University Education of Women, Massachusetts Society for the Advancement of*], for the admission of girls into the Latin School for boys. This being denied, the project of the establishment of a separate school on the same plane as the established Latin School was agitated, and finally met with success. The Girls' Latin School occupies the building in which is located the Girls' High School. John Tetlow is the master. The entrance-examinations occur towards the close of June.

Law-Courts. — See Courts.

Law-Library. — See Social Law-Library.

Law and Order League (The Citizens', of Massachusetts), organized in June, 1882, undertakes "to secure by all proper means the enforcement of the restrictive features of existing laws for the regulation of the liquor-traffic." It includes among its members many of the foremost citizens, prominent members of the Suffolk bar, leading merchants, and clergymen of different denominations. It was formed at a conference held in the Hotel Brunswick on the last day of May, 1882, and fully organized at subsequent meetings. Membership is limited to 150, and the annual meetings are held on the first Wednesday in May. The president (1883) is Hon. Rufus S. Frost; vice-presidents, Hon. Thomas Talbot (ex-governor of the commonwealth) and John G. Webster; and the executive committee, through whom the league acts, is composed of D. Webster King, Henry N. Shepard, Dr. William Appleton, and B. B. Johnson. The league holds public meetings; and its executive committee sustains the police-commissioners in the execution of the law, while each member of the organization is expected to consider himself a special policeman, and, as one of the leading officers explained at an early meeting for organization, "to keep his eyes open, and be prepared to do what he can to right any wrong he sees." The league is a practical permanent organization, capable of exerting a powerful influence for good order in the community.

Lewis Park, Highland Street and Highland Avenue, Roxbury district. One of the smaller open parks in this district, containing about 5,600 square feet; a very pretty spot, surrounded by pleasant and handsome dwellings. Rev. Edward E. Hale lives in the neighborhood, at 39 Highland Street. [See *Parks and Squares*.]

Liberty Tree. — See Old Landmarks.

Life-insurance. — See Insurance in Boston.

Libraries. — The public and private libraries of Boston have for years been one of the most conspicuous of its intellectual features. They are many and varied, special and general; and nearly all are accessible to the public under easy conditions. The great Public Library, established in 1854, is now the largest library in the country, with the exception of the library of Congress, and is rich in all its departments; the library of the Boston Athenæum is one of the most important and useful of modern libraries; the many special libraries — law, scientific, medical, musical, and art — are inferior to none in the country, and are superior to many; while the library of Harvard University, in the adjoining city of Cambridge, so intimately connected with this city, stands at the head of the great college libraries of the United States. All the libraries of the city are carefully managed, well sustained, and from year to year are expanded and improved to the utmost extent possible. Below is a list, alphabetically arranged, of the several large libraries, more or less public, in the city. Beside these, there are special libraries, the property of literary, art, and social clubs or associations, and various school libraries; while the number of valuable and costly private libraries is very large. Elsewhere in this Dictionary the most noteworthy of the libraries in the list below are specially sketched.

American Academy of Arts and Sciences Library, Athenæum building, 10½ Beacon

Street. A valuable collection of volumes on physical science, and publications of its own of "Memoirs" and "Proceedings."

American Baptist Missionary Union Library, Tremont-Temple building, Tremont Street. Containing several thousand theological works.

American Statistical Association's Library, 19 Boylston Place. About 6,000 volumes.

Boston Athenæum, Athenæum building, 10½ Beacon Street. About 122,000 volumes.

Boston Library, 18 Boylston Place. About 30,000 volumes.

Boston Medical Library, 19 Boylston Place. About 9,000 volumes and 6,000 pamphlets.

Boston Society of Natural History Library, Natural-history building, Berkeley, corner of Boylston Streets. About 13,000 volumes and 5,000 pamphlets.

Boston University Law Library, 36 Bromfield Street. About 6,000 volumes.

Boston University Medical-school Library, College building, East-Concord Street. About 2,000 volumes.

Boston University School of Theology Library, University building, Somerset Street. About 5,000 volumes.

Boston Young Men's Christian Association Library, Association building, Eliot, corner of Tremont Street. About 6,000 volumes.

Boston Young Men's Christian Union Library, Christian Union building, 18 Boylston Street. About 6,000.

Boston Young Women's Christian Association Library, 68 Warrenton Street. About 4,000 volumes.

Congregational Library, Congregational House, Beacon, corner of Somerset Street. About 26,000 volumes, and over 100,000 pamphlets; together with the Missionary Library of 7,000 volumes belonging to the American Board of Foreign Missions.

General Theological Library, 12 West Street. About 13,000 volumes.

Handel and Haydn Society's Library, Music-hall building. Several thousand musical works, including complete works of many of the masters, and publications of the society.

Massachusetts Historical Society's Library, the Society's building, 30 Tremont Street. About 26,000 volumes and over 50,000 pamphlets.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Library, the Society's building, Tremont, between Bromfield Street and Montgomery Place. About 4,000 volumes.

Massachusetts New-Church Free Library, 169 Tremont Street. A small and select collection of Swedenborgian publications.

Museum of Fine Arts Library, Art-museum building, St. James Avenue and Dartmouth Street.

New-England Historic-Genealogical Society's Library, 18 Somerset Street. About 15,000 volumes and 60,000 pamphlets

Public Library, 40 Boylston Street. Brighton branch, Rockland Street; Charlestown branch, former City-hall building; Dorchester branches, Arcadia Street, Field's Corner, and Washington, Lower Mills; East-Boston branch, Meridian Street; Jamaica-Plain branch, Centre Street; Roslindale branch, Florence Street; Roxbury branch, 46 Millmont Street; South-Boston branch, 372 West Broadway; South-End branch, Montgomery Street; West-Roxbury branch, Centre Street. Number of volumes in the main building, 291,617; in all the branches, 112,604.

Roxbury Athenæum, Dudley, corner of Warren Street.

Social Law-Library, Room 14, Court House, Court Street. About 16,000 volumes.

State Library, State House. About 44,000 volumes.

Libraries for the public use were early established in Boston. Mr. Justin Winsor, the librarian of Harvard College, in his chapter on "Libraries in Boston," in the "Memorial History," states that a collection of books for public use was established here some time before the Indian outbreak of 1675. The first library was in the old Town House. The first circulating-library was opened here in 1764. The first of the libraries in the country for the mercantile classes especially was established here by the Mercantile Library Association, which flourished from 1820 until 1877, when its books were transferred to the South-End branch of the Public Library, though its organization is still continued [see *Mercantile Library Association*]. In the Roxbury district the first public library was established in 1831. This in 1848 became the Roxbury Athenæum. The Fellowes Athenæum, founded by the late Caleb Fellowes, is now a part of the Roxbury branch of the Public Library, having been formally joined to it in 1873. In the Charlestown district, previous to annexation, was the Charlestown Public Library, which was first opened in 1862, and was administered by trustees chosen annually. This is now part of the Charlestown branch of the Boston Public Library. In the Brighton district a library was established as early as 1824, by an association of citizens who organized the Brighton Social Library. In 1858 this was merged in the Brighton Library Association. The bequest of James Holton, for the establishment of the public town-library, which after annexation became the Brighton branch of the Public Library, was left in 1863.

Light-houses. — The light-houses marking the channels of the harbor are the Long-island Light, on Long Island; Bug Light, on the Great-Brewster spit; and Boston Light, on the Little Brewster Island. These are described under the head of Long Island, Bug Light, Boston Light, and the Harbor. Outside of the harbor is the Minot's-ledge Light-house, a massive structure of stone, warning the mariner of the dangerous rocks here planted [see *Harbor*]. The office of the lighthouse-inspector and his assistants is at No. 14 Pemberton Square; and the lighthouse-engineer's office, No. 13 Exchange Street.

Lincoln Square. — Emerson, Fourth, and M Streets, South Boston. A pleasant enclosure, containing about 9,500 square feet, and surrounded by an iron fence. [See *Parks and Squares*.]

Lincoln Statue. — See Emancipation Group.

Linwood Park. — Centre and Linwood Streets, Roxbury district. A small park, enclosed by a stone curb, and containing about 3,600 square feet. [See *Parks and Squares*.]

Literary Clubs. — See Club-life in Boston.

Little Sisters of the Poor. — See Catholic Religious Orders.

Long Island, so called because of its extreme length compared with its width, is the largest of the several islands in the harbor. It is about a mile and a quarter long, and about a quarter of a mile wide. It lies about five miles from the city, between Spectacle and Rainsford Islands, and is bounded by President Roads, Broad-Sound Channel, a line of shoals separating it on the north-east from Nix's Mate and Gallop's Island, and by the Back Way. Shurtleft describes it as likened in form to a military boot fronting westerly; Long-island (or East) Head being the top, Bass Point the heel, and South Head the toe. It contains about 216 acres of land, gently rolling into eminences, and terminated at either end by high bluffs. On East Head, the steepest bluff in the harbor, from 70 to 80 feet above high-water mark, is Long-island Light-house; the round white tower 22 feet high, from the top of which the light is displayed, being one of the most conspicuous objects of the harbor [see *Harbor*]. This portion of the island, 35 acres on the bluff, is owned by the National Government; and the seaward front is protected by a substantial sea-wall, built at an expense of $150,000. Crowning the cliff is also a battery, described by Sweetser, in "King's Handbook of Boston Harbor," as "a formidable little work of modern construction, with walls of great thickness, bomb-proofs, and other defences, partly separated from the rest of the bluff by a deep, dry moat." There are no cannon here now; "but," says Sweetser, "it would be a matter of very slight delay to mount a line of heavy guns which could deliver a formidable plunging fire on the ship-channel, and perfectly command the approaches through Broad Sound." Originally the island was well wooded, but the early settlers were not long in stripping it of trees. The town of Boston acquired it in 1634; and in course of time it passed into the hands of the planters, who occupied it under an agreement to pay an annual rental of sixpence an acre for the benefit of the free school. This rental was either grudgingly paid or not at all; and at length, after the town had had much trouble, the title to the territory was vested in the planters, the condition being that all back-rent should be paid. John Nelson of Boston, "the heroic person," says Shurtleff, "who in 1689, at the head of the soldiery, made Sir Edmund Andros surrender himself and the fort on Fort Hill to the incensed colonists whose rights he was then usurping," was at one time the sole owner of the greater portion of the island by purchase from the planters; and here for a while was his family seat. In 1849 it was purchased by the Long-island Company, with the purpose of transforming it into a summer-resort. The large hotel which is situated in the pleasantest part of the island, with a fine grove in front of it, was then built, and avenues marked out. But this and succeeding efforts met with little success; and the attractiveness of the island and its rich sea-views have of late years been but slightly known, if known at all, to the people who are familiar with the harbor and its summer-places. During the early years of the war of the Rebellion, the island was used as a military rendezvous for the State volunteers previous to their muster into the United-States service and departure for "the front." On the east side of the island is a picturesque cluster of huts, the homes of a colony of Portuguese fishermen, "most of whom," says Sweetser, "are from the Azore Islands, and reproduce on this far-away sister of Fayal and San Miguel the customs and sports of their homeland."

Long Path (The). — The walk across the Common, extending from the Joy-street entrance of the Beacon-street mall to Boylston Street. Oliver Wendell Holmes gave it its name, making it the scene of the crisis in the "Autocrat's" courtship of the schoolmistress in the famous "Autocrat of the Breakfast-table" papers. Here is the passage: —

"The truth is, I had secured a passage to Liverpool in the steamer which was to leave at noon, — with the condition, however, of being released in case circumstances occurred to detain me. The schoolmistress knew nothing about all this, of course, as yet. It was on the Common that we were walking. The mall, or boulevard of our Common, you know, has various branches leading from it in different directions. One of these runs down from opposite Joy Street southward across the whole length of the Common to Boylston Street. We called it the long path, and were fond of it. I felt very weak indeed (though of a tolerably robust habit) as we came opposite the head of this path on that morning. I think I tried to speak twice without making myself distinctly audible. At last I got out the question, — Will you take the long path with me? — Certainly, — said the schoolmistress, — with much pleasure. — Think, — I said, — before you answer; if you take the long path with me now, I shall interpret it that we are to part no more! — The schoolmistress stepped back with a sudden movement, as if an arrow had struck her. One of the long granite blocks used as seats was hard by, — the one you may still see close by the Ginko-tree. — Pray, sit down, — I said. — No, no, she answered softly, — I will walk the *long path* with you! — The old gentleman who sits opposite met us walking, arm in arm, about the middle of the long path, and said, very charmingly, — 'Good-morning, my dears!'"

Long Wharf. — See Boston Pier.

Longwood Park. — Park and Austin Streets, Roxbury district. An open green containing about 21,000 square feet. [See *Parks and Squares*.]

Louisburg Square. — Between Mount-Vernon and Pinckney Streets, West End. This is situated on the western slope of Beacon Hill, occupying a portion of the territory which once formed the garden of the Rev. William Blaxton (or Blackstone), the first Englishman who made his home on this peninsula, at whose solicitation Winthrop and his band came over from Charlestown and established themselves here [see *Beacon Hill* and *Blackstone*]. The excellent spring of which Blaxton "acquainted the Governor" when "inviting him and soliciting him thither" was situated, according to Shurtleff, in the centre of the grass-plat in the enclosure of this square, though Drake says it "was probably near the junction of Beacon Street with Charles." Shurtleff says that until this portion of Beacon Hill was lowered "the spring continued to flow, and gave in bounteous streams its pure and soft water. It was about 80 feet above high-water mark, and in its later days had three outlets. It furnished water for the negro washerwomen who frequented the neighborhood of the springs, where they were want to have their cleansing-tubs." "This spring should have been preserved," Dr. Shurtleff thought, "and allowed to flow into basins of marble, as a perpetual memorial of William Blaxton and in remembrance of the great act of benevolence which gave rise to the capital of New England." The square is private property, and was laid out about the year 1834, and named in commemoration of the victory at Louisburg. The enclosure with its noble trees, and the statues of Aristides and Columbus [see these, and also *Statues and Monuments*], is surrounded by a high iron fence.

Lovell's Island, in the harbor, about six miles from Long Wharf, is bounded by the Narrows and Blackrock Channel [see *Harbor*]. It is about three-quarters of a mile long, and about a third wide at its greatest breadth. Shurtleff describes it as in form resembling a dried salt fish. It contains a low ridge, with marshes, and several little salt-water ponds. It was named for Capt. William Lovell, one of the early settlers of Dorchester. In 1636 it was granted to "Charlestowne provided they employ it for fishing by their owne townesmen, or hinder not others;" and afterwards provided that "halfe of the timber & fire wood shall belong to the garrison at the Castle, to be improved wholly there," which shows that this now for many years bare island was (like others in the harbor) once wooded. The island was rented, and the income applied to the support of the public school in Charlestown. In 1767 it was sold by vote of the inhabitants of Charlestown to Elisha Leavitt of Hingham; by his grandson, to the city of Boston in 1828; and by Boston, in turn, to the National Government. It is now used by the light-house board. The island is protected at Ram's Head, a projection into the sea from its northerly point, by a strong sea-wall. About 60 years ago a packet-vessel from Maine struck on Ram's Head, in the middle of a winter's night, and was instantly wrecked; and the passengers, 15 in number, though they succeeded in landing on the island, all froze to death before morning. Another shipwreck on this island was that of the "Magnifique," a majestic French seventy-four, of the fleet of Admiral Vaubaird, which sailed into the harbor in 1728. For years after the wreck lay here, and many attempts were made by treasure-seekers to secure the riches it was believed went down with her. It was a Coston pilot who brought the vessel to grief; and Congress gave the "America," then building at Portsmouth, and the first line-of-battle ship attempted here, to the French Government to make good, in some part, her loss. She was afterwards captured from the French by the English. The blundering pilot afterwards became sexton of the New North Church; and Shurtleff relates that "the parish lads annoyed him by chalking on the meeting-house door:—

'Don't you run this ship ashore
As you did the Seventy-Four.'"

The bar on which the "Magnifique" struck was at the extreme westerly point of the island, and has since become in part solid land by the action of the tides and currents.

Lowell Institute (The). — Established in 1839 by the munificence of John Lowell, jun., son of Francis C Lowell, from whom the city of Lowell is named, "to provide for regular courses of free public lectures upon the most important branches of natural and moral science, to be annually delivered in the city of Boston." The property bequeathed for this purpose amounted to $237,000, one-half of Mr. Lowell's property. In his will specific instructions were given as to the administration of the trust. None of the bequest was to be used for buildings, and ten per cent of the accumulation of the fund was to be annually set aside to continue it. John Amory Lowell was appointed the sole trustee of the property bequeathed, and it was provided that succeeding trustees must be lineal descendants of the Lowell family. In addition to the lectures, a system of free instruction for mechanics and artisans in the principles of drawing was established, and continued until 1878, when the building in which the rooms of the Institute were located — in the rear of Washington Street, between Winter and Bromfield Streets (approached through an archway) — was removed. Here also the first life-school was established; and George Hollingsworth, who died in 1882, was for years its teacher. The lectures of the Institute are now delivered in Huntington Hall, in the building of the Institute of Technology, No. 187 Boylston Street, Courses of lectures and instruction for advanced students are also given, under the auspices of the Lowell Institute, and at its expense, in the Institute of Technology; and instruction in practical design is furnished by the Lowell School of Practical Design. Applications for admission to either of these privileges are received from both sexes. Applicants for admission to the former privilege must be over 18 years of age, and apply to Robert H. Richards, secretary of the Institute of Technology, in their own handwriting, stating age, occupation, and previous preparation. The details of the special courses of lectures are announced annually in October. Applicants for admission to the Lowell School of Design must present themselves on the Wednesday or Thursday preceding the last Monday in September, and bring specimens of their work. The school provides instruction in making patterns for prints, silk, paper-hangings, carpets, etc. The students provide their own instruments and materials, but looms are provided for weaving the designs. The director of the school is Charles Kastner. The Lowell fund also sustains the "Teachers' School of Science," which furnishes a series of lectures on physics, geology, physiology, and other branches of science, open to public-school teachers. These lectures are given on Saturday afternoons. The Lowell Institute was inaugurated on the 1st of December, 1839, with an address by Edward Everett; and since that time from six to ten courses of lectures have each year been delivered. John Lowell, jun., died at Bombay, at the age of 37 years.

Lowell Railroad. — See Boston and Lowell and Concord Railroad.

Lowell School of Practical Design. — See Lowell Institute, also Institute of Technology.

Lowell Square, Cambridge Street, corner of Lynde, West End, in front of the West Church. This was originally laid out into a square in 1849, and it was for a while called Derby Square. In 1853 Rev. Charles Lowell (then the pastor of the church) set out four oak-trees here, which had been raised from acorns planted on the Lowell estate in Cambridge, the famous "Elmwood;" and the square has ever since borne his name. It contains 2,867 feet of land, with trees, well-kept shrubbery, and a fountain; and it is enclosed by an iron fence. [See *West Church.*]

Lucy Bullman Charity (The) consists of the income of an estate on Joy and Cambridge Streets. This estate came into the possession of the city of Boston in accordance with the will of Lucy Bullman, probated January, 1832, with the condition that it should never be sold, but the income should always be used for the benefit of the poor. The property is in charge of the overseers of the poor, by whom the fund is administered. The annual income from it is about $2,500. [See *Overseers of the Poor.*]

Lumber-Dealers' Association. — A trade-organization, formed in 1869, of lumber-dealers in the city and vicinity, to bring about "united action, perfect harmony, and mutual understanding" among those of the trade belonging to it. It has about 100 active members, and meets regularly every month during the winter and spring. It has no established headquarters. The secretary of the association is Waldo H. Stearns, No. 2 Post-office Square.

Lunatic Hospital (The Boston), First Street, South Boston. A city institution, under the care and direction of the board of directors for public institutions [see *Public Institutions*]. It is an old building, the main portion built in 1839, and the wings in 1846. With its yards and gardens, it occupies about five acres. Its patients are now restricted to those who have a legal settlement in the city; and they are either admitted by the president of the board of directors, or are committed by the judge of probate for Suffolk County. The hospital is without many of the modern conveniences, and its rebuilding has been a subject much agitated in recent years. A few years ago a site for a new hospital was obtained, in the town of Winthrop, containing about 181½ acres, at a cost of $28,108.33. In addition to this, about $25,000 have been expended mainly for the plans of the proposed buildings, taxes on the land, etc. This scheme has now been abandoned, and the land has been sold. Dr. Theodore W. Fisher is superintendent of the Hospital, and Dr. E. S. Boland assistant-superintendent. The capacity of the present hospital is for 200 patients; the average number during the year ending April, 1882, was 177; and the net expenditures amounted to $40,652. [See also *McLean Asylum*.]

Lutheran Churches. — There are five Evangelical Lutheran churches in Boston, — three German, and two Scandinavian. The three German belong to the synod of Missouri. A small Norwegian society worships in Zion Church, corner of Waltham Street and Shawmut Avenue, with Rev. K. Fargre of Portland, Me., as its pastor. The oldest of the Lutheran churches of the city is Zion's. It was formed in 1834, and the church-building was erected in 1844–46. The first pastor, after it became a genuine Lutheran church, was Rev. Henry Schmidt. The pastor is now Rev. J. C. H. Fick. The congregation averages about 600, and the Sunday-school about 170. The Immanuel's German Lutheran Church of East Boston, 77 Chelsea Street, was formed in 1869. The meeting-house seats about 150. The Sunday-school is composed of about 60 children. At present the church is without a pastor, but services are held regularly every Sunday. Trinity Church, German, was organized in 1871. Its meeting-house, formerly known as "Day's Chapel," on Parker Street, near Tremont, Roxbury district, seats about 500. Rev. Adolf Biewend, its pastor now, has held the position from the formation of the church. A parochial school is conducted in the basement of the meeting-house. The services of this church are in the German language. It has a flourishing Sunday-school. Emmanuel's, Swedish, on Emerald Street, was formed in 1873. Rev. C. F. Johanson is the pastor. All the Lutheran churches are united in the "Association of the Evangelical Lutheran Church for Works of Mercy." The general object of this association is to promote Christian charity in its various forms; to undertake the care of destitute children; to provide a temporary home for half-orphans as long as the surviving parent is unable to provide for them; to offer an asylum for aged, weak, and helpless persons; and to train suitable persons for the work of nurses and aids to assist in the care of the sick in hospitals or in private families; principally to aid gratuitously destitute families, and at the same time attending to their spiritual welfare. Brook Farm, in West Roxbury, comprising 240 acres of land and a number of spacious buildings, having been tendered to the association for its charitable purposes, in 1871 the Martin Luther Orphan Home was established there. [See *Asylums and Homes*, and *Brook Farm*.] Though the character of the institution is Protestant, no discrimination is made in the reception of children on the ground of creed, nationality, or color. Family-life is introduced as far as possible into the Home. It depends upon the income from the farm, the proceeds of Gethsemane Cemetery, opened in a portion of the farm, and from "the contributions of Christian benevolence." C. Zollmann is director of the Home; G. F. Burkhardt is treasurer; and Rev. Adolf Biewend, No. 34 Alleghany Street, secretary.

Lying-in Hospital (The Boston). — Organized in 1832 for the relief of poor and deserving women during confinement. Its quarters have long been on McLean Street, at Nos. 24 and 26. It has accommodations for 36 patients. Patients taken in prior to confinement are charged $3.50 a week for board, and are expected to perform any light duty about the house required of them. The lowest fee for confinement is $20, which also pays for two weeks next succeeding confinement; and, as a rule, no case is kept longer than two weeks after confinement. A few free cases are taken. It is open to married women, and to unmarried women pregnant for the first time; but no woman with a second illegitimate child is admitted, and the greatest care is taken to exclude women of bad or doubtful character. During 1882 an out-patient department was opened, by which medical attendance at their homes is furnished during confinement to all women, residing within the limits of the city proper, who are unable to pay for such services. During 1882 the number admitted to the hospital was 460. Of the women who entered, 112 were Americans, 147 foreigners; 227 residents of Boston, 32 non-residents; 137 married, 122 unmarried; 172 free patients, 87 paying patients. The affairs of the institution are conducted by a corporation, of which Uriel H. Crocker is president. The matron is Mrs. E. J. A. Higgins.

Lynn and Boston Railroad. — See Street Railroads.

M.

Macaroni Club (The). — A social dining-club, composed chiefly of actors, journalists, and musicians, but not strictly limited to these professions. The membership is small, and two black balls exclude. There is a small initiation-fee; and each member pays his individual part of the expense of the dinners, which are had monthly, generally at Parker's. The organization is very simple; consisting of a few officers who make the arrangements for the dinners, and keep the accounts. At the dinners there are one or more guests belonging to one or another of the different professions represented in the club. Dr. Frank A. Harris is the president.

McLean Asylum. — The McLean Asylum for the Insane is a branch of the Massachusetts General Hospital [see *Massachusetts General Hospital*]. It is at present located in Somerville, but it is expected will before long be removed to Belmont, where a convalescent-cottage, another branch of the General Hospital, has recently been completed at a cost of $100,000. The McLean Asylum was established in 1816, and was named for John McLean, who bequeathed $125,000 to the General Hospital. The statistics of 1882 show that the admissions to the Asylum were 220 in number, of whom 96 were males and 124 females. Those discharged during the year as recovered numbered 14; much improved, 6; improved, 17; unimproved, 14; dead, 14. The number of private patients remaining Dec. 31, 1881, was 155; daily number of patients, 149. There were 15 more admissions, 17 more discharges, and 18 more cases under treatment, than during the year 1880; and the number present was one more at the end than at the beginning of the year. Of the 13 persons discharged recovered, 8 had never before been inmates of any hospital, and 5 had been inmates of this asylum. Of the 14 deaths during the year, 9 were of elderly persons, from 59 to 83 years of age. The expenses for the year amounted to $134,966.47. The trustees state, that, in certain easily distinguished cases of acute mania or delusion, the proportion of positive cures is, and will probably continue to be, distressingly small. The fund for the removal of the asylum to the new site amounted to about $132,000 at the beginning of 1883, and it is confidently expected that the full amount required will soon be obtained.

Marine Society (The Boston). — See Boston Marine Society.

Mann (Horace) Statue (The), standing on the terrace in front of the State House, Beacon Street, at the left of the broad flight of steps leading to the entrance of the building, is the work of Emma Stebbins, an American artist, native of New York, whose studies were mainly pursued in Rome. It was erected in 1865, and was the gift to the State of school-teachers and school-children throughout the Commonwealth, who subscribed to the fund for its execution and purchase in recognition of his eminent services, as the first secretary of the State board of education, in developing the grand system of popular education in Massachusetts. The statue is of bronze, and is intended to represent the great educator as addressing an audience. It has received its full share of public criticism; but the critics differ, as critics so often do, as to its merits. Arthur Dexter, in his chapter on the "Fine Arts in Boston," in the "Memorial History," dismisses it with the remark, that it is a "mass of bad drapery." The sculptor Bartlett, on the other hand, though he does not think the sculptor's idea is clear, simple, and free in its expression, nor that the figure stands firmly upon its feet, finds not a little to commend in the work. "There is a great deal of earnest thought and work in the execution," he says: . . . "the purpose of the statue, as speaking, was intelligently selected, and the attempt made to carry it out in the statue itself, without the help of frivolous illustrative symbols." Of the drapery he says, "The difficulties of arranging it were evidently very serious, and not always as successfully overcome as they would have been by a great sculptor; but it is easy to see that they were attacked with courage in the aim for a good result." The statue was formally unveiled and "inaugurated" on the morning of the Fourth of July, 1865, the ceremonies beginning as early as eight o'clock. In the company gathered in the State-house yard were many school-teachers, and groups of school-children. Dr. Samuel G. Howe, as chairman of the committee of the subscribers to the fund, made the opening address; and other addresses were by Gov. Andrew, John D. Philbrick (at that time superintendent of the Boston public schools), and by Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D. (then president of Harvard College). During the exercises a little maiden placed a wreath of laurel upon the head of the statue; and toward their close a choir of children from the Warren-street Chapel sang "America," and some original words to the air of "Old Hundred." The statue was cast in Munich. The high pedestal upon which it stands was furnished and paid for by the State. [See *Statues and Monuments*.]

Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries. — According to the returns at the last national census, that of 1880, the number of establishments in the city engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries was 3,521, employing a capital of $42,750,134. The number of hands employed was 56,813; of whom 37,831 were males above 16 years of age, 17,753 females above 15 years, and 1,229 children and youths. Total amount paid in wages during the census year June, 1879–80, $23,715,140. The number of establishments has since considerably increased rather than decreased. In the census-returns, the largest number of establishments recorded were in the classes of carpentering 305, painting and paper-hanging 229, and blacksmithing 154. Of printing and publishing establishments there were 145, furniture 123, plumbing and gas-fitting 117, machinery 114, tobacco and cigars 88, boots and shoes 83, and book-binding 46. Of the miscellaneous industries were glass, cut, stained, and ornamental; iron, nails and spikes, cut and wrought; iron-work, architectural and ornamental; iron and steel work; castings; forgings; jewelry and instrument-cases; lamps and reflectors; telegraph and telephone apparatus; terra-cotta ware; stone and earthen wares; woollen goods; instruments, professional and scientific; surgical appliances; curried leather; tin, copper, and sheet-iron ware; hosiery and knit goods. The total amount of the products for the year is given as $123,366,137. —— The manufacture of cotton goods began in the colony as early as 1643. In that year "they fell to a manufacture of cotton, whereof they had store from Barbadoes, and hemp and flax." In 1655 the General Court passed a law, "that all hands not otherwise necessarily employed, as women, boys, and girls," should "spin according to their skill and ability." The manufacture of linen was introduced by colonists from Londonderry, who came about 1718. Spinning-schools were soon after established where Scollay

Square now is; and then the Manufacturing House was built, on the east side of what is now Hamilton Place, the west end fronting on Long Acre, now Tremont Street. It was a large brick building, with a flight of stone steps leading up to the entrance on Hamilton Place. An excise was laid on carriages, and articles of luxury, by the General Court, to secure funds for the erection of the building. For a while the work was brisk; and the spinners, with their spinning-wheels, lined the mall of the Common on spinning-days, stimulated to do their best by a premium offered to the most skilful. In time the manufacture ceased, and afterward the great house was used for various purposes. For a short time the manufacture of worsted hose and metal buttons was carried on. In 1768 it was rented as dwellings for families. During the occupation of the town by the British it was used for the soldiers, and for a time as a military hospital. Then, in 1784, the Massachusetts Bank was established here. In 1806 the building was taken down, and Hamilton Place opened.

Manufacturing House.— See Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries.

Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute (The New-England).— Exhibition-building on Huntington Avenue. This is a joint-stock corporation, incorporated by the State; its fundamental object being to establish an organization of manufacturers and mechanics of New England, for the purpose of securing the general improvement of the manufacturing and mechanical interests of this section. The Institute was organized in September, 1878, and incorporated in April of the following year. Its capital stock was fixed at $200,000, divided into shares of $25 each. In 1881 its exhibition-building was erected; and in the autumn of that year its first industrial exhibition was given, opening towards the close of August, and continuing until the close of October. This was a gratifying success; the financial statement presented at the annual meeting of the corporation, held the succeeding winter, showing that it netted about $16,000. It is proposed to have similar exhibitions annually. The exhibition of 1882 had, in addition to mechanical and industrial departments, representing Southern as well as Northern industry and progress, an extensive art-gallery, in which the progress of American art was displayed. The exhibition opened on the 6th of September. The exhibition-building of the Institute covers an area of nearly five acres of land. Its available floor-space for exhibition-purposes exceeds eight acres. The main entrance opens into an ample vestibule, which has a depth of 134 feet, and a lateral extent about 250 feet. Three broad avenues extend across the width of the vestibule; one leading directly to the central avenue of the main building, and the others leading diagonally towards the two other aisles, extending the full length of the main floor, parallel with the main or central avenue. The interior construction of the main building is without partitions, so that the view is unobstructed. Two galleries, each 63 feet wide, extend lengthwise of the building, built parallel with the side-walls, and at a distance of 63 feet from them. There are galleries also at the front and rear of the building, constructed in the ordinary way. The front gallery is spacious, corresponding with the dimensions of the vestibule below. The space bounded by the gallery-fronts is 400 feet long, 126 wide, clear of columns, and open to the roof a height of 80 feet. The president of the organization is James L. Little; treasurer, John F. Wood; and secretary, Frederick W. Griffin.

Marcella-street Home, Roxbury district. An asylum for pauper boys and girls, and neglected children of both sexes. It is a city institution, under the direction of the board of directors for public institutions. The almshouse of the city of Roxbury before annexation was here. In 1876–77 additions and alterations were made to the old building, for the accommodation of pauper boys and neglected male children; and in 1881–82 new buildings were completed, for the pauper and neglected girls formerly at Deer Island. [See *Deer Island.*] Children are sentenced to this home by municipal and district courts, under chap. 283, Laws of 1866, which provides that cities and towns shall provide places for the confinement and instruction of neglected children under 16. They are also admitted by permit of the directors for public institutions. Some of the boys when discharged are provided with homes. There are graded schools in the Home; and on Sundays both Protestant and Catholic services are held. The domestic work is chiefly carried on by a few pauper men and women.

Mariners' House, North Square, North End. A home for sailors, free to the shipwrecked and distressed. Here seamen who can pay their way can board at reasonable terms. The house can accommodate from 80 to 100 persons. The establishment of this worthy institution dates from 1837. The present brick building was built by the Boston Port and Seamen's-Aid Society, in 1847. It is under the control of this society [see *Boston Port and Seamen's-Aid Society*], and a retired sailor is in charge of it. It is a pleasant place, well worth visiting. The sailors enjoy themselves here, and find entertainment in the reading-room and the library. There is a chapel connected with the House. Admissions are obtained through a committee of the society on admissions.

Marine Underwriters, The Board of. — See Board of Marine Underwriters.

Markets and Market-houses. — The Boston market is famous the country through for the abundance, richness, and variety of its supply. It furnishes the choicest of meats, game, poultry, provisions, and produce; the most luscious fruits; and every delicacy of the table attainable from far and near. The gardens of the South and the great farms of the West are liberally and systematically drawn upon, as well as those of New England and the immediate neighborhood of the city; and thus the people are enabled to enjoy the best and freshest supplies all seasons of the year, the earliest vegetables and fruits, and the latest. In the business of supplying this market, large interests are concerned, and much capital invested; and it has grown to be one of the great industries. Public markets were among the earliest enterprises of the fathers of the town. The first market-house, it is believed, stood on the site of the Old State House. [See *Old State House.*] Winthrop mentions it in his Journal as having been "set up by order of the court," in March, 1634. A hundred years later, three markets were located by the town, £300 being appropriated for their erection. These were in North Square, in Dock Square, and on the site of the present Boylston Market [see *Boylston Market*]. They were opened on the 4th of June, 1734. Between two and three years later, the Dock-square Market-house, which was, of the three, the most frequented, was demolished by a mob, "disguised as clergymen," so the accounts have it; a contention having arisen among the people as to whether they would be served at their homes as before the establishment of the markets, or continue to be served at fixed localities. In 1740 Peter Faneuil made his proposition to build a market-house at his own expense on the town's land here; the only condition imposed being, that the town should legally authorize it, enact proper regulations, and maintain it for its special purpose solely: but such was still the division of opinion, that, though the offer was courteously received, it was accepted by a majority of only seven out of the number of persons voting. The building was accordingly put up and completed in 1742; and it was maintained as agreed until 1761, when it was destroyed by fire. The next year the building now standing was erected by the town to replace that destroyed; and it was enlarged to its present size in 1805. [See *Faneuil Hall.*] The market here, on the street-floor, is known by the name of the "New Faneuil-hall Market." In 1819 a number of citizens erected what was known as the City Market, at the foot of Brattle Street, on the edge of Dock Square; but the General Court refused to incorporate the proprietors, and the subsequent offer of the market to the city as a gift was refused. The Boylston Market was opened in 1810. When the great Quincy-market project was begun in 1824 [see *Faneuil-hall Market*], there was a row of vegetable sale-sheds on the north side of Faneuil Hall; and the neighboring streets were obstructed by market-wagons, while farmers were compelled to occupy Union Street nearly to Hanover, and Washington almost to Court, with their stands. The erection of the new market-house changed all this, and greatly improved the entire neighborhood as well as the nature of the market here itself. In 1852 the Blackstone Market on Blackstone Street, and the Williams Market, on the corner of Washington and Dover Streets, were opened; and a few years before, the Beach-street Market, where the Dramatic Museum had a short career in 1848 [see *Drama in Boston*]. The Williams and Beach-street Markets are now discontinued. In place of the former is the Windsor Theatre [see *Windsor Theatre*]. Beside these already mentioned, there are the Washington Market, the farthest up-town, established in 1870, in a spacious and quite showy building, 250 feet long, at No. 1883 Washington Street; the Suffolk, corner of Portland and Sudbury Streets; the Central, No. 50 North; the Globe, No. 42 North; the Clinton, No. 106 South Market; the Lakeman, Blackstone, corner of North; the St. Charles, Beach, corner of Lincoln; and the Union, Nos. 15 and 17 Washington. There is also on Atlantic Avenue, between Clinton and Richmond Streets, the Mercantile-wharf Market, popularly called the Farmers' Market, supplied by the vegetable-farmers of the near-by towns. In East Boston and South Boston there are small market-houses. Of the market-houses, the city owns only Quincy (so-called) and Faneuil-hall; or, as the two are designated in the official records, "Faneuil Hall, and market under same; Faneuil-hall Market-house, and Quincy Hall over same." The fish-markets are largely on Atlantic Avenue, though there are fish-stalls in most of the general market-houses. All over the city are provision-shops, in no way connected with the markets; and many of the citizens trade with these exclusively, because of their convenient situation near by the residence quarters.

Martin Luther Orphan Home. — See Brook Farm, also Lutheran Churches.

Masonic Mutual-relief Associations. — A feature added to Freemasonry in this country, in recent years, which has already attained a position of importance. Its object is mutual life-insurance. The principle on which these associations is based is that which underlies such organizations as the Knights of Honor, the Royal Arcanum, and other societies established for the purpose of enabling their members to carry life-insurance at the lowest possible rates. Each Masonic mutual-relief association pays a sum equal to one dollar per head for each member on the rolls at the time the death occurs. The assessment on each surviving member for the purpose of raising the means for paying the sum to be paid to the family of a deceased member is laid on the occasion of every death. The conditions of membership to these associations are: good and regular standing in some lodge of Freemasons, sound health, and under the age of 51 years. The admission-fee is from five dollars upwards, according to the size of the association and the age of the applicant. This sum, together with a sum of ten cents or more added to each dollar assessment, goes to constitute a fund out of which the working expenses of the association are paid. In some associations this fund has grown to such an extent as to make a handsome amount, enabling the association to pass assessments occasionally, or to meet such a contingency as the unexpected withdrawal of a large number of members just after the occurrence of a death. In such a contingency the association must pay the amount represented by its membership at the time the death occurred, though its receipts from assessments be made less through the withdrawal of members, who thereby escape liability for the assessment. In Massachusetts there are eight of these associations, known respectively as the Eastern of Boston, the Suffolk of East Boston, Union of Newtonville, the Southern of Taunton, South Shore of Weymouth, Central of Worcester, Western of Springfield, and Connecticut Valley of Greenfield. The Eastern association was organized in 1873; Manning C. Davy is secretary, at No. 22 Chauncy Street. The Suffolk association, at East Boston, was organized in 1878. It is estimated that in these associations the average yearly mortality is about one per cent, and the average cost of insurance about $12 on $1,000.

Masonic Temple (The), corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets. This is an elegant and imposing building, with octagonal towers rising to the height of 120 feet, while the height of the building proper is 90 feet. The Tremont-street front is 85 feet wide. The entire building, with the exception of the street and basement floors, is occupied by the Masonic organizations of the city. The structure is seven stories high, and has three large halls for meetings; one furnished in the Corinthian style, another in the Egyptian, and the third in the Gothic. The corner-stone was laid on St. John's Day, June 22, 1867, with imposing ceremonies: the Masonic street-parade on this occasion was one of the largest demonstrations of the kind. President Johnson was among the men of distinction in the line. Before the building of this temple, the Masons occupied, as their headquarters, a building on its site, which, together with the Winthrop House adjoining it, was destroyed by fire in 1864. At an earlier period the building now used as the United-States Court House [see *Courts*] on Tremont Street, corner of Temple Place, was the Masonic headquarters.

Massachusetts Baptist Charitable Society. — See Baptist Charitable Society, The Massachusetts.

Massachusetts Bay. — No American city has a more beautiful approach by sea than Boston. The first thing seen by the approaching traveller is Highland Light, on the end of Cape Cod, whose long arm encircles Massachusetts Bay on the south, which stretches away to Cape Ann on the north. With every mile the shore grows more distinct, and the waters smoother as one approaches the harbor proper, the entrance to which is indicated by the Boston Light [see *Boston Light*], visible by day or night for many miles. On the left the solitary light on Minot's Ledge rises from its rock in the midst of the water, one of the most dangerous and most dreaded rocks off the coast, a long distance away from the nearest shores. During the summer season numerous steamboat-excursions go out every day from the city down the Bay, giving a fine opportunity to see the beautiful scenery of the Massachusetts coast, covered now, in every direction, with thriving towns, villas, cottages, and great hotels, that, in the warm months, draw thousands from the city for the cooling refreshment of a seaside life. These steamboat-excursions go as far as Provincetown, on the end of Cape Cod, in one direction, and to the Isles of Shoals in the other; taking the whole day for either trip. By taking both, the stranger will gain a very adequate impression of the Bay. [See *Harbor, The Boston.*]

Massachusetts Central Road. — See Boston and Lowell Railroad.

Massachusetts Club. — See Political Dining-Clubs.

Massachusetts General Hospital, McLean Street. This is the most complete and perfectly organized institution of its kind in the country, and the oldest save one, — the Pennsylvania Hospital. It was founded in 1799, incorporated in 1811, and opened for the reception of patients in 1821. It was conceived by a number of public-spirited and generous-minded citizens of that day; and its plan, from the inception of the project, was drawn on a most liberal and extensive scale. A bequest of $5,000 in 1799 was its practical beginning. The Act of incorporation in 1811 granted to the hospital the old Province-house estate, on condition that $100,000 additional should be raised within ten years; and by subsequent Acts it was provided that the Massachusetts-hospital Life-insurance Company, incorporated in 1818, the New-England Mutual Life Company, chartered in 1835, and the State Mutual Life-assurance Company of Worcester, chartered in 1844, should pay to the hospital a third of their net profits. From these and other sources, and from various bequests, the funds of the hospital have become considerable, the amount permanently invested for free beds being upwards of $600,000. Among the most generous bequests were those of John McLean, one of $100,000, and another of $50,000; the latter sum to be divided between the hospital and Harvard University. For him is named the McLean Asylum for the Insane, in Somerville, which is a branch of the Hospital, established by its trustees in 1816 [see *McLean Asylum*]. His name is also given to the street at the foot of which the hospital stands. Prominent among the founders of this hospital was John Lowell, one of the notable Lowell family. His father was Judge Lowell, a member of the convention which framed the State Constitution, and who caused to be inserted in the "Bill of Rights" the clause declaring that "all men are born free and equal." The city of Lowell was named for one of John Lowell's brothers; and another brother was Rev. Charles Lowell of the West Church, father of James Russell Lowell the poet and essayist, and present United-States minister to Great Britain. John Lowell acquired fame in his day as a political writer, and during the war of 1812 wrote trenchant articles under the *nom de plume* of "The Boston Rebel," which were especially noteworthy for the bold and vigorous fashion in which they attacked the national administration. Besides being active in the movement to establish this hospital, John Lowell was also a founder of the Boston Athenæum [see *Athenæum*] and the Hospital Life-insurance Company. The hospital stands at the west end of McLean Street, on what was formerly "Prince's pasture." The main building, first built, is of Chelmsford granite, hammered out and fitted for use by the convicts of the State Prison. When completed, it was pronounced the finest public building in New England. Charles Bulfinch, who erected so many of the public buildings of that day, was the architect. In 1846 the building was enlarged by the addition of two extensive wings. Other additions and improvements have from time to time been made; the most recent in 1873–75, when four new pavilion-wards were constructed, named respectively the Jackson, Warren, Bigelow, and Townsend wards, in recognition of the valuable services of Drs. James Jackson, J. C. Warren, Jacob Bigelow, and S. D. Townsend. The hospital admits, under light conditions, patients suffering from diseases or injuries, from any part of the United States or British Provinces; and provision is made for free treatment, or treatment at the cost to the patient of the expense involved. No infectious diseases are admitted, and chronic or incurable cases are generally refused. On proper call, the hospital ambulance, with medical officer, is despatched at any hour to points within the city proper, north of Dover and Berkeley Streets [see *Ambulance Service*]. The hospital is a model institution, one of those in which the city has always taken pride as one of its noblest charities, and in which the medical profession have always felt the deepest interest. The most eminent names of the profession have, at all times, been found on the list of its visiting physicians and surgeons. Here, in the operating-room, was a capital operation first performed under the influence of ether, under the direction of Dr. W. T. G. Morton. A picture commemorating this event, so important to humanity, embracing the portraits of those who were present, is to be seen in the Hospital. The so-called "Ether Monument," in the Public Garden [see *Ether Monument*], also commemorates this event. Every arrangement is made in the hospital for the treatment, comfort, and happiness of the patient, in its airy and light wards. The building stands in pleasant and well-shaded grounds, which are open to the convalescent on the road to recovery. Immediately adjoining the hospital grounds is the old Harvard Medical College building [see *Harvard Medical College*], to whose students the opportunities of observing this institution have long been of the greatest advantage. The main entrance to the hospital is on Blossom Street. The resident physician is James H. Whittemore, M.D. A training-school for nurses is connected with the hospital [see *Training-Schools for Nurses*], and a convalescent cottage is building at Belmont.

Massachusetts Historical Society. — See Historical Society, The Massachusetts.

Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital. — See Homœopathic Hospital.

Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society. — See Homœopathic Medical Society.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society. — See Horticultural Society, The Massachusetts.

Massachusetts Medical Society. — See Medical Society.

Massachusetts Medical Benevolent Association. — See Medical Benevolent Association, The Massachusetts.

Massachusetts Normal Art-School. — See Normal Art-School, The Massachusetts.

Massachusetts Society for Aiding Discharged Convicts. — See Aiding Discharged Convicts, etc.

Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. — See Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Massachusetts Society for the University Education of Women. — See University Education of Women, The Massachusetts Society for the.

Massacre (The Boston, of 1770). — The "famous Boston Massacre," as it has been called, of five individuals out of a mob which attacked the guard of British soldiers, on March 5, 1770, took place in what is now State Street (then King Street), near the Old State House, near where the Rogers Building now stands. In the excited state of the public mind at that time, a chance collision between a sentry and some youths quickly developed into an attack with stones, clubs, snow-balls, and other missiles, upon the guard stationed at the point named, which resulted in the firing of the soldiers, by which, beside the five individuals killed, — three of them outright, — several were slightly injured. It is related that the sentinel first attacked, and who was stationed before the Custom House at the corner of "Royal Exchange Lane," where the king's treasure was deposited, loaded his gun, and retreated up the steps as far as he could, often shouting for protection; and that the corporal and six privates of the main guard stationed near the head of King Street, opposite the door on the south side of the Town House, who were sent to his relief, fired upon the crowd only when they were themselves pressed and attacked by it. But as to just how the massacre began, and what were the exact circumstances attending it, the accounts do not agree. The reports that were made to the town-meetings in Faneuil Hall and the Old South Church, the next day, and those written at the time, are conflicting; and at the trial (at the October term following) of Capt. Preston, the commander of the troops, and the soldiers implicated in the massacre, the testimony was such that they were acquitted. Capt. Preston, on this occasion, was defended by John Adams and Josiah Quincy. The massacre threw the town into great excitement. Immediately after the firing upon the populace, the bells were rung, and the drums beat to arms; and a further and more serious collision was feared. But, the troops being ordered to their barracks, quiet was in great part restored. The next day came the great town-meetings: the demand that the troops be removed, and the immediate compliance with the request, — due, no doubt, largely to the firmness and plucky persistence of Sam Adams, representing the committee of the people. [See *Adams Statue* and *Old State House*.] The victims of the massacre were buried with great solemnity and parade in the Granary Burying-ground [see *Old Burial-places*], their graves being under a larch-tree about 20 feet from the front fence, and about 60 feet from the south wall. The anniversary of the massacre was celebrated for several years by the delivery of a public oration. Among the earlier orators on these occasions were James Lovell, Warren, Hancock, Benjamin Hichborn, and Jonathan Mason.

Mayors of Boston. — The first mayor of Boston, John Phillips, elected in 1822, served one year; Josiah Quincy, the second, served six terms, of a year each; Harrison Gray Otis, the third, three terms, 1829–1832; Charles Wells, two, 1832–1834; Theodore Lyman, jun., two, 1834–1836; Samuel T. Armstrong, one, 1836; Samuel A. Eliot, three, 1837–1840; Jonathan Chapman, three, 1840–1843; Martin Brimmer, two, 1843–1845; Thomas A. Davis, one, 1845; Josiah Quincy, jun., three, 1846–1849; John P. Bigelow, three, 1849–1852; Benjamin Seaver, three, 1852–1854; Jerome V. C. Smith, two, 1854–1856; Alexander H. Rice, two, 1856–1858; Frederic W. Lincoln, jun., three, 1858–1861; Joseph M. Wightman, two, 1861–1863; Frederic W. Lincoln again, four, 1863–1867; Otis Norcross, one, 1867; Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, three, 1868–1871; William Gaston, two, 1871–1873; Henry L. Pierce, one, 1873; Samuel C. Cobb, three, 1874–1877; Frederick O. Prince, one, 1877; Henry L. Pierce, again, one, 1878; Frederick O. Prince, three, 1879–1882; Samuel G. Green, 1882; Albert Palmer, 1883. —— The election of 1844 was not settled until after eight ballotings by the citizens, the last one on Feb. 22, 1845. Mayor Davis was the candidate of the "Native Americans." He died in office, on the 22d of November; and Josiah Quincy, jun., was elected by the city council for the unexpired term, the citizens re-electing him for the regular term following, at the annual election. The contest for the mayoralty of 1854 was also a close one. Three ballots were taken before an election was had, when Jerome V. C. Smith was declared elected. Dr. Smith was the candidate of the Native American party; and his competitors were Benjamin Seaver, the candidate of the Whigs, and Jacob Sleeper of the Temperance party. At the municipal election in 1872, William Gaston was certified to have been elected by the returns of the officers of the several wards: but, upon charges of alleged fraudulent practices in one of the wards of the city, a recount of all the ballots cast at the election was demanded and had; and it appearing that Henry L. Pierce had a plurality of 79 votes, he was declared duly elected for the new municipal year. During that year Mr. Pierce was elected to the 43d Congress in place of William Whiting, deceased, and on Nov. 29 he resigned the office of mayor; Leonard R. Cutter, then chairman of the Board of Aldermen, performing its duties for the remainder of the term, signing all official papers as "Acting Mayor." Of the past mayors of the city, there are still living the following: Messrs. Alexander H. Rice, Frederic W. Lincoln, jun., Joseph M. Wightman, William Gaston, Henry L. Pierce, Samuel C. Cobb, Frederick O. Prince, and Dr. Samuel G. Green. The salary of the mayor is $5,000 per annum.

Mechanics' Exchange. — Nos. 33 and 35 Hawley Street. This is, during business hours, a busy-looking place. It is frequented by builders and mechanics, who meet to consider plans, compare notes, make contracts, strike bargains, collect and pay bills, and transact whatever other business may be in hand. The liveliest hour, when the crowd is greatest, is between noon and 1 P.M. The Exchange has grown from a modest beginning. The first movement was made as long ago as 1857, and then as a private enterprise. The first rooms occupied were on the corner of State and Devonshire Streets. At various periods since, the headquarters have been elsewhere, on State Street, and on Court Street. About ten or a dozen years ago it was reorganized, and its management placed in the hands of a board of officers chosen by the members. It removed to its present quarters in 1877. The yearly assessment now laid on each firm belonging to it is $20. The members are chiefly master-mechanics connected with the various building-trades. The membership now numbers about 300. The Exchange is open in summer from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M., and in winter from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. Many members have no other headquarters than the Exchange, and have special boxes here for their papers and correspondence. The building-operations of the city are very large, and the larger share of these are carried on by members of this association. Their operations are not altogether local; but large contracts are frequently taken for other sections of New England, New York, and the West. The president of the Exchange is David Perkins, and the superintendent George B. Chadbourne.

Medical Benevolent Society, (The Massachusetts). — Organized in 1857, incorporated 1871, for the purpose of extending relief to members of the medical profession or their families needing assistance and deemed worthy of it, whether members of the society or not. It has its headquarters in Boston, but its members represent all sections of the State. An annual assessment of $3 is levied on each member, and the entrance-fee is $3. Those paying $25 at one time, and those who have paid the annual assessment for 20 successive years, are constituted life-members; and a gift of $50 or more at one time entitles the giver to a place in the list of benefactors of the society. The care of the funds and the distribution of the charities of the society are intrusted to a council, of which the treasurer is a member. The beneficiaries are almost altogether outside of the society, only one member having received its aid during 25 years of its existence. The society now has property to the amount of about $21,000; and its income, with the assessments collected every year, enables it to dispense about $1,000 annually for charitable purposes. The amount given has been gradually increased from $40 to $60 a year, and the council voted in 1882 that it be increased to $80. The treasurer, in his report for 1882, says, "The recipients of our charity differ very widely from those who receive aid from most charities. They are all respectable persons, not a few of them of refinement and cultivation. Many are the children and widows of deceased physicians." The society had its origin with a few physicians of the Boston Medical Book-club, an organization to which leading members of the profession belonged. Dr. H. M. Williams has been the president of the Medical Benevolent Society for years, and Dr. Francis Minot has been the treasurer since 1862. On Oct. 26, 1882, the society celebrated its 25th anniversary with a public dinner at Young's Hotel. During all these years the society has done in a quiet way a noble and unselfish work.

Medical Examiners. — In 1877 the office of coroner was abolished by the Legislature of the State, and that of medical examiner substituted for it. Under the new system, in place of a large number of commissioned officers, the work heretofore performed by coroners is now done by qualified physicians in good standing, who are commissioned by the governor for terms of seven years each, and at a salary of $3,000 a year. The medical examiners for Suffolk County are Dr. Frank W. Draper, residing at No. 36 Worcester Street; and Dr. Francis A. Harris, at No. 43 Hancock Street. In 1880 an associate medical examiner for this county was allowed; and Dr. George Stedman, No. 4 Park Square, was appointed. Dr. Stedman still holds the position. In all cases of sudden or mysterious deaths, when investigations are deemed necessary, the medical examiner of the district makes the proper investigations; and whenever formal inquest in a case is deemed necessary, either by citizens or the officials, it is brought before the municipal or district courts. The new system is regarded as a great improvement over the old, — simpler, more direct, and more satisfactory, free of all abuse, and less expensive to the county.

Medical Society (The Massachusetts). — The oldest State organization of its kind that has held its meetings continuously and regularly from the date of its organization. It was established in November, 1771, and incorporated on Nov. 1, 1781. Its charter was signed by Samuel Adams as president of the Senate, and John Hancock as governor of the Commonwealth. By the charter, the president and fellows of the society, or other such of their officers or fellows as they might appoint, were given authority to examine all candidates for the practice of physic or surgery offering themselves for examination respecting their skill in their profession; who, passing the examination successfully, should receive "the approbation of the society in letters testimonial of such examination, under the seal of the said society, signed by the president or such other person or persons as shall be appointed for that purpose." The charter-members were 31 in number, and represented different sections of the State. The first president of the society was Dr. Edward Augustus Holyoke of Salem; and the first censors who were to approve the candidates were Drs. Samuel Danforth, Charles Jarvis, Joseph Orne, Cotton Tufts, and John Warren. The earliest meetings were held in the County Court House, which stood on the site of the present Court House in Court Street; in the "Manufacturing House," which was a noted building in its day, the property of the State, situated on Tremont Street, nearly opposite the site of the Park-street Church; in "Mr. Furnass's painting-room in Court Street;" and in Concert Hall, a popular tavern standing on the southerly corner of Court and Hanover Streets. The seal as adopted presents "a figure of Æsculapius in his proper habit, pointing to a wounded Hart, nipping the Herb proper for his cure," with the motto "*natura duce.*" In 1789, by an additional Act of the Legislature, authority was given the society "to point out and describe such a mode of medical instruction as might be deemed requisite for candidates previous to examination." And by a further Act, in 1803, it was provided that its number of fellows, originally limited to 70, might embrace all "respectable physicians and surgeons resident in the State." The same year it was voted by the society, "that the Commonwealth be divided into four districts, the Middle, Southern, Eastern, and Western: the Middle to consist of Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, and Middlesex; the Southern, of Plymouth, Bristol, Barnstable, Dukes County, and Nantucket; the Eastern district, of Maine; the Western, of Hampshire, Bristol, and Worcester." These organizations afterwards grew into the present district societies, of which there are a number in the State. The by-laws of the society provide that a member must possess the following among other qualifications: —

> "That he is not less than twenty-one years of age; that he is of sound mind and good moral character; that he has a good general English education; that he has a knowledge of the principles of experimental philosophy; that he has such an acquaintance with the Latin language as is necessary for a good medical and surgical education; that he has studied medicine and surgery three full years under the direction, and attended the practice, of some reputable, regularly educated physician or physicians; that he has attended two terms of study, or two full courses of lectures in separate years, at an authorized medical school, recognized by the councillors of said society, and possesses a diploma or its equivalent from such school; that he does not profess to cure diseases by, nor intend to practise, spiritualism, homœopathy, allopathy, Thomsonianism, eclecticism, or any other irregular or exclusive system, generally recognized as such by the profession or declared so by the councillors of said society; and by a further examination, a part of which shall be in writing, that he has an adequate knowledge of anatomy, pathological anatomy, physiology, general and medical chemistry, materia medica, therapeutics, midwifery, the theory and practice of medicine, clinical medicine, surgery, clinical surgery, hygiene, and public hygiene."

The society has issued a number of valuable publications, among them the "Medical Communications of the Massachusetts Medical Society;" a Pharmacopœia, prepared by Drs. James Jackson and John Collins Warren; and "The Publications of the Massachusetts Medical Society," begun in 1860 and continued until 1871, consisting of three volumes, and comprising reports and essays read at the meetings. In 1881 the Society celebrated its centennial anniversary by public exercises in this city. Since its formation it had up to that time borne upon its rolls the names of 3,700 persons, and its membership then included 1,350 physicians from all parts of the State. The average attendance at the annual meetings of late years, always held in Boston, continuing two days, has been about 750. On the occasion of the centennial celebration, a leading feature of the exercises was an historical address by Dr. Samuel A. Green, mayor of Boston in 1882, from which many of the facts for this sketch are taken. During recent years several attempts have been made to secure a provision for the admission of women to membership in the society; but this has thus far failed, though a strong sentiment in favor of the change has been demonstrated by many members.

Memorial Association (The Boston). — See Boston Memorial Association.

Mercantile Library Association. — Corner of Tremont and Newton Streets, in the building with the South-

End branch of the Public Library. Established in 1820, this is the oldest organization of its kind in the country; and its career has been a most honorable and useful one. Its original object was simply to establish a library of standard and current literature for the use and improvement of the younger members of the mercantile community; but in course of time it added many other features, and became one of the foremost institutions of the city, exerting a wide influence. The meeting for its organization was held on March 11, 1820, in the old Commercial Coffee-House, then standing on the corner of Batterymarch and Milk Streets; and the presiding officer on that occasion was Theodore Lyman, jun., afterward a mayor of the city. The first rooms occupied by the association were in Merchants' Hall, on the corner of Congress and Water Streets; and the library was opened on April 24, 1820, in this place. It was a modest collection of books, numbering at the close of the first year but about 1,100 volumes. But the association numbered among its active members 220, with many prominent business-men of the time as honorary members; and its start was considered most promising. Nevertheless, after the novelty had somewhat worn off, it found life a struggle. In 1824 the treasury was found without money for the purchase of new books, and the most rigid economy had to be exercised to keep the association from debt. "The officers in those days swept and made fires," says Charles H. Frothingham in his historical sketch of the association, "and kept the rooms in order themselves." In 1826 a formal appeal was made to the merchants of the city for aid; and, as a result, $397 were raised. In 1829 the number of members had greatly diminished, and the outlook was then the darkest. The following year, arrangements were made with the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," by which members of the association could attend the lectures of this society at a great discount; and by holding out this inducement a greatly increased membership was secured. In consequence the treasury of the association benefited; and at the close of that year the managers were able to report no debts, a balance in the treasury, and the library increased to 1,846 volumes. In 1831 the association moved to No. 93 Washington Street. In 1832 another appeal was made for aid; and generous assistance was received from Amos Lawrence, with a gift of books from his own library. In 1833 the association again moved, this time to No. 53 Washington Street; and for the next two years it found its existence difficult to maintain. When a serious crisis in its affairs was reached, a movement was started to secure subscriptions to provide a reserved fund, the income only to be used. The sum of $676 was obtained for this purpose, and at the same time a large number of new members were received. In June, 1836, the library suffered somewhat from fire; and afterwards it was removed to School Street. Here the association remained for five years, during which time it increased in membership and enjoyed prosperity. In 1837 the feature of literary exercises was introduced, consisting of debate, composition, and declamation, — a class in elocution having been formed two years before; and in 1843, after several years of discussion of the project, the experiment of giving courses of public lectures was tried. The first series were given in the Odeon; and the association making a profit of over $325 by the enterprise, its continuance was generally favored, and for many years thereafter the "Mercantile-library Course" of lectures was one of the most popular and profitable in the city. Many of the most prominent lecturers of the country were first introduced to the public through the lecture committee of this association. In 1845 the association was incorporated, while its invested funds and the library were both largely increased by generous subscriptions. Three years later it removed to commodious rooms, corner of Bromfield and Province Streets; and the late Daniel N. Haskell, long the editor of the "Transcript" [see *Transcript*], and a member of the association, with Edwin P. Whipple the essayist, the late James T. Fields the publisher, and others who have since become eminent, — delivered the address of greeting on the opening of these new rooms. From Bromfield Street the association moved to Summer, where it had more commodious quarters, arranged as reading, periodical, conversation, and library rooms, with a large hall connected with the latter, and ante-rooms for the collection of coins and curiosities. These rooms were adorned with portraits of several of the first merchants of Boston, and one of Daniel Webster, busts of Abbott and Amos Lawrence, a marble statue of "The Wounded Indian," and several other works of art. These rooms were dedicated on the 1st of January, 1856. In 1861 the library suffered a second time from fire, and the collection of coins and curiosities was totally destroyed. In the succeeding years the influence of the Public Library was felt; and in 1877 the library of the association was made the nucleus of the South-End branch of the Public Library, and the association re-organized on a new basis. Its present rooms are attractively arranged, and are adorned with its paintings and statuary, while the tables are supplied with the best newspapers and the current periodical literature of the day. In the second story are the conversation, social, and smoking rooms. During the winter-season literary and musical entertainments are given. The terms of membership are now $5 a year. In the old association the subscription-fee was $2 a year, and after 1856 life-members were admitted by the payment of $50. When the library was transferred to the Public Library, it contained about 23,000 volumes. [See *Libraries*.]

Merchants' Association (The Boston). — Rooms in the Charitable Mechanic Association Building, corner of Bedford and Chauncy Streets. This is an organization established in 1876, and incorporated in December, 1880, "for the purpose of promoting the interests of Boston by maintaining places for social and business meetings, and intercourse, and diffusing useful knowledge." It is a social and business organization combined. It has standing committees, on arbitration, whose task it is to decide questions of dispute and difference between members; on transportation; and on debts and debtors, to investigate failures in trade. Its rooms are large and attractive in their arrangement, fittings, and decorations; they consist of a large dining-room, furnished with ash tables and chairs of Eastlake pattern, and two parlors adjoining for business or social purposes. The annual and occasional dinners of the association are interesting features; and it often discusses with its guests large and important subjects, and not infrequently leads in the entertainment of distinguished personages who happen, by special formal invitation or otherwise, to be in the city. The membership of the association includes about 320 firms or individuals, including many of the more prominent merchants and business-men of the city. The president is Weston Lewis, of the firm of Lewis, Brown, & Co.; treasurer, N. W. Farley, of Farley, Harvey, & Co.; and clerk, James H. Dexter.

Merchants' Club (The). — A dining-club of merchants and active business-men, similar in organization and objects to the Commercial Club [see this]. Its origin is due to the fact, that the membership of the Commercial Club being strictly limited, and its number being full, a number of gentlemen desiring to enjoy similar advantages decided to form a new organization; and the Merchants' Club was accordingly organized, Feb. 16, 1878. Its membership is limited to 60. Like the Commercial Club, it comprises many gentlemen prominent in various branches of business, and representing a large amount of active capital. Its objects being identical with those of the Commercial Club, it pursues a similar course as regards the monthly meetings and dinners, and is supported by the initiation-fees and dues of its members. The officers for 1882–83 are: Eustace C. Fitz, president; Gen. A. P. Martin, vice-president; Benjamin F. Guild, secretary; E. L. Adams, treasurer; and an executive committee composed of three members. The club meeting-days are generally Saturdays, and the place of meeting one of the pleasant club dining-rooms of Young's Hotel.

Merchants' Exchange and Reading-Room. — Old Merchants' Exchange Building, State Street. This is conducted by the Boston Board of Trade. It was opened, under its present organization, on the 1st of October, 1873. The first Merchants' Exchange was established in 1842, when the present building was built. It occupied a fine hall, its ceiling supported by imitation Sienna-marble columns, with Corinthian capitals, and a grand dome overhead, filled with stained glass. It was also admirably equipped and well managed, but after the novelty wore off it met with indifferent success. Some time before the Great Fire of 1872, it gave way for the sub-treasury, which continued to occupy the place until removed to its present quarters in the Post-office building. When the Board of Trade took the matter in hand, its purpose was to establish a central headquarters for all the business exchanges of the city, with the Merchants' Exchange as the main gathering-place. The old building was extensively remodelled: the main hall was made 60 by 80 feet, and provided with spacious windows and a monitor skylight; the floor was covered with diamond-shaped blocks of black and white marble alternately; the walls and ceiling were tastefully decorated; newspaper-racks were arranged along the sides of the room, one close to each of the 14 pilasters; bulletin-boards were provided, and every possible convenience furnished. Though the grouping there of all the exchanges was not accomplished, the Merchants' Exchange was successfully re-established, and the Commercial Exchange [see *Commercial Exchange*] was brought under the same roof. During business-hours the place is well attended by business-men, and its conveniences are appreciated. The bulletin-boards record the market quotations, which are promptly received by telegraph from all parts of the world; the shipping-news is bulletined as also received by telegraph; vessels arriving are immediately registered; sales of stocks and securities are chronicled; every change of the wind is noted on a dial marked with points of the compass, and connected with a large weather-vane on the roof of the building; and a variety of other valuable information to merchants and business-men is promptly given. In the rear of the main hall is a large retiring-room very comfortably furnished with heavy mahogany morocco-covered chairs and lounges. Here the meetings of the Board of Trade are held. This was established in 1854, when the commercial interests of the city were at a low ebb [see *Commerce of Boston*], with the hope of concentrating the business energies of the city, and advancing enterprises to improve its commercial position. During the earlier years of its existence, the Board of Trade accomplished much in various directions, and it has been foremost in many great enterprises. It was largely due to its persistency and well-directed efforts, that the union of the Worcester and Western Railroads was brought about [see *Boston and Albany Railroad*]; that improved transportation facilities were secured, and with better rates and advantages for this city. It fostered many large undertakings, helped along coastwise-steamship enterprises, and concerned itself with many of the interests of Boston. Its membership has included a large number of representative Boston business-men, and it has always maintained an important position in the community. Admittance to the Merchants' Exchange and its privileges is given only to subscribers. The president is Eustace C. Fitz, who is also president of the Board of Trade; and the secretary and superintendent is Edward J. Howard. The Exchange Building was built and is owned by a stock-corporation, under the name of the Merchants' Exchange Building Company. Its cost, without the land, was $175,000. Its front is of Quincy granite. In 1880 many changes were made in the interior of the building, including the introduction of several modern conveniences.

Methodist Book-Depository (The Boston). — The early New-England Methodist preachers engaged in the personal circulation of Methodist books; the presiding elders usually keeping large supplies on hand, and distributing them among the preachers upon their districts. "Zion's Herald" being established in Boston in 1823, a small depository for the sale of books was opened in its office. The first Methodist bookstore, however, of any importance, was opened by Rev. Dexter S. King, a member of the New-England Conference. Mr. King kept on hand all the books published by the New-York Methodist Book Concern, and sold them to the preachers on the same terms as the "Concern" in New York. Mr. King's firm changed a number of times; becoming successively, D. S. King & Co.; Waite, Peirce, & Co.; Strong & Broadhead; Binney & Otheman; and Charles H. Peirce & Co. In 1851 the book-agents in New York assumed the business, appointing Mr. James P. Magee agent, who still retains this position. Upon Mr. Magee taking charge, the depository assumed much wider proportions, and became a central denominational point for all New England. The business was conducted at No. 5 Cornhill for a number of years, until the erection of the large and beautiful building of the Boston Wesleyan Association on Bromfield Street, in 1871, since which time it has occupied one of its large stores. The sales amount to about $75,000 per annum, and the stock on hand is estimated at about $20,000.

Methodist-Episcopal Denomination and Churches. — The Methodist-Episcopal Church in America was established in 1784; but long before that time fervid Methodist preaching had been heard in Boston, and great revivals had been experienced. The first Methodist preacher in Boston was one of the Wesleys (Charles), who had landed here unexpectedly, on account of the unseaworthy condition of the vessel on which he had set sail from England for Georgia, whither he was bound as a missionary. He preached in King's Chapel and Christ Church, in the autumn of 1736. Then, four years after, came the great Whitefield, then in full sympathy with the Wesleys, whose preaching so stirred the people, and created one of the most famous and exciting of religious revivals in the new country. He was the first to preach out-of-doors, on the Common, taking his stand beneath the "old elm;" and his last sermon there was before a congregation of 20,000 people. Then, in 1772, Rev. Richard Boardman, one of the first preachers sent out by Wesley, appeared in Boston; and by him the first Methodist society here was formed. This, however, lacking pastoral care after he left the town, did not long exist. The next Methodist preacher to appear here was Rev. Richard Black, in 1784. At first, denied access to the regular pulpits, he preached in a large room in a house at the North End. Then he was admitted to Dr. Stillman's pulpit in the First Baptist Church, and later to the New North Church; and at one time he preached in the Latin Schoolhouse on School Street. He was in the town about three months, and his congregations were always very large. Several "conversions" were made; but the converts united with the established churches, forming no distinct organization of their own. Three years later another itinerant, Rev. Freeborn Garretson, on his way from Halifax, where he had founded Methodism, to a new missionary field in the Middle States, tarried a while in Boston, preaching in private houses, and keeping alive the flame which his predecessors had set a-going. Then came the man to whom is due the credit of organizing the first permanent Methodist church in Boston. This was Rev. Jesse Lee, a Virginian, who has been described as "a preacher of remarkable presence, endowed with a strong mind, capable of extraordinary physical endurance, and 'full of faith and the Holy Ghost.'" His first sermon was preached on the Common, where fifty years before Whitefield had so effectively discoursed. "It was beneath the famous elm, which until lately was a conspicuous object on our Common," writes Dr. Daniel Dorchester, in his history of Methodism, in the "Memorial History of Boston," "that on six o'clock on Sunday evening, July 11, 1790, upon a rude table, a man of powerful frame and of 'serene but shrewd' countenance, took his stand. Four persons approached, and curiously gazed while he sang. Kneeling, he prayed with a fervor unknown in the Puritan pulpits, attracting crowds of promenaders from the shady walks. Three thousand people drank in his flowing thoughts, as from a pocket-Bible, without notes, he proclaimed a free salvation. At first sententiously, then with a variety of beautiful images, then with broad discussion, then with tender pathos, he moved the thronging crowd." "When he entered upon the subject-matter of his text," says Ware in his memoir, "it was with such an easy, natural flow of expression, and in such a tone of voice, that I could not refrain from weeping; and many others were affected in the same way. When he was done, and we had an opportunity of expressing our views to each other, it was agreed that such a man had not visited New England since the days of Whitefield. I heard him again, and thought I could follow him to the ends of the earth." Such was the beginning of Jesse Lee's work in Boston. He had come from extended missionary work in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and his mission was to establish the Methodist-Episcopal churches in the Eastern States. This he succeeded in accomplishing. He preached many times on the Common, in private houses, and once in a vacant Baptist church; the regular pulpits being denied him, as they were for the most part denied his predecessors. After much persistence and many disappointments, he succeeded in establishing the first society. This was formed in July, 1792, in the house of Samuel Burrill, on Sheafe Street, at the North End; and Rev. Jeremiah Cosden, a gentleman of fortune, who had been educated to the bar, but had abandoned his profession to become an itinerant, was appointed preacher. A schoolhouse at the North End was the first place of public worship; but this eventually had to be abandoned, objection being made in the neighborhood to the ringing of the bell at five in the morning on Sundays, the Wesleyan custom of early attendance at church being followed. Then they met in a private house, and afterward for a while in the hall of the Green-Dragon Tavern, on Union Street [see *Old Landmarks*]. In 1794 the little society resolved to build a house of its own; and in August of the following year a lot of land having been purchased, a large share of the necessary funds for which was procured by Jesse Lee in the South, the corner-stone of the first Methodist meeting-house in Boston was laid, Lee conducting the services on the occasion; and on May 15, 1796, the building was dedicated, Rev. George Pickering officiating. This first building was of wood, a plain structure; and it stood in "Ingraham's Yard," afterwards known as "Methodist Alley," and now as Hanover Avenue. It was but 46 by 36 feet, rough and unfinished within, having benches without backs in place of the comfortable pews of modern and more luxurious churches. There was no vestibule; a stove stood in front of the altar; opposite the pulpit were the "singers' seats;" and on either side of the church were galleries, one for men, and the other for women. Here the society worshipped for 30 years, and many Methodist ministers of note preached from its rude pulpit. It suffered, during the earlier days of its history, many petty annoyances and persecutions; and at one time it was forced to secure legal protection from its persecutors. In 1828 a new and more pretentious church-building was constructed by the society, on North-Bennet Street; and this was dedicated on Sept. 28 of that year, the old church being transferred to the Boston Port Society, and becoming the first Seamen's Bethel. The first church was the parent of several other organizations. It established the Bromfield-street Church, the second Methodist church in Boston, dedicated on Nov. 19, 1806, Rev. Samuel Merwin preaching the sermon. In the stone of the foundation was placed a block from Plymouth Rock. In 1834 the third church was formed, then known as the Church-street Church, now succeeded by the People's Church on Columbus Avenue and Berkeley Street [see *People's Church*]; in 1837 the fourth, or North Russell-street Church, now Grace Church, on Temple Street; in 1840 the fifth church (the society having been organized in 1834), D Street, South Boston, now the Broadway Church; in 1839 the first church in Roxbury, the Warren-street (now the Winthrop-street) Church, of which the present Warren-street Church is an offshoot; in 1840 the sixth church, Meridian-street, East Boston; in 1834 the Richmond-street Church, with which the first church subsequently (in 1849) united, the two purchasing the Old North or Second (Unitarian) Church-building on Hanover Street [see *Second Church*], and later (in 1865) uniting with Grace Church, maintaining the title of the First Methodist-Episcopal Church; in 1846 the Hedding Church, first in a hall on the corner of Shawmut Avenue and Canton Street, then in its own church-building, corner of Shawmut Avenue and South-Williams Street, dedicated in 1849, and now the Tremont-street Church; in 1847 the Second Church in Charlestown, now the Monument-square Church in the Charlestown district (the first church in Charlestown having been formed in 1818); in 1850 the Second Methodist Church in Dorchester, now the Appleton Church, Dorchester district (the first church in Dorchester having been formed in 1817); in 1852 the German Church, Roxbury; in 1853 the Bennington-street (now the Saratoga-street) Church, East Boston; in 1859 the Methodist Church in Jamaica Plain; in 1860 the Dorchester-street Church, South Boston; in 1869 the Highland and Ruggles-street Churches, Roxbury district; in 1871 the Washington-Village Church, South Boston; in 1872 the Methodist Church in Allston; in 1873 the Methodist Church in Roslindale; in 1874 the Methodist Church in Harrison Square; in 1876 the Mount-Pleasant Church, Roxbury district; in 1877 the Egleston-square Church, Roxbury district; in 1878 the Monroe Mission Church, Charlestown Neck, Charlestown district. The first Methodist church in Dorchester was formed in 1817; the first in Charlestown, in 1518. The first colored Methodist church was the May-street (now the Revere-street), formed in 1826; in 1836 the second, the Zion

Church, on North Russell Street, was organized; and in 1839 the Bethel Church on Charles Street. —— The Methodist headquarters in the city are in the Wesleyan Building, on Bromfield Street, erected in 1870 by the Wesleyan Association, a corporation of laymen formed in 1831. It also owns the denominational paper the "Zion's Herald," founded in 1823, which is published from the Wesleyan Building. In 1872 Boston became an episcopal residence, and a parsonage was established on Rutland Street, South End. Randolph S. Foster, D.D., LL.D., is the bishop of New England. Rev. W. F. Mallalieu is the presiding elder of the Boston district. Following is a list of the Methodist churches now existing, with the dates of their establishment: —

NAME.	LOCATION.	PREACHERS.
Allston Methodist-Episcopal	Harvard Ave., Allston, Brighton District.	W. S. Huntington.
Appleton	Walnut Street, Neponset.	Franklin Furber.
Broadway	Broadway, near F, South Boston.	Joseph H. Mansfield.
City-Point Mission	Emerson, corner L, South Boston.	Joseph H. Mansfield.
Dorchester Church	Washington Street, Dorch. Dist.	J. W. Johnston.
Dorchester-street Church	Dorchester, cor. Silver, So. Boston.	George L. Collyer.
Egleston-square Church	Washington, corner Beethoven, Roxbury District.	William I. Haven.
German Methodist-Episcopal	779 Shawmut Avenue.	A. Flammann.
Grace Church	Temple Street.	J. R. Day.
Harrison-square M. E. Church	Parkman Street.	Joseph H. Tompson.
Highlands Church	160 Warren Street, Rox. District.	William W. Colburn.
Jamaica-Plain Church	Elm, cor. Newbern, Jamaica Plain.	William R. Clark.
Meridian-street M. E. Church	Meridian Street, East Boston.	Lewis B. Bates.
Methodist-Episcopal Church	Norfolk Street, Mattapan.	J. M. Driver.
Munroe Memorial Church	Main Street, Charlestown District.	
Monument-square M. E. Church,	Charlestown District.	Willard T. Perrin.
Mount-Pleasant Church	Harvard Avenue.	Marquis D. Hornbeck.
People's Church	Columbus Avenue, cor. Berkeley.	J. W. Hamilton.
Revere-street M. E. Church	79 Revere.	
Roslindale M. E. Church	Ashland, corner Sheldon Street.	M. E. Wright.
Ruggles-street Church	Ruggles, corner Windsor.	Jarvis A. Ames.
Saratoga M. E. Church	Saratoga Street, East Boston.	C. D. Hills.
Second M. E. Church	Bromfield Street.	O. A. Brown.
Swedish Mission	36 Bromfield Street.	Otto Anderson.
Tremont-street M. E. Church	Tremont, cor. W. Concord Street.	William E. Huntington.
Trinity M. E. Church	High Street, Charlestown District.	Horace W. Bolton.
Washington-Village Church	Washington Village.	W. G. Leonard.
Winthrop-street M. E. Church	Winthrop Street, Rox. District.	V. A. Cooper.
African Union	35 Anderson.	William Matthews.
First African Church	68 Charles Street.	J. T. Jenifer.

Methodist Historical Society (The New-England).— Rooms, Wesleyan Building, No. 36 Bromfield Street. Organized May 3, 1880; incorporated April 13, 1882. Its objects are to found and perpetuate a library of books, pamphlets, and manuscripts, and a collection of portraits and relics of the past; to maintain a reading-room; to preserve whatever shall illustrate the history and promote the interest of the Methodist-Episcopal Church. The society is composed of resident, corresponding, honorary, and life members. Each member is required to pay an annual assessment of $1, and the payment of $50 at any one time constitutes any resident or corresponding member a life-member of the society. The officers are a president, one vice-president for each of the New-England States, one honorary vice-president for each of such of the other States as the society may determine, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary, a treasurer, a historiographer, a librarian, and a board of 15 directors. They hold office one year, or until their successors are elected. The society meets in Boston, on the third Monday of each month, except the months of June, July, and August; and at each meeting an historical paper or essay is read. There are 212 members belonging to the society. The library now numbers 3,000 volumes and pamphlets, besides many valuable portraits of deceased ministers and laymen, also many very rare manuscripts and relics. The officers are: president, Hon. William Claflin, LL.D., of Newton; vice-presidents, Rev. Stephen Allen, D.D., of Augusta, Me., Hon. Horace W. Gilman of Nashua, N.H., Hon. Paul Dillingham of Waterbury, Vt., Rev. Lorenzo R. Thayer, D.D., of Newtonville, Hon. William A. Wardwell of Providence, R.I., and William T. Hill, A.M., of New Haven, Conn.; corresponding secretary, Rev. Ralph W. Allen of Malden; recording secretary, Rev. George Whitaker, A.M., of Somerville; treasurer and librarian, Willard S. Allen, A.M., of Boston; historiographer, Rev. Daniel Dorchester, D.D., Natick, Mass.

Methodist Social Union (The Boston). — A social religious organization, formed in the vestry of the Bromfield-street Methodist-Episcopal Church, on the afternoon of Dec. 13, 1868, with 40 ministers and laymen becoming members at its first meeting. The objects of the Union are "to promote social intercourse and the spirit of Christian enterprise among the members of Methodist churches and congregations in Boston and vicinity." Each application for membership must be signed by the applicant, and referred to the executive committee, who reports at the next regular meeting. If after a favorable report the applicant receives the vote of two-thirds of the members of the Union present at the meeting, signs the constitution, and pays the first assessment, he becomes a member. The annual assessment is $5, and is payable at the January meeting. The officers consist of a president, two vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer, and five directors, who together compose the executive committee. The regular meetings of the Union are held on the third Monday of each month, except July, August, and September, at such time and place as may be appointed by the executive committee. The annual meeting for the choice of officers is held on the third Monday of January. The meetings are usually held at 6 o'clock P.M., and dinner served at 6½ o'clock, after which some paper or address on educational, philanthropic, or Christian enterprise is presented by some member or invited guest. No collection or subscription is allowed to be taken for any purpose. The Union since its organization has entertained the president and vice-president of the United States, the entire board of bishops of the Methodist-Episcopal Church, besides many of the most eminent ministers and laymen of the denomination. The following members have served as president: From 1868 to 1872, William Claflin; 1872–73, Edward H. Dunn; 1873–74, Liverus Hull; 1874–75, James P. Magee; 1875–76, Liberty D. Packard, M.D.; 1876–77, Jacob Sleeper; 1877, John S. Damrell; 1878, Liverus Hull; 1879, Liverus Hull; 1880, Willard S. Allen; 1881, Alonzo S. Weed. The membership of the Union is large, and it exerts a wide influence.

Metric Bureau. — See American Metric Bureau.

Microscopical Society (The Boston). — Organized 1874. A society for the study of microscopy, consisting of resident, corresponding, and honorary members. Only resident members are entitled to vote, or hold office; but other members are permitted to attend all meetings, and take part in the scientific discussions of the society. Any person "of respectable character and attainments, who is interested in the subject of microscopy," residing in Boston or its vicinity, is eligible to membership. An initiation-fee of $5 is charged, and an annual assessment of like amount to resident members. The society's meetings for scientific purposes are on the third Thursday of each month, with the exception of June, July, and August. Stated meetings for business are held on the first Thursday in each month, excepting June, July, and August. The president of the society (1883) is Dr. David Hunt, jun., and the recording secretary, Professor S. P. Sharples.

Militia. — The State Militia is divided into two brigades, the first and second, with headquarters in this city. The governor of the Commonwealth is commander-in-chief; and the staff consists of an adjutant-general and quartermaster-general, four assistant adjutants-general, an inspector-general, three assistant inspectors-general, four assistant quartermasters-general, a judge-advocate-general, a surgeon-general, an inspector of ordnance, four aides-de-camp, and a military secretary. The headquarters of the first brigade are at No. 608 Washington Street. Brig.-Gen. Nathaniel Wales of Boston is the commander. The headquarters of the second brigade are at No. 5½ Beacon Street. Brig.-Gen. Benjamin F. Peach of Lynn is commander. The companies located in Boston are the First Corps of Cadets [see *First Corps of Cadets*], Lieut.-Col. Thomas F. Edmands of Boston, headquarters Columbus Avenue; First Regiment of infantry, Col. Austin C. Wellington of Boston, headquarters No. 608 Washington Street; Fifth Regiment of infantry, Col. William A. Bancroft of Cambridge, headquarters No. 15 Pemberton Square; Ninth Regiment of infantry, Col. William M. Strachan, headquarters No. 61 Court Street; First Battalion of cavalry, Major Charles A. Young of Boston, headquarters No. 37 Tremont Street; Battery A, light artillery, Capt. Joseph W. Smith of Cambridge, headquarters Wareham Street, corner of Harrison Avenue. The State militia is kept in a high state of efficiency, and can be mobilized at a few hours' notice. It encamps every year for several days, by brigades; and occasionally parades in Boston, or is reviewed, by regiments, on the Common.

Mill-Dam. — See Back-bay District.

Minot's Ledge. — See Harbor.

Missionary and Church-Extension Society of the Methodist-Episcopal Church (The Boston). — Organized in 1867, incorporated 1869. The objects of this society are to secure on the part of Methodist churches more earnest, united, and efficient efforts, in extending help and encouragement to the neglected and destitute people in the field of its operations, which includes Boston and vicinity. To attain this object it provides for an organized, systematic plan of visiting; for the employment of missionaries, erection of churches, and aiding such as may need help; using all available means and methods that may be deemed constitutional and wise. The members of the society consist "of the resident bishop, the presiding elders of the districts in whole or in part included within its limits, the pastors, the members of the quarterly conferences, and the officers and teachers of the Methodist-Episcopal Sunday schools embraced in its territory." Besides aiding hundreds of needy and destitute families, this society since its organization has established more than ten flourishing Methodist churches. Some years it has expended $18,000 in its work, all of which has been received from the voluntary contributions of its friends. Its missionaries have been Rev. Samuel Kelly, Rev. Jarvis A. Ames, Rev. George P. Wilson, and Rev. Edward P. King.

Modelling - School. — See School of Modelling.

Monuments. — See Statues and Monuments.

Mount-Hope Cemetery. — See Cemeteries.

Mount-Vernon Church. — Ashburton Place, West End. This church was organized at a meeting held in the vestry of the Park-street Church on June 1, 1842, with a membership of 47. The organization was effected for the purpose of securing the permanent services of the late Rev. Edward N. Kirk, who had been preaching with great success as an evangelist, and was widely known. Dr. Kirk was installed as pastor of the new church on the day of its formation. Until January, 1844, the society worshipped in the Masonic Temple, now the United-States Court-House, on Tremont Street, corner of Temple Place. The corner-stone of the present church-building was laid on July 4, 1843; and the edifice was occupied and dedicated on Jan. 4 following. It is a granite-front building, 75 by 97 feet in dimensions. The main audience-room is simple in its arrangements and finish. In the basement is a large chapel and various committee-rooms. Dr. Kirk continued as pastor of this church until his death, in 1874, a service of 32 years. He gathered about him, during his career here, a large and influential society; and he was thoroughly devoted to his work. "No man among us," says Rev. Increase N. Tarbox in his chapter on "The Congregational (Trinitarian) Churches in Boston," in the "Memorial History," "has been more widely connected with great evangelical movements, not only near at hand, but throughout the land and the world. His name has been as familiar almost in England, France, Germany, and Italy, as in the United States." It is an interesting fact, that Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist of such wide reputation, first professed religion in this church and under Dr. Kirk's preaching. The pastor now, Rev. Samuel E. Herrick, D.D., was installed as associate-pastor in 1871, and succeeded Dr. Kirk as sole pastor on the latter's death. The church is a prosperous organization, large in numbers, and exerting a wide influence. It supports various missions, and its members are engaged in much benevolent and philanthropic work. [See *Congregational* (*Trinitarian*) *Denomination and Churches.*]

Murray Club. — See Universalist Club.

Museum, The Boston. — See Boston Museum.

Museum of Fine Arts (The). — This institution, founded in 1870, occupies a handsome building in the Italian-Gothic style, at the corner of St. James Avenue and Dartmouth Street. The front now completed will ultimately be but one of the four sections surrounding a square interior court. The material is brick, decorated with elaborate terra-cotta designs, representing two allegorical compositions, "The Genius of Art" and "Art and Industry" (personated by figures in relief), and the heads of Copley, Allston, Crawford, and other famous artists. The main entrance has white-marble steps, and polished granite columns with terra-cotta capitals. Automatic recording turnstiles admit visitors to the central hall. The Museum is open daily. On Saturdays from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., and Sundays, from 1 to 5 P.M., admission is free. On other days, 25 cents is charged; and the hours are from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., except Mondays, when the doors are not opened until noon. No one is permitted to carry umbrellas or canes in the museum: they must be left with the doorkeeper. The rooms on the first floor are devoted to statuary and antiquities; those on the second floor, to paintings, drawings, engravings, and decorative art. The catalogue is divided in two parts: Part 1 relates to the statuary and antiquities; Part 2, to the pictures and decorative works up-stairs. Each part costs 25 cents (to be had at the desk near the entrance). A valuable "Companion to the Catalogue" by Thomas G. Appleton, a recognized authority upon art matters, will be found useful by visitors. Beginning on the ground-floor, it is a good plan to make a systematic tour of the rooms, catalogue in hand. The central hall contains modern statuary and tapestries, with a few other unclassified objects. At the right is the Egyptian Room, containing a remarkable collection of antiquities presented to the museum by Charles Granville Way, supplemented by fragments of sculpture collected by the late John Lowell, and given the museum by his heirs. The mummies and mummy-cases, with their hieroglyphics, the scarabæi, amulets, sepulchral figures, canopic vases, stamped cones, and granite sculptures, form a collection of great educational importance, which could not be replaced, since the exportation of antiquities has been prohibited by the Egyptian government. In the various Greek Rooms on this floor is a large collection of plaster casts, most of which belong to the Athenæum, and are permanently loaned, or were purchased by the museum with the proceeds of the Charles-Sumner bequest. This, with the other casts in the building, forms the most complete collection of casts in the United States. It includes reproductions of the famous lions of Mycenæ, two temple-fronts from Ægina, the bas-reliefs from the frieze of the Parthenon and from the Temple of the Wingless Victory, the grand Theseus, the river-god Ilissus, the torso of Victory, two of the Three Fates from the pediment of the Parthenon, the colossal bust of Jupiter from the Vatican, the Ludovisi Mars, the Vatican Mercury, the Venus of Milo, the Diana of Versailles, Niobe and her daughters, the Apollo Belvedere, casts of the recent discoveries at Olympia, the Dying Gaul, the Discobolus in action and in repose. The Roman and Renaissance department contains Michael Angelo's "Day" and "Night," his head of David, the Laocoön, and the reliefs attributed to Scopas and Alcamenes. Other rooms on this floor contain the casts of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; a very interesting collection of antiquities from the island of Cyprus, — largely Phœnician pottery, and including 51 pieces of Greek glass from tombs at Idalium, with figures and other objects in terra-cotta — excavated by Gen. Cesnola; a lot of 47 vases and other objects of Etruscan art found at Chiusi, and presented by J. J. Dixwell; and over 50 Græco-Italian fictile painted vases, found by Alessandro Castellani in the tombs of Etruria and Campania, and persented by T. G. Appleton and Edward Austin. The few examples of modern sculpture on this floor are by Crawford and Greenough. There are also 30 casts from the walls of the Alhambra, and 60 antique and mediæval fragments given by C. C. Perkins. A cast of the second Ghiberti bronze gate of the baptistery in Florence; bronze half-figures of Virgil and Dante; busts of Raphael and Rubens; 64 pieces of antique pottery, glass, etc., found in Crete, the gift of H. P. Kidder; 60 pieces of Greek fictile ware, given by B. W. Crowninshield; a medallion by Augustus St. Gaudens; a portrait bust by O. L. Warner; Bernini's "Christ bound to a column,"

— are also worth attention. There is also a collection of beautiful casts of works by the late F. X. Dengler, a young sculptor of rare promise, born in Cincinnati, and artistically educated in Munich. He was during his life in Boston the instructor of modelling and sculpture in the Museum art-school. The collection of his works was presented to the museum by his parents. The collection of paintings on the second floor fills several rooms; the largest of which contains paintings by Français, Corôt, Couture, Millet, Diaz, Doré, which belong to the museum, and numerous important works loaned to the institution. In 1882 the latter class included pictures by Millet, Corot, Daubigny, Jacque, Diaz, Dupré, Courbet, Troyon, Michel, Pils, Boughton, Hunt, Kensett, Vedder, Bridgman, Brown, Staigg, Cole, and others, mainly modern French and American works. The adjoining room is called the Allston Room, and contains Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Washington, with nine other paintings by the same artist; six portraits by J. S. Copley; G. Stuart Newton's portrait of John Adams; John Smibert's portrait of Judge Edmund Quincy; Joseph Ames's portrait of Webster; J. B. Greuze's portrait of Franklin; William Page's portrait of John Quincy Adams; nine paintings by Washington Allston; two portraits by John Trumbull; with a score of "old masters" loaned by the owners. The latter include large canvases attributed to Titian and Tintoret, and an admirable little Rubens. The next room is the Water-color Room, and contains the (loaned) collection of ten Dutch oil-paintings from San Donato, — good examples of Teniers, Ruysdael, Cuyp, Kalb, Metsu, Maas, Netscher, Van Huysum, Verelst, and Wouvermans. The paintings by Rubens, Greuze, David, Gerard Douw, Vinckenbooms, Retzsch, Van der Velde, Cuyp, Hans Holbein, Lucas Cranach, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Sir Peter Lely, in this room, belong to the Museum. Those by Domenichino, Fra Bartoloméo, Bonington, Van Ostade, Jan Steen, Durer, the younger Teniers, Rembrandt, Newton, and Constable are loaned. The water-color collection is small and unimportant. There are a few pastels and drawings. The Second Print Room contains a cartoon by Delaroche; 18 sketches by Allston; the Gray collection of engravings, bequeathed to Harvard University by the late F. C. Gray, and placed in the Museum by the president and fellows (engravings by Rembrandt, and etchings by Turner and Haden); with some engravings and etchings by American artists. The First Print Room contains the rest of the Gray collection, and the engravings bequeathed by Charles Sumner. In the central hall are paintings by Allston, West, Ary Scheffer, Copley, Frank Duveneck, Boucher, Carlo Maratti, and others; the Dowse collection of about 50 water-color copies of the old masters; drawings by Dr. William Rimmer, William M. Hunt, and Jean François Millet. The next large room is given up to textiles and furniture. The collection includes three fine specimens of Flemish tapestry, once the property of Louis Philippe, loaned by the late George O. Hovey; Gobelin tapestry of the 15th century; Persian fabrics; Italian textiles and embroideries collected by Alessandro Castellani; Moorish, Greek, Japanese, Turkish, and American embroideries; Peruvian mummy cloths; laces, etc.; with several interesting specimens of wood-carving. The West Room contains a miscellaneous loan collection of pottery and porcelain, — majolica and Robbia ware; French, English, Delft, and Scandinavian pottery; European and Chinese porcelains; Spanish, Moorish, Kabyle, and modern Egyptian work; Persian and Rhodian ware, and modern Bombay pottery; Japanese, American, Peruvian, and Mexican pottery; and the productions of the mound-builders. There is a case of German and Venetian glass, Chinese and Japanese articles of *vertu*, Chinese and Persian lacquer, Limoges and other enamels, electrotype reproductions from objects in the South-Kensington Museum, Italian bronzes of the Renaissance, Oriental metal-work, gold and silver work, medals, miniatures, etc. The Lawrence Room is fitted with oak-panelling of the time of Henry VIII., and contains some fine old pieces of carved wood furniture, arms and armor, and other objects. The adjoining room is devoted to wood-carving, arms and armor, and contains an inlaid pulpit-door from a mosque at Cairo, Oriental arms, carved furniture collected by Signor Castellani, leather-work, casts from ivory and carved wood-work in the museums of Munich, Nuremberg, etc. In the upper story is a collection of photographic and other reproductions of the drawings of the old masters. —— The first portion of the building completed was opened in 1876, the eastern portion in 1879. The land (91,000 square feet) was granted by the city to the trustees, who administer the corporation. To the board are added persons annually chosen to represent Harvard University, the Institute of Technology, and the Athenæum; also *ex officiis* the mayor, the superintendent of public schools, a trustee of the Lowell Institute, the president of the trustees of the Public Library, and the secretary of the State Board of Education. There are executive, finance, library, and museum committees. Special exhibitions are made occasionally. In connection with the Museum are schools of drawing, painting, modelling, wood-carving, art-embroidery, and china-painting, which occupy the basement, and are attended by numerous students of both sexes [see *School of Painting*]. The officers are, Martin Brimmer, president of the board of trustees; Henry P. Kidder, treasurer; Charles C. Perkins, honorary director; Charles G. Loring, curator; and E. H. Greenleaf, secretary. Over $300,000 has been expended for building purposes; the receipts are less than the expenses; and there is no money for the purchase of works of art, except the incomes of the Everett and Cheney funds, forming together a principal of $12,500. John L. Gardner gave $20,000 in 1881.

Music Hall (The Boston). — This is the largest and finest hall for musical purposes in the city, and is not surpassed in its adaptation for these uses by any in other American cities. It was built in 1852, the intention being to erect a hall to be devoted to great concerts of orchestral and vocal music, which should be as perfect in its acoustic qualities as the light of modern theories could contrive. The exterior is entirely concealed by surrounding buildings, and is utterly destitute of any architectural pretensions in its plain brick walls; but the interior is imposing, tasteful, and elegant in its proportions, design, and decoration. The great hall is 130 feet in length, 78 in width, and 65 in height, proportions carefully studied for acoustic effect; it has two balconies; and the walls of solid masonry are broken at intervals by projecting pilasters. The decoration is simple, almost severe in color, with a sparing use of gilding. At one end of the hall a cast of the Belvedere Apollo fills a niche, flanked by appropriate brackets and busts of rare artistic value, presented by Charlotte Cushman; while at the opposite end, in front of the great organ, is the majestic statue in bronze of Beethoven, by Crawford, presented by Charles C. Perkins. The hall is lighted by rows of gas-jets from the cornice, producing an admirable effect, coming down from so great a height upon the audience below. The organ was erected in 1863, and is one of the largest and finest organs in the world, the work of the Messrs. Walcker of Ludwigsburg, in Bavaria, who also constructed the magnificent organ of the great cathedral of Ulm. It contains 5,474 pipes, of which 690 are in the pedal-organ, and 84 registers. It has all the improvements known at the time of its construction; and the result is an instrument of very great power, variety, and beauty. Its ponderous 32-foot pipes of solid tin give a foundation to its harmonies rarely found in instruments less thoroughly planned and faithfully constructed. The case of black-walnut is well worth study, with its elaborately-carved figures surmounting the pipes 60 feet from the floor of the hall, its bust of Sebastian Bach, and its quaint figures that seem to support the ponderous mass upon their mighty shoulders. For 30 years the most of the concerts of high character have been given here: the symphony concerts of the Harvard Musical Association; the grand oratorio performances of the Handel and Haydn Society; the various occasional concerts of other societies, the Apollo, Cecilia, and Boylston Clubs [see these associations and clubs]; and those of individual artists, who, from Alboni to Joseffy, have all been heard within these walls. Of late years other entertainments, however, have been introduced here, not in keeping with the lofty purposes of those who designed the hall; such as fairs, all sorts of public meetings, balls, cat-shows, dog-shows, foot-races, walking-matches, and wrestling-matches. Not the least inspiring of the memories that hang around the hall is that of Theodore Parker, who preached here on Sundays, during the last years of his active life, many of those stirring discourses that gave him so high a place among the foremost men of his time. In later years Rev. W. H. H. Murray established a "metropolitan church" here, which flourished for a while, attracting crowded congregations. The proposal to extend Hamilton Place to Washington Street, agitated in recent years, seriously imperilling the existence of the hall, has disturbed musical people considerably; and the proposition has more than once been raised to remove the building to make way for business improvements. In the summer of 1881 a controlling share in the ownership of the property was purchased in the interest of its retention as at present. The hall seats about 2,600. In the winter of 1883 it was determined to sell and remove the great organ, and remodel the hall so as to make it serviceable for theatrical and operatic entertainments as well as for concerts. Bumstead Hall, a small semi-circular hall below the great hall, is used for smaller occasions, and largely for rehearsals, seating about 800 persons. The entrances to the Music Hall are from Winter Street, and, at the side, from Tremont Street, by way of Hamilton Place.

Music in Boston. — The advanced position which Boston has occupied with respect to musical taste and culture for the past half-century or more, has become almost a byword. But the systematic cultivation of music for its own sake appears not to have been attempted in the town until about the year 1810, when the Philo-harmonic Society was formed, chiefly through the instrumentality of one Gottlieb Graupner, a German musician and piano-forte teacher, who had made Boston his adopted home. This society, with Graupner as its president, used to meet informally, and practise Haydn's symphonies and other classical music, merely for the gratification of the performers. The society is known to have been in existence as late as 1824. On March 30, 1815, the Handel and Haydn Society, which has ever since played such an important part in the musical development of the city, was founded. Its material was largely drawn from members of the choir of the Park-street Church, which was already renowned for its musical excellence, and from the Philo-harmonic Society. The constitution was adopted on the 20th of the

April following, and its first concert given in King's Chapel on the succeeding Christmas evening. In 1818, for the first time in Boston, a complete oratorio, the "Messiah," was performed by the society. Since then concerts have been given several times yearly, and of late years regularly at the Christmas and Easter seasons, always presenting the great oratorios and similar music. In addition to its development of vocal talent, in which direction its influence has been great, the Handel and Haydn Society has done an important service by its publications, which consist chiefly of collections of anthems, masses, and choruses for church use. Its first collection was made by Lowell Mason, on whom the University of New York afterwards conferred the title of doctor of music. In 1837 a new oratorio society, the Musical Institute of Boston, was formed by dissatisfied members of the Handel and Haydn Society, and gave concerts for several seasons; but its existence was short-lived. The cultivation of secular music at this time was mainly promoted by glee-clubs, of which there were a few excellent ones; and instrumental music found an exponent in the famous Brigade Band, which played a high order of band-music. The first musical journal was the "Euterpeiad," a fortnightly magazine, started about the year 1820; and two years later a supplement, called the "Minerviad," was added, especially for ladies' reading. In 1838 the "Boston Musical Gazette" was founded; and a year afterward the "Musical Magazine," a journal of high order, appeared; but both had short careers. In January, 1833, the Boston Academy of Music was started, having for its object popular musical education. Able teachers in different departments of music were engaged, gratuitous vocal instruction was given to old and young, and musical education was introduced into the public schools; Lowell Mason and George J. Webb being chiefly instrumental in this experiment. Its success is seen in the thorough and effective system of musical instruction which has long been maintained in the public schools. The academy also trained classes of teachers, published collections of music and treatises, held singing-conventions, and established a large choir, which gave a number of oratorio concerts. Its work was continued in the old Federal-street Theatre, which was remodelled in 1835 for its use, and rechristened "The Odeon." Gradually coming to devote itself entirely to concerts, the society, in 1839, established a small orchestra, and in 1841, for the first time, gave purely instrumental concerts of classical music. In the spring ending that year it produced Beethoven's First and Fifth Symphonies, giving Boston the first taste it had ever had of these crowning works of the master. The academy concerts, devoted mainly to symphonic music, were continued until 1847, when they were suspended for lack of patronage. An outgrowth of the academy, the Musical Education Society, which started as a choir within the academy, perpetuated its influence for a number of years afterward, continuing to give concerts of oratorio and cantata music of the highest order. In the mean time a society known as the Philharmonic sprang up to furnish lighter music to miscellaneous audiences. This continued to flourish for several years. In 1844 came Ole Bull and Vieuxtemps, and others, attracted to Boston as a recognized musical centre. When the academy concerts ceased, the Musical-fund Society, an organization of musicians for mutual benefit and the accumulation of a relief-fund, was formed; and concerts of a popular order were given by it for eight seasons, first in the Tremont Temple, and latterly in the newly built Music Hall. The chief musical educating influence, however, was the chamber-concerts, of which Boston enjoyed a good share. The pioneer in this kind of music was the Harvard Musical Association, which has since become (and remained up to within a very recent period) the chief representative of classical orchestral music in Boston, and the most influential agent in cultivating the public taste for such music. Beginning in 1837 as a kind of social union among Harvard alumni; later an influence for the introduction of musical education in the university; one of the prime movers in the Music-hall project, and the father of "Dwight's Journal of Music," the best type of musical journalism that this country has produced, as its career was the longest (from April, 1852, to September, 1881), — the association at last came to devote itself mainly to the giving of subscription-concerts with programmes, purely on the principle of cultivating the purest taste; popularity and pecuniary success being held as of entirely secondary importance. Another early exponent of chamber-music was the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, which came prominently into notice in the winter of 1849–50, and has since achieved something of an international fame by its tours throughout the country, and, at present writing, in Australia. Italian and German opera has never gained a permanent foot-hold in Boston; but the city has been liberally favored with visits of opera-troupes of all grades, and the influence of opera on musical taste here has been much the same as everywhere else. The first instance of an extended operatic season by a really good troupe was the appearance, in April, 1847, of Marti's Havana troupe of Italian singers in the Howard Athenæum, which had just been transformed for theatrical purposes from its condition as the Millerite tabernacle. "Ernani" was the first opera presented. The year 1852 is notable for the first appearance of Jenny Lind in Boston, and the building of the Music Hall, the immediate object of which was the accommodation of the large audiences the famous Swedish singer was sure to attract. The hall was dedicated on Saturday evening, Nov. 20, 1852, by a grand musical festival, participated in by the more prominent musical organizations of the city, and other musicians and eminent vocal artists. On Feb. 5, 1853, Beethoven's "Choral Symphony" was produced in this hall for the first time in Boston by the German Liederkranz and the Handel and Haydn chorus. Other festivals, wholly or partly musical, were given on March 1, 1856, to "inaugurate" Crawford's statue of Beethoven, then first unveiled; and on Nov. 2, 1863, to celebrate the accession of the "Great Organ," then the largest organ in this country and one of the largest in the world. A series of six subscription-concerts, with Mr. Carl Zerrahn as conductor, in 1855; Mr. Zerrahn's "Philharmonic" concerts, started in 1857, and continued up to 1863; and courses of afternoon-concerts at low prices given by a local orchestral union every season from 1854 down to 1868, — these formed the chief orchestral attractions at this period. During the war the cause of pure music waned in common with so many other interests; and there was little to enjoy save the chamber-concerts by resident artists, of whom the city could then boast not a few. At the close of the war the Harvard Symphony concerts, before spoken of, were begun, with Mr. Zerrahn as conductor, and have formed a prize "institution" ever since. They have not only maintained the highest standard of taste, but have proved pecuniarily remunerative. The monster "Peace Jubilee" in 1869, and the similar jubilee in 1872, both of them the conceptions of Mr. P. S. Gilmore, and carried out mainly through his personal enterprise, were musically important, principally on account of their wide-stimulating effect, and the introduction to American audiences of some of the finest European bands and solo artists. The later years may be considered as forming what may be called the era of musical clubs, supported entirely by the fees of members. Though, formally speaking, the club-concerts are not public, as no tickets are sold, practically their influence is very wide, as the audiences can be accommodated only by the largest of the various music-halls in the city. The singing-clubs, enjoying the services of eminent conducting talent, are of inestimable benefit as training-schools for the chorus-singers, mostly amateurs; and their performances have served to refine the public taste, and develop a very high standard of choral music. The concerts of the leading clubs for the past few years have been positively brilliant, both as regards the music presented and the style of execution; while they have introduced many choice compositions that otherwise would not be known here. The pioneer of the modern singing-club was a German singing-society, known as the Liedertafel Club, which came into being about the year 1848, and is now known as the Orpheus Musical Society. This is in a peculiar sense a private club; its concerts being given to a limited circle of associate members and their friends, and no public reports of them being made. The three clubs best known are the Apollo, of male voices, formed in 1871, and now devoted almost entirely to vocal music of the highest class; the Boylston, formed in 1873, having at first only a male chorus devoted to the singing of part-songs and similar music, and later joining to itself a female choir and taking up larger works; and the Cecilia, established in 1877, employing a mixed chorus in the larger works of the best composers, usually with the assistance of an orchestra. Five years ago the Arlington Club, of young male voices, was started, and thus far has cultivated the modest field abandoned by the Boylston after its first few seasons. In 1879 the Euterpe Society was formed, on the same general principle as that of the singing-clubs; but it has committed itself to no one class of music, though, in its four series of concerts thus far given, only classical chamber-music by small combinations of stringed instruments have been presented, and the best artists of both Boston and New York have been engaged for this purpose. A new awakening of interest in orchestral music has also come during these later years. Two attempts on the part of Mr. Bernard Listemann to establish yearly courses of concerts at moderate prices of admission, resulted a year or two ago in the formation of an "associate-membership" club, in imitation of the singing-clubs, for the giving of orchestral concerts; Mr. Listemann being the director during the first season. This scheme has proved most successful within its prescribed sphere, but the interests of the great musical public cannot be said to have been promoted thereby. Meanwhile a most important step in the interest both of this class and of the local musicians has been taken, thanks to the munificence of a wealthy citizen, Mr. Henry Lee Higginson, who, in 1881, undertook at his personal pecuniary risk, to be responsible for the expenses of a series of twenty public orchestral concerts of the highest order, with as many public rehearsals, and at unprecedentedly low prices. Mr. Georg Henschel was appointed the conductor of an orchestra of over 60 performers, and given every facility for his work. The unbounded success of the first season's concerts was followed with the announcement of their continuance as a regular feature. In the facilities afforded for musical education, in addition to the musical course in the public schools, Boston has at least two institutions of national reputation devoted expressly to instruction in this art, — the New-England Conservatory, and the Boston Conservatory, — both started in 1867. The former, founded by Dr. Eben Tourjée, numbers its pupils by hundreds, and employs among its corps of instructors many of the most accomplished musicians of the city, giving instructions in all branches of music. It has turned out a small army of teachers and professionals. The Boston Conservatory, under the direction of the noted musician Julius Eichberg, has been content with a limited number of pupils, and, with the aid of able teachers, has aspired to give the most thorough and valuable instruction. It has accomplished much in one direction, — the training of children to play the violin. The pupils of both institutions have the advantage of attending numerous choice chamber and orchestral concerts, and themselves provide frequent public concerts that are often of much interest. Mr. Carlyle Petersilea has for over 18 years been at the head of a musical academy that has earned a deservedly high reputation. As a rule, the resident professional musicians, and many brilliant artists, both native and foreign, — notably pianists, who have taken to Boston as their natural abiding-place, — are teachers, and the best of them are overrun with pupils. In the way of manufacture of musical instruments may be mentioned Boston's numerous piano-manufacturers, the *facile princeps* being the house founded by Jonas Chickering, of world-wide fame; and at the head of the cabinet and parlor organ builders of the country may confidently be placed the names of Messrs. Mason & Hamlin. During the past few seasons the popular interest in good music in Boston has been surprisingly great. Not to mention concerts that appeal to the uncultivated taste, or that are mainly of personal or social interest, the musical season is crowded with concerts of every variety, many on an elaborate scale and entailing great expense; and almost invariably they are attended by throngs, notwithstanding the numerous counter attractions at the theatres and elsewhere. And at the theatres, operatic performances of various grades are frequent and popular. In Boston of to-day, any musical enterprise that may seem likely to prove of real artistic interest is pretty sure of ample support. [See *Handel and Haydn Society*, *Harvard Musical Association*, the several other musical societies mentioned in the foregoing, now in existence, the several musical institutions, and *Music Hall*.]

Mystic Water-Works. — See Water-Works.

N.

National Banks. — See Banks of Boston.

Natural History, The Boston Society of). — Berkeley Street, between Boylston and Newbury Streets. This is one of the most useful and important of the educational institutions of the city, and its museum is a place that no stranger in the city should neglect to visit. The present building of the society is a fine structure, plain but impressive. It is constructed of brick with freestone trimmings. It is 80 feet in height, and has a front of 105 feet, adorned by Corinthian columns and capitals. Over the entrance is carved the society's seal, which bears the head of Cuvier; heads of animals are carved on the keystones of all the windows; and a sculptured eagle surmounts the pediment. On the first floor are a lecture-room, a library, secretary's office, and rooms devoted to geological and mineralogical specimens. On the second floor is a large hall, 60 feet high, with balconies; and several other rooms in which an extensive and valuable collection of birds, shells, insects, plants, skeletons, and other objects of interest to students of natural history, is on exhibition. The museum is open to the public on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and the society holds frequent meetings, publishes books on natural history, and provides lecture-courses in the season. This society was incorporated in 1831, and during its first years it developed its work slowly because of slender means. In course of time, however, it received great assistance from generous citizens, in contributions of money and bequests, and its growth thereafter was rapid. Its greatest benefactor was the late Dr. W. J. Walker, who gave, during his life, large sums at various times, and provided for the institution most generously in his will. The total amount given and left by him for the benefit of the society was nearly $200,000. The present building was erected in 1864, at a cost of about $100,000; and the land on which it stands was granted to the society by the State, in 1861. Beside the cabinet so rich in its specimens, the society has a fine library, numbering 14,000 volumes, several of them of great value, and 6,000 pamphlets. In the laboratory, instruction is given to classes of the Boston University, and of the Institute of Technology; and there is also a class composed of teachers in the public schools. On April 28, 1880, the society celebrated its semi-centennial, distinguished scientists and others attending the interesting exercises. The president of the society (1882–83) is Samuel H. Scudder, Alpheus Hyatt is the custodian, and Edward Burgess the secretary and librarian.

Navy Yard. — See United-States Navy Yard.

Neck (Boston). — The stem of the original "pear-shaped" peninsula of Boston, before the reclamation of the marshes and flats upon its borders, and the great expansion of its area in all directions, obliterating the old boundary-lines, and changing its entire appearance. In the early days it was a slender stem, of about a mile in length, "so low and narrow between tide-washed flats that it was often submerged." Drake recorded a few years ago, that "within the recollection of persons now living, the water has been known to stand up to the knees of horses in the season of full tides at some places in the road, on the Neck." The greatest breadth of the Neck was at Beach Street, and its narrowest at Dover Street. From the latter point, says Drake, "it increased gradually in width to the neighborhood of Dedham Street, thence expanding in greater proportion to the line at the present car-stables, nearly opposite Metropolitan Place." According to its designation in Revolutionary times, the Neck was that part lying south of Dover Street. Barriers were early built along it to "secure and keep off the sea." Along the exposed east side a dyke was built, some years before the Revolution, and a sea-wall along the west side. The earliest fortification on the Neck was built soon after the settlement of the town, a little south of the present Dover Street. A deep ditch was made outside of it on the south side; and it had two gates, one for teams and carriages, and the other for foot-passengers. It was built to protect the town from the Indians. Regular watches were kept near it; and at night, at a fixed hour, the gates were fastened, after which none were allowed to enter or leave the town that way until the following day. In 1710 the second fortification was built, near where the first had stood, and which had fallen into decay. This was a substantial structure of brick and stone, with breastworks of earth, and provided with the necessary gates. Its site was at about the southwest corner of Dover and Washington Streets. Outside it, for some distance south of Dover Street, and on the westerly side of Washington Street, as far as Union-park Street, was a stone causeway. The third fortification was constructed in 1774, by Gage. This was partly constructed from the old one, as the second was by that time called. Guns were mounted here, and later earthworks were thrown up some distance at the south, on either side of the highway. "A deep fosse, into which the tide flowed at high water, was dug in front of the Dover-street fort," Drake adds, "converting Boston for the time into two islands." When the siege of Boston was begun, there were the advanced work, which was the strongest, near the present line of Canton Street; and that nearest the town, known as "the Green-store Battery," named from the green-painted warehouse of "Deacon" Brown, which then stood on the site of the present Williams-market building, now partly occupied by the Windsor Theatre. The inner lines were closed by a gate and drawbridge. Outside the ramparts, flanked by a "bastion" on each side of the highway, the lines were continued across the marshes to the sea. Between these main works, and on the shore at the east, was a smaller work, bearing on Dorchester Neck; and there were also floating batteries. Where Blackstone and Franklin Squares now are, the roadway was commanded by pieces of artillery on either side. The British occupied for a time the farmhouse of one Brown, which stood on the west side of Washington Street, a little south of what is now Blackstone Square, until in July, 1775, it was burned by a raiding party of Americans. The American advanced post was at the George's Tavern, which stood a short distance south of Washington Market, until its burning by the British about a fortnight after the destruction of Brown's house by the Americans [see *Hotels*]. Intrenchments by the Americans were not made on the Neck until after the battle of Bunker Hill. Then the "Roxbury lines" were laid out on the dividing line between Boston and Roxbury [see *Roxbury District*]. Later, earthworks were thrown up near George's Tavern, within musket-range of the British outpost. After the evacuation, a detachment of Continental troops, under the command of Col. Ebenezer Learned, accompanied by

Gen. Artemas Ward, were the first to march into the deserted works, and unbar the gates. The day after, Washington entered; and later the main army marched in, receiving a glorious reception. As soon as the army moved to New York, the fortifications were rendered useless as an act of precaution, the British fleet being still off the coast. The great changes on the Neck did not begin until some years after the Revolution. For a long time the gallows stood here. [See *Old Burying-grounds*, and *South End*.]

Neck (The Charlestown). — The isthmus connecting the Charlestown district with the mainland of Somerville beyond. Mystic River lies on its east side. This, like the Neck in Boston proper [see *Neck*, *Boston*], has been considerably changed from its appearance in the early days (when it was frequently washed by the tides), by the filling-in of the marshes and flats along its borders. The Neck properly begins at about the foot of Bunker Hill, and ends at the boundary-line over the Maine and Eastern railroad-bridge, between the Charlestown district and Somerville, which was formerly a portion of Charlestown, the town originally extending as far as Stoneham, which was called "Charlestown End," the present town of Woburn being known as "Charlestown Village." [See *Charlestown District*.]

Needlewoman's Friend Society. — Room 9, No. 149 A Tremont Street. Established 1847, incorporated 1851. An organization whose object is to furnish employment for indigent females. The society has a salesroom at the location above mentioned, at which orders are received for underclothing for women and children, and housekeeping articles, which are made by skilled seamstresses recommended by members of the society, and who work under the supervision of its agents. The garments thus made are sold at a slight advance upon the cost of the material. Work of a coarser quality is also furnished, made by unskilled workwomen. About $2,500 are paid yearly by the society to women for fine work, and over $500 for coarse work done. The latter is given out on Fridays only. The society holds property valued at about $33,000. Its affairs are conducted by a board of 24 lady managers.

Nervine Asylum (The Adams). — See Adams Nervine Asylum.

New-England Conservatory of Music (The). — Conservatory Building and Home (formerly the St. James Hotel), on Newton and James Streets, opposite Franklin Square. A conservatory and college of music embracing 16 separate schools, as follows: The School for the Piano; the School for the Organ; the School for Singing, Formation and Cultivation of the Voice, Lyric Art, and Opera; School for the Violin, Orchestra, Quartet, and Ensemble Playing; School for all Orchestral and Band Instruments, and Art of Conducting; School for Harmony, Composition, Theory, and Orchestration; School for Church-music, Oratorio, and Chorus Practice; School for training Music-teachers for Public Schools; School for Tuning Pianos and Organs; School for Physical Culture; the College of Music proper, for advanced musical students in connection with Boston University [see *Boston University*], in which the broadest musical culture is afforded, and degrees in music are conferred; School for Common and Higher English Branches, and for those who are fitted for it, a college course in connection with the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University [see *Boston University*]; School of Languages; School for Normal Instruction, or Instruction in Methods; School of Elocution and Dramatic Action; and School of Fine Arts. The conservatory was established in this city in 1867, having removed from Providence, R.I., where it was first established as the Musical Institute in 1859, latterly becoming the Providence Conservatory of Music; and it was incorporated in this State under its present name in 1870. Here its growth was so rapid that comparatively early in its career it became the largest music-school in the world. Until its removal to its present quarters, in the autumn of 1882, it occupied rooms in the Music-hall building, on Winter Street. Up to the close of 1882 more than 28,000 persons, of both sexes, had enjoyed its advantages; and many of its graduates are filling responsible and lucrative professional positions, while others as solo artists and professionals have attained distinction. The number of students enrolled in the several schools at the opening of the term beginning in the autumn of 1882 was stated to be at least 1,500. The plan and scope of the conservatory were enlarged to their present proportions during the summer of 1882, when the present building, claimed to be the largest conservatory building in the world, was secured. The building has seven stories and a dome, fronting on Newton Street 185 feet, and on James Street 210 feet. As rearranged, it has a large concert-hall, recitation and practice rooms, library, reading-room, parlors, museum, and rooms for at least 500 women, students of the conservatory, who are boarded here. The class-system prevails in the conservatory, as its name implies; but private instruction is furnished to students who choose that method of study. The course in the School for the Piano is divided into five grades. In that for the Organ, a complete course of instruction is given; and for the use of the pupils a large Hook & Hastings three-manual pipe organ, with two and a half octaves of pedals and an ample variety of registers in each manual, is provided; also a two-manual pipe-organ and seven other organs. In the School for the Violin, the course also consists of five grades. Classes for *ensemble* playing are formed here, in which the more advanced students in piano-playing, as well as those of the violin-classes, are enabled to study classical chamber-music. In the School for Singing, besides the regular extended course, is an artists' vocal course, which affords instruction to those wishing to prepare for the concert-room, the oratorios, or the lyric stage. In the School of Band-music, a complete course of study is laid out for each instrument, similar in its methods to those of the celebrated Paris school. The instruction in the School for Harmony, Composition, Theory, and Orchestration includes "a perfect comprehension of the system of musical notation; the manner in which the major and minor tonalities are related to each other, and the relationship of the different keys or scales; a thorough practical and theoretical knowledge of intervals and the construction of chords, with the artistic laws which regulate melodic and harmonic progressions." Students pursuing the regular course in pianoforte, organ, voice, and orchestral instruments, are required to take one year's course in harmony or counterpoint, and one year in theory of music. Students graduating in voice are required to take only three terms in harmony, but four terms are necessary for graduation in harmony. For the School for Church-music, a practical and theoretical course of study is arranged. Instruction is given in solo-singing, organization of choirs of all descriptions, in chorals, and the proper use of the organ. In the School for training Music-teachers for Public Schools, the course covers the instruction received by pupils in the public primary and grammar schools. Special evening classes are formed each term for the primary instruction in the elementary principles of singing, open to the public at a nominal charge. In the School for tuning Pianos and Organs, a systematic course is furnished, embracing two objects, — to meet the needs of all students of music, and the thorough qualification of any who desire to make it a profession. In connection with the School for Physical Culture is a well-equipped gymnasium for women. Lectures are given in this department in physiology, hygiene, sanitation, heredity, athletics, etc. In the School of Languages, German, French, and Italian are taught. The School for Normal Instruction introduces pedagogics by lectures and practical illustrations. In the School of Dramatic Action are taught vocal technique, elocution, rhetorical oratory, dramatic art, lyric art, and opera; and in the School of Fine Arts, drawing and painting, in elementary and advanced courses [see *New-England Conservatory School of Fine Arts*]. During the season numerous concerts of conservatory students are given, and at the close of each term a closing concert. Each pupil who graduates is expected to give one public recital during the last year of study. There are four terms in each year, — the autumn, winter, spring, and summer; the latter closing the last of June, and the former beginning the middle of September. The conservatory as now organized consists of a corporation, of which Rufus S. Frost is president, and Eben Tourjée director; a board of visitors; a ladies' advisory board; and a board of instruction, numbering about 100 instructors in the various departments of the college. The head of the great institution, and its projector, is Dr. Eben Tourjée, who first introduced the conservatory system of musical instruction in this country in 1853. It is contemplated to still further enlarge the facilities of the conservatory by building a large music-hall in connection with the present conservatory building, and removing thereto the Great Organ of the present Music Hall.

New-England Conservatory School of Fine Arts. — Conservatory Building, Franklin Square, South End. One of the schools of the New-England Conservatory of Music [see *New-England Conservatory of Music*], added to the institution upon its reorganization in 1882. The courses of study are grouped in three divisions: drawing, painting, and modelling. Beginners, and those who study with the intention of becoming teachers of art, first enter the drawing-department, then pass through the painting-department, and complete their training in the School of Sculpture. In the School of Drawing, freehand and instrumental drawing are taught; in the School of Painting, painting in water-colors, painting in oil, and porcelain-painting; and in the School of Modelling, modelling in clay of ornament and animal form from casts, of the human figure from the antique and nature, reducing and enlarging subjects from prints and photographs, modelling original designs from terra-cotta, anatomical studies in the round and on the flat, study of the human head from nature in light and shade, time-sketches, memory-exercises, and modelling from dictation, and study of bas-relief, alto-relief, busts and statuettes. The course in sculpture includes not only the practical part of modelling in clay of subjects from the antique and nature, but the history of sculpture and schools of art, ancient and modern, by means of lectures and demonstrations. Drawing in charcoal from the cast and living model forms also a part of the practice in the School of Sculpture. Original studies of the head and figure in bas-relief, alto-relief, and the round, busts and statuettes from the model, to be made at regular intervals in the course. Composition for decorative purposes, and designs for objects in the round, is a prominent feature in the instruction given in this school. The principal of this School of Fine Arts is Walter Smith, formerly of the Normal Art-School [see *Normal Art-School*]; and he is assisted by a force of trained and experienced teachers.

New-England Education Society (The). — No. 36 Bromfield Street. Established 1846, incorporated 1855. An organization whose object is to aid Methodist-Episcopal theological students. It is composed of the six New-England Annual Conferences of the Methodist-Episcopal Church. For many years a large number of young men preparing for the ministry became discouraged, through their poverty, from pursuing a proper course of training. The principal of the Wesleyan Academy declared that not one in four of those beginning such preparation ever entered the ministry. The Education Society is thoroughly organized. Its affairs are administered by a board of managers. A committee of recommendation is appointed in each academic and collegiate institution, who examine and report on each candidate. The quarterly conference also gives its recommendation before acceptance. The managers accept such candidates only as are favorably reported upon and their funds will permit, payment being made each term. The annual amount is from $75 to $90. The maximum appropriation is $160. To become a beneficiary, a student must have pursued classical studies at least one year, and in proficiency must be in the first third of his class. For some years the appropriations, though in the form of loans, were really gifts to all joining a Methodist Conference; but within a few years it has become in reality a loan, payable after three years from graduating, and till then without interest. In case of embarrassment the managers have discretionary power. The first secretary was Rev. William Rice, D.D. He was succeeded by Rev. John H. Twombly, D.D., Rev. Edward Otheman, Rev. Willard F. Mallalieu, D.D., and Rev. Nicholas T. Whitaker. As many as 60 young men have been aided with over $7,000 in a single year. Ten young men were in 1882 recipients of loans in Wesleyan University, Boston University, Wesleyan Academy, Greenwich Academy, and Methodist Seminary, Montpelier, Vt. About 240 young men have been aided, since its organization, with about $50,000. The payment of $1 annually secures membership in the society, $20 constitutes a life-member, and $50 a life-director, of whom there is a large list. The society is auxiliary to the Board of Education of the Methodist-Episcopal Church. [See *Methodist-Episcopal Denomination and Churches*.]

New-England Equity Union. — No. 7 Boylston Street. Established in 1879. A co-operative organization. Through combination its members purchase supplies of all kinds at first hand, at lowest wholesale prices. It purposes also to include in its objects lyceums and recreations for the industrial classes. Both sexes are admitted to membership. The annual fee is $1; shares are at five dollars each, and life-memberships, $100. Shareholders and life-members have voice in the management, and the affairs of the association are under the direct control of an executive committee. Branch unions are said to be established throughout New England.

New-England Furniture Exchange. — See Furniture Exchange.

New-England Historic-Genealogical Society. — Building, No. 18 Somerset Street. Incorporated 1854. One of the foremost of the antiquarian associations of the country, with a large and distinguished membership. It has accumulated a valuable library of about 15,000 volumes and 70,000 pamphlets, relating largely to New-England local history, but including many family genealogies, rare papers and manuscripts, and curiosities. It publishes annually the "New-England Historical and Genealogical Register," and at its stated meetings valuable contributions to its papers are frequently made by members. The society originated with five gentlemen, — Charles Ewer (an old Boston bookseller), Samuel G. Drake (whose books on the early history of Boston have been invaluable to historical and other writers of later periods), W. H. Montague, J. Wingate Thornton, and Lemuel Shattuck, all greatly interested in antiquarian research. These gentlemen organized the society in 1844; and it was incorporated, as stated above, the following year. For several years its rooms were on Tremont Street, near those of the Historical Society; but in 1870–71 the present building was acquired, and refitted for its occupancy. This is a three-story brick building, with an ornamental front of artificial stone, with Nova-Scotia sandstone trimmings. The rarest books and most valuable manuscripts are stored on the first floor, in a fire-proof room; on the second story is the library; and on the third, the large hall for the meetings of the society. The building was dedicated in 1871. Its cost was $40,000; and the entire sum was raised by subscription among members and friends of the institution, mainly through the instrumentality of Marshall P. Wilder, then, as now, its president. Subsequently Mr. Wilder obtained further subscriptions, amounting to $12,000, to a fund for paying the salary of the librarian of the society's library. The first president of the society was Charles Ewer, one of the five who started it. For several years Gov. Andrew was its president; and upon his death, in 1868, Mr. Wilder succeeded to the position. The present librarian is John Ward Dean. The society is well equipped in every respect, and makes yearly additions to its collections. One of its noteworthy funds, known as the Towne Memorial Fund, is used in printing memorials of its deceased members. The library and archives of the society are freely open to the public, and much utilized by persons hunting up their genealogies.

New-England Home for Intemperate Women. — See Home for Intemperate Women.

New-England Hospital for Women and Children. — Codman Avenue, between Washington and Amory Streets, Roxbury district. Established 1862, incorporated 1863. A thoroughly equipped hospital, having the services of educated women physicians, established for the purposes indicated by its name, also to give young women preparing for professional life the same opportunities for clinical studies which other hospitals deny them and afford to men, and furthermore to train nurses for the proper and intelligent care of the sick. The hospital is an outgrowth of a clinical department of the Female Medical College of Boston, — the oldest institution of its kind in the world, which, in 1874, was merged into the Boston University School of Medicine [see *Boston University*], — at the immediate suggestion of Dr. Marie E. Zakrzewska, who during the latter years of the independent existence of the Female College held the chair of obstetrics. There are medical, surgical, and maternity wards in the hospital, and a number of free beds. Paying patients pay $10 a week and upwards. There is also a dispensary connected with the institution, at 19 Fayette Street, at which medical advice and medicines are freely given to the indigent, and many patients are treated at their homes [see *Dispensaries*]. The hospital training-school for nurses is one of the best and most thorough in the city, and has graduated a large number of competent nurses [see *Training-Schools for Nurses*]. The buildings of the hospital are pleasantly situated, and are convenient in their arrangement. The rapid growth of the institution is very gratifying to its friends, who are earnestly interested in its welfare. A large number of female medical students pursue their clinical studies here yearly, not a few coming from great distances to receive its benefits. The average number of patients annually treated here is 200, and it is often the case that more applications are received than can be accommodated. From 3,000 to 4,000 are annually treated in the dispensary. Dr. Lucy E. Sewall was the first resident physician of the hospital. The present resident physician is Dr. Sarah M. Crawford. The medical staff is composed of 10 educated female physicians.

New-England Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute. — See Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute, The New-England.

New-England Moral-Reform Society. — Established 1836. Office, No. 6 Oak Place. An association providing a temporary home for young women and girls, assisting them if penniless, and laboring for their moral purity. Every effort is made to restore them to society and their friends, better for their life in the Home; or to find good homes for them, generally in the country. The society publishes a monthly magazine called the "Home Guardian." [See *Asylums and Homes*.]

New-England Scandinavian Benevolent Society. — Incorporated 1853. A benefit society, giving sick-benefits of $1 per day for 90 days in a year, and death-benefits of $35, with as many dollars as members. It occasionally helps Scandinavians, and men or women of Scandinavian parentage, in need. The admission-fee for members is from $3 to $7, according to age; and the assessments are $1 per month for a year for new members, and after that 50 cents per month. The society meets monthly, the first Monday in each month, at No. 3 Tremont Row.

New-England Shoe and Leather Exchange. — See Shoe and Leather Exchange, The New-England.

New-England Society for the Suppression of Vice. — Established 1878. No established office. Application to be made to the secretary, Rev. F. B. Allen, care of Allen, Lane, & Co., 266 Devonshire Street. Its object is to "purify literature, and check the spread of immoral agencies, by appeals to publishers and dealers in newspapers and cheap novels, and by influencing legislation." It undertakes to investigate special cases, and, when necessary, to prosecute them. This is the society which in 1882 urged the suppression of the publication of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," which occasioned considerable literary and newspaper discussion at the time.

New-England Woman's Club. — See Woman's Club, The New-England.

New-Jerusalem Church in Boston. — There are within the city limits but two societies of this church, founded on the doctrines taught by Emanuel Swedenborg. The oldest, whose house of worship is on Beacon Hill, on Bowdoin Street, near Beacon Street, is known as the "Boston Society of the New Jerusalem;" the other was established in 1870, in the Roxbury district, and occupies a handsome modern church-building, on the corner of St. James and Regent Streets. The Bowdoin-street society was organized in 1818, the first in New England of its church, with but 12 members. Its first pastor was Rev. Thomas Worcester, D.D., one of the twelve original members, a man of marked ability and strong character, who, with several of his classmates, had become interested in the writings of Swedenborg when a student in Harvard College. Dr. Worcester continued as pastor of the society for a period of nearly 50 years; resigning in 1867, when he retired to his pleasant home in Waltham, where he died in 1878, at the age of 83. During his active career he served on the board of overseers of Harvard College several terms; and it was from Harvard that he received his honorary degree of D.D. Rev. James Reed, the present pastor of the society, succeeded Dr. Worcester after serving 7 years as his assistant. Mr. Reed is a son of one of those college classmates of Dr. Worcester's who embraced Swedenborgianism when they were students, and is himself a graduate of Harvard. Under his ministration the society has increased in numbers, and by means of his writings the doctrines of his church have become more widely known and considered. The present meeting-house was built and dedicated in 1845. It is finished in Gothic style. Its interior is unique in arrangement and general effect. The regular Sunday services here are simple but impressive, and the congregations are largely composed of educated and intellectual people. The second society (that in the Roxbury district) was established under the charge of Rev. Abiel Silver, one of the most zealous of the preachers of the New Church. He built up this church from small beginnings; and when he died, it was a promising and prosperous organization. For some years before his death, Mr. Silver was assisted by Rev. D. V. Bowen. The pastor now is Rev. Julian K. Smythe. He was installed in 1882. In his sketch of the New-Jerusalem Church in this city, published in the "Memorial History," Mr. Reed records, that the first person to call public attention in Boston to Swedenborg and his writings, was one James Glen, who lectured here on these subjects in 1784. Ten or twelve years after, William Hill came here from England to plant the New Church in the New World. But he seems to have accomplished little, beyond circulating the writings of Swedenborg, and placing a number of them in the library of Harvard College.

New Lands. — See Back-bay District.

New Old-South Church. — See Old-South Church (The New).

Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Reading-Room (The), established in 1879, first at No. 36 Bromfield Street, and now at No. 16 Howard Street, is one of the most practical of institutions. Its object is to give these lads, of whom there are a large number in the city, a resort where books, papers, games, regular entertainments, practical talks, can be enjoyed. Improvement and cleanliness are encouraged, and inducements offered the boys to save their earnings. The present quarters were opened on the evening of the 1st of May, 1882. There are two rooms, one on the second floor, the other on the third. In the first of these are several small billiard-tables, a rowing-machine, and other paraphernalia of the gymnasium, offering opportunities for jolly healthful amusement and exercise; and leading from it are bath-rooms, and a side-room provided with wash-bowls, looking-glasses, combs and brushes, and other toilet-articles. Accommodations are also provided for the checking of hats and outer garments. The room above (on the third floor) is the library and reading-room. In this is an excellent collection of books and papers, and a number of tables provided with games of various kinds. The boys are not allowed to take any books away from the rooms; and consequently many of them, becoming interested in a book, are drawn again and again to the place, until it becomes quite natural to drop in regularly. This rule works excellently. The rooms and all their privileges, open every evening, are free to any licensed newsboy or bootblack in the city. The fund by which this practical and wholesome charity is supported is sustained by private subscriptions.

Newspapers and other Periodical Publications. — There are 8 daily newspapers published in Boston; 44 weeklies, exclusive of the weekly editions of daily papers and the purely Sunday papers, — that is, newspapers published on Sunday mornings only; 3 bi-weeklies; 48 monthlies; 2 bi-monthlies; and 3 quarterlies. The dailies, given in the order of their ages, are: the "Advertiser," "Post," "Transcript," "Traveller," "Journal," "Herald," "Globe," and "Star." Of these the "Herald" and "Globe" publish morning, evening, and Sunday editions (the "Globe" having a weekly edition also); the "Journal," morning, evening, and weekly; the "Advertiser" and "Post," morning and weekly; the "Transcript" and "Traveller," evening and weekly; and the "Star," evening only. The "Advertiser" is the highest-priced of the several dailies. It sells for four cents a copy; the "Post," "Transcript," and "Traveller" sell for three; the "Journal," "Herald," and "Globe," two; and the "Star," one cent. The newspapers published only on Sunday mornings now number 4, — the "Saturday Evening Gazette," the "Courier," the "Sunday Budget," and the "Saturday Evening Express." Three have retired from the field in recent years; one of these, the "Times," continuing as a weekly paper of high class, issued on Saturdays. The weeklies include the several religious papers, several agricultural, commercial, class, and miscellaneous papers. The list of religious papers embraces the "Congregationalist" (Congregational Trinitarian), the "Watchman" (Baptist), "Zion's Herald" (Methodist), the "Christian Register" (Congregational Unitarian), the "Christian Leader" (Universalist), the "Golden Rule" (unattached), and the "Index" (representing the Free-Religionists). The representative Irish journal, the "Pilot," edited by the poet-journalist John Boyle O'Reilly, is also to be classed among the weekly newspapers, with its newly established rival the "Republic." The "Banner of Light," the long-established Spiritualist paper, is also published weekly. The agricultural papers are the "New-England Farmer," the "Massachusetts Ploughman," and the "American Cultivator." The representative commercial papers are the "Commercial Bulletin," and the "Journal of Commerce." The "Commercial and Shipping-List" is published semi-weekly. Of class-papers there are the "Manufacturers' Gazette," "American Architect and Building News" (also an artistic and handsomely illustrated publication), the "New-England Grocer," the "Medical and Surgical Journal," the "Journal of Education," the "Musical Record," the "Reporter" (legal), and the "American Cabinet-Maker and Upholsterer." Prominent weekly papers, occupying a special field of their own, are the "Commonwealth," a literary and political journal, owned and edited by Charles W. Slack; the "Woman's Journal," which advocates the cause of woman, under the direction of Mrs. Lucy Stone as editor, assisted by a large corps of prominent advocates of the political and professional advancement of woman; and "Littell's Living Age," devoted to the reproduction of the best in foreign current literature. The "Literary World," a leading literary paper of general circulation, is published bi-weekly. At the head of the monthlies, of course, stands the "Atlantic Monthly." The newest monthlies are "The Wheel," devoted to the interests of bicycle-riders, and "The Periodical World," an eclectic and original periodical of the highest class. There are several musical monthlies, among them the "Folio," the "Musical Herald," and "Richardson's Musical Hours." Published monthly also are "Bowditch's American Florist," the "Unitarian Review," "Donahoe's Magazine," the "Cottage Hearth," "Ballou's Monthly Magazine," "Gleason's Companion," the "Fireman's Standard," "Home and Abroad," the "Household Companion," the "Hygiene Reporter," the "Inventors' and Manufacturers' Gazette," the "Journal of Chemistry," the "Ladies' Journal," the "Massachusetts Eclectic Medical Journal," the "Missionary Herald," the "New-England Medical Gazette" (homœopathic), the "New-Jerusalem Magazine," and the

"Orchestra." Prominent juveniles are the "Youth's Companion," published weekly; and the "Wide Awake," and "Babyland," "The Nursery," "Our Little Ones," "Young Folks' Budget," and the "Youth's Home Library," each published monthly. The quarterlies include the "New-England Historical and Genealogical Register," the "Universalist Quarterly," and the "United-States Postal Guide." —— The tone of the Boston press averages good. The daily newspapers are, as a rule, enterprising, and keep pace with the best of the leading journals of the day in the country. While they are conducted with spirit and energy, and there are occasional sharp controversies between them, it is rare that any of them indulge in extreme bitterness or display an ugly temper. Each is, as a rule, its neighbor's "esteemed contemporary;" and, while hard knocks are sometimes administered, it is very seldom that there is an intentional strike "below the belt." Journalism in Boston, as well as all over the country, has now developed into a distinct profession; and the Boston journalist, like his brother of the profession in the other cities, is especially and carefully trained for his avocation. The profession here includes a large number of liberally educated men; and the "Bohemian," thanks to the better influences prevailing in American journalism, is now a rarity in Boston. Even the few papers which are given to vulgar sensationalism are curbed by the influence of the better class of journals, and scandalous journalism connot thrive in the Boston atmosphere. Of the weekly and monthly literary and story papers, the variety is great, but even the cheapest and least meritorious are seldom vicious. So Boston has reason to plume herself a little on the cleanliness and tone of her newspapers and periodical literature, if she cannot indorse it as a whole as altogether metropolitan, or all of it as of the highest literary merit.

New West-End. — See Back-bay District.

New-York and New-England Railroad. — Passenger-station, Atlantic Avenue, foot of Summer Street. This is an unpretentious building, but is most admirably arranged (as are all the Boston railway-stations) for the comfort and convenience of passengers, and the prompt despatch of trains. The waiting-rooms occupy the larger portions of the building, and the tracks are at the side. The New-York and New-England is the successor of the old Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad. In 1873 it succeeded to all the property and rights of the latter road, which had itself absorbed the Norfolk-county Railroad, the Southbridge and Blackstone, the Midland, the Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill, and the road from Brookline to Woonsocket. It now owns and operates a railroad from Boston and Providence through Willimantic and Hartford, to Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, connecting with the Erie Railway; and branches to Woonsocket, Southbridge, Dedham, Springfield, and Rockville, Conn. It also operates, under leases, the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, from Worcester to Allyn's Point, New London, thereby controlling an independent line of Sound steamers to New York (the Norwich Line); the Rhode-Island and Massachusetts Railroad, from Franklin to Valley Falls, making a direct line from Boston to Providence. The rail and steamboat lines under its control aggregate 579 miles. By means of the transfer-steamer "William T. Hart," plying between the Harlem River and Jersey City, sleeping-cars are run through from Boston to Philadelphia and Washington daily. Freight is also transported by the "William T. Hart," without breaking bulk; and, by connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Jersey City, a large amount of through Western business is done over the road. Thus, it will be seen, this road starts from three of the largest

New-England cities, — Boston, Providence, and Worcester, — with good connections for the West, and maintains all-rail and Sound lines for passengers and freight to New York. The president of the road is Gen. James H. Wilson; and the general passenger-agent is A. C. Kendall.

Nickerson Home for Children. — Established in 1835, first under the name of the Ladies' American Home-Education Society and Temperance Union; incorporated 1850. Home at No. 14 Tyler Street. It cares for children between 3 and 10 years of age, mostly half-orphans, and children of intemperate fathers, until they can be supported by their friends or by themselves. Friends, if able, pay a small sum for board; but many of the children are entirely supported by the society. Public school, church, and Sunday-school are attended by the inmates regularly. Children are admitted without regard to sex, color, or creed. The society publishes annually, "Annals of the Children's Home." Application for admission is to be made to the matron. [See *Asylums and Homes*.]

Nix's Mate is the name of the dangerous rocks situated in the harbor, 5½ miles from the city. An island of considerable size once rose here above the water, but, like many others, has been gradually washed away. These rocks are now crowned by a stone obelisk, surmounted by a big wooden octagonal pyramid painted black, which warns approaching mariners of the peril. A tradition exists, that one Capt. Nix was murdered by his mate, who was executed for his crime here, protesting his innocence, and prophesying the ultimate disappearance of the island. Whether true or not, the legend fits well to the place, which to many has the look of a spot of "evil omen." In the early days pirates were hung here in chains, "as a Spectacle for the Warning of others especially Sea-faring Men;" and other criminals executed for crimes committed on the seas have been buried here. [See *Harbor*.]

Nomenclature of Streets. — Until after the Revolution many of the streets and ways of the town bore the familiar names of old London thoroughfares and lanes; but when the war was over, and America had successfully thrown off the "British yoke," English and royal names fell into disgrace, and American and republican names were substituted therefor. Among the earliest to be changed were King and Queen Streets; the former taking on the freer title of State, and the latter of Court, by which they are known to the present day and generation. In 1788 Congress Street was established from what had before been known as Leverett's Lane, and before that Quaker's Lane, and also Atkinson Street named from the Atkinson family; and the same year Federal Street, from what had been known as Long Street, the name Federal being taken to commemorate the adoption of the Federal Constitution by Massachusetts at the convention held in the church afterwards known as the "Federal-street Church," famous in after-years as the pulpit of William Ellery Channing, and now succeeded by the Arlington-street Church [see *Arlington-street Church*]. Washington Street was named in honor of the visit of Washington to the town in 1789. It first extended from the end of Orange Street, — "the Broad Street or Highway, from the old Fortifications on the Neck [at about Dover Street; see *Neck*] leading into the town," — to the Roxbury line. At that time the present Washington Street was a series of streets from down-town to the Roxbury line, known as Cornhill, Marlborough, Newbury, Orange, and Washington; and it was not until 1824 that the old names were dropped, and the entire thoroughfare named as now. Until 1873–34 the down-town end of Washington Street was at the present Cornhill and old Dock Square; in that year the extension to Haymarket Square was made at a cost to the city of a million and a half dollars. At present this street extends from Haymarket Square, through the city proper and the Roxbury district, to the Dedham line. It is in part, particularly between Boylston and Dover Streets, a shabby way, for which Bostonians who have respect for appearances feel obliged to apologize to the visiting stranger. Tremont Street, the second of the older thoroughfares through the city, named, of course, from "Trimountaine," first extended from School Street to Boylston, — "From Melyne's corner, near Colonel Townsend's, passing through the Common along by Mr. Sheef's into Frog Lane" (as Boylston Street was first called). For a time the part from Boylston Street to Common Street was called Holyoke; and again it was called Common, swinging around through the present Common Street to Orange, now Washington; and in 1831 it was extended to the Roxbury line. It now extends through the Roxbury district to the Brookline line. Of the older streets, the nomenclature is most interesting. North Street, prior to 1853, was Ann Street, named in honor of Queen Anne. Salem Street used to be called Back Street, because it was back of the sea-margin; as Fore Street, an early name for Ann Street, was on the water-front in the early days. Richmond Street was Beer Lane, from Beer Lane in London. Blackstone Street, opened in 1834, was named for the first settler who dwelt here, when Winthrop's band came over from Charlestown [see *Blackstone*]. Causeway Street was named for the old causeway built on its present line; Broad Street, opened in 1806, was Flounder Lane. India Street was opened the following year, and named for the East-India trade. Chardon Street was named for Peter Chardon, an eminent merchant, one of the Huguenot descendants, who lived where the Bowdoin-square Church now stands; and Bowdoin Square and Street were named for Gov. Bowdoin, and Hancock for Gov. Hancock. Lynde Street, now from Cambridge to Green, was named for the Lynde family: it was laid out in 1732. Leverett Street was from Gov. John Leverett, and Staniford from John Staniford. Allen and Bulfinch Streets, with others in old West Boston, were named from the early dwellers in that section, which was called the "New Fields." The first Cornhill, as stated above, was the lower part of Washington Street before its extension to Haymarket Square; the present Cornhill was so named in 1828, having previously borne the name of Market Street, leading to the market. Here the book-trade used to centre. Dock Square was the place around the dock. Part of it is sometimes popularly called Adams Square, in honor of Samuel Adams, whose statue it contains [see *Adams Statue*]. School Street was named for the Latin School first established there; Beacon Street for Beacon Hill and the old Beacon [see these]. Somerset Street was named for John Bowers of Somerset, Mass., a property-owner there. Howard Street was named from John Howard, the philanthropist. It was first called Southack's Court, from Capt. Cyprian Southack, who occupied an estate on the slope of the Pemberton-hill portion of Beacon Hill. Hanover Street was named for the House of Hanover. Milk Street was named from old Milk Street in London. Franklin Street was in part Vincent's Lane, from Ambrose Vincent, who lived there. The name of Franklin was given it, from Washington to Federal Street, in 1846. Devonshire Street was formerly Pudding Lane, from the London street of the same name. Harrison Avenue was laid out first in 1806 as Front Street; and the present name adopted in 1841, in honor of Gen. Harrison. In the modern Back-bay section, the old names of portions of Washington Street are revived in Newbury and Marlborough

Streets; and streets running north and south are named alphabetically, and a trisyllabic word alternating with a dissyllabic.

Normal Art-School (The Massachusetts). — "Deacon House," Washington Street. Established by Act of the Legislature of 1873, primarily as a training-school, to qualify teachers to carry out the provisions of the law of 1870, making free instruction in drawing obligatory in the public schools of cities and towns of over 10,000 inhabitants. The school was first located in the upper story of No. 33 Pemberton Square. Professor Walter Smith, an eminent English art-instructor, who was at that time director of drawing in the Boston public schools, and who had led in the introduction of the new feature of the public-school system, — the teaching of industrial art, — was made director of the school; and under his administration, with the assistance of a corps of trained teachers, it rapidly developed. It soon outgrew its modest quarters, and was removed to larger rooms in School Street, in the upper part of the building on the site of the old School-street Church (Universalist), now known as the Columbus-avenue Universalist Church [see *Columbus-avenue Universalist Church*]. Thence it was in 1881 removed to its present quarters, a large building, the whole of which it occupies. Candidates for admission into the school are examined in freehand drawing, and those only who show some aptitude and proficiency are admitted. Instruction is given by classes as follows: class A, elementary subjects; class B, painting; class C, sculpture; class D, architectural and engineering drawing. For each of these classes a diploma is given; and for proficiency in all, the degree of art master. The course requires four years for completion. Students must be over 16 years of age. They are charged as follows: residents of this State, no tuition-fee if they agree to become teachers after graduation, with $20 a year for incidental expenses: non-residents, a tuition-fee of $100 a year. In 1879 the State set aside a lot on the corner of Boylston and Dartmouth Streets for a special building for the school, provided a building were erected within five years. During the past two years there have been some differences between the director of the school and the board of visitors representing the State Board of Education under whose direction the school is, which resulted in a long investigation before the committee on education of the Legislature of 1881–82, culminating in the retirement of Professor Smith, and the substitution in his place of Professor Fuchs, who had been an assistant in the school. Professor Smith was at once secured by Dr. Tourjée for the enlarged New-England Conservatory, to conduct an art-department in connection with that institution. [See *New-England Conservatory School of Fine Arts*.]

Normal School for Girls (The). — In the Rice-school building, Dartmouth Street. Established for the education of female teachers in 1852, this school was soon after combined with a high school for girls, under the name of the Girls' High and Normal School [see *Girls' High School*]; and in 1872 the two were separated, each since continued as distinct institutions. The course of study includes physiology, psychology, logic, ethics, methods of instruction, and school management; and opportunity to gain some practical experience in school-teaching in the Rice Training-school, which has taken the place of the Rice school. Candidates for admission to the Normal School must not be under 18 years of age, and must bear a recommendation from the master or the committee of the school from which they come. Those who have completed the fourth year of the high-school course are admitted without examination, but all others are obliged to pass examination. After admission, pupils are first put on probation for six months; and whether they are to remain, and continue through the course, is determined by their success during the probation period. It has been stated that more than one-sixth of all the women teachers in the Boston schools are graduates of this school. Larkin Dunton is head master, with two assistants. The average number of pupils in the school is 70. [See *Public-school System.*]

North Burying-Ground. — See Old Burial-places.

North End. — This designation occurs frequently in any book about Boston, and is applied to that section of the city lying towards Charlestown, between the Boston and Maine Station and Faneuil Hall. It is historical ground: for here is Copp's Hill, with its ancient burying-ground; here is Christ Church, where, according to tradition, — but disputed [see *Christ Church*], — the lanterns were hung out on the night preceding the battle of Lexington, giving the signal to Paul Revere for his memorable ride to alarm the patriots along the country roads; here lived the men who took active part in those stirring times, the sturdy mechanics who poured the tea into the harbor from Griffin's Wharf, and who flocked into the ranks of the old Continental army. Till within a comparatively few years the North End retained the quaint old-fashioned look of the town as it was a hundred and more years ago. Many of the houses of that day remained still, with gambrel-roofs and overhanging stories, standing close upon the narrow, crooked, and winding streets that characterize the older portion of most old cities. But here as elsewhere streets have been straightened and widened, and the old houses sliced off, set back, torn down, or decorated with new fronts, so that the curious traveller wandering in these streets finds but few relics of the old time compared with what he would have found before so many improvements set in and changes were made. Still, with all the change and all the shabbiness of the quarter, there is not a little to interest here. One of the most noteworthy of its streets is Salem Street, which leads off obliquely from Hanover Street, and then runs nearly parallel to it. And another is Prince Street, which intersects both Hanover and Salem Streets near their northern extremity: it makes a bar, as it were, of a letter A, of which Salem and Hanover Streets are the two sides. Salem Street has two or three very good examples of a style of colonial building, wherein the second story is made to project beyond the first; while Prince Street has several well-preserved houses of the hip-roof variety. So also has Centre Street. Nearly all the streets which intersect Salem and Prince Streets have relics of the building of the earlier days. The quarter is mostly occupied by a population foreign in birth or descent, and there is a marked incongruity between the colonial character of the buildings and the people inhabiting them. The chapter on "Old Landmarks" in this book refers to a number of interesting buildings and historic spots in this part of the town.

North-End Diet-Kitchen. — See Boston North-End Diet-Kitchen. See also Diet-Kitchens.

North-End Mission. — See Boston North-End Mission.

North Square, the small and shabby triangular enclosure between North and Moon Streets, at the North End, is historic ground; but little or nothing now remains of its old landmarks. In the early days it was the heart of the "court end" of the town. Here, and in its immediate neighborhood, the "first families" dwelt. Once the old town-pump stood in it. For years the "Old North," the "church of the Mathers," occupied one side of it, standing near where the Mariner's House now is. This was the church which was torn down by the British, and used for firewood, during the hard winter of the siege. It was the second "Old North," built in 1677, which was thus destroyed. The first was built in 1650, and burned in 1676, when it was at once rebuilt. In 1734 one of the three town-markets was located here; the others being established in Dock Square, and on the ground now occupied by Boylston Market. Near the entrance to the square, at the corner of North and Richmond Streets, stood the "Red Lion Inn," a famous seventeenth-century tavern, kept by Nicholas Upsall, or Upshall, a Quaker, and one of those who suffered persecution, and finally died a martyr to his faith. His grave is in Copp's-hill Burying-ground [see *Old Burial-places* and *Quakers*]. It is believed that where the "Red Lion" stood was the first Colonial Custom House. Just inside North Square, from the Richmond and North streets entrance, was the home of Paul Revere. The square was first known as Clark's Square, and then as Frizzle's or Frizell's Square, named in each instance from a prominent resident. Its most conspicuous features in these modern days are the Mariner's House and Father Taylor's Bethel [see *Boston Port and Seamen's Friend Society*]. Years ago the square fell into disrepute, and for a long while it was in the midst of the dangerous locality of the town. But it has to some extent reformed of late years; and, although it cannot be said to be the safest place for an evening stroll, it is a quieter and soberer neighborhood than it used to be; and the rays of the electric light, penetrating from the tall staff erected in North Street at the corner of Richmond, illuminate its every part. [See *Old Landmarks.*]

Nurses (Training-Schools for). — See Training-Schools for Nurses.

O.

Oakland Garden. — See Summer Gardens.

Obstetrical Society of Boston (The). — Organized 1860. A society composed of members of the Massachusetts Medical Society, for the cultivation of knowledge in all that relates to obstetrics and diseases of women and children. It is limited to 30 active members; though honorary members in addition are from time to time elected, who have all the rights and privileges of the society except that of voting. The society has no fixed headquarters, but its meetings are held at the houses of members. The time of meeting is the second Saturday in each month of the year with the exception of July, August, and September. The proceedings are published in the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal." The secretary is Dr. C. W. Swan, No. 32 Worcester Street.

Odd Fellows. — See Secret Societies.

Odd Fellows' Hall. — See Halls.

Old Burial-Places. — Of the burying-grounds established by the fathers of the town, the four oldest in the city proper are still preserved, and faithfully cared for; though interments in them have been discontinued, the city authorities having several years ago forbidden by ordinance all burials in graves within the old city limits. The oldest of these early cemeteries is that now known as the King's-chapel Burying-ground, on Tremont Street, between King's Chapel and the building of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the City-hall yard in the rear. For 30 years this was the sole burial-place in the town. In 1660 the North Burying-ground, on Copp's Hill, and the South, or the Granary Burying-ground, on the westerly side of Tremont Street, between the present Tremont House and the Park-street Church, were laid out for use; and about 100 years later, in 1754, that situated on the Common, along the Boylston-street mall, and adjoining the late deer-park, was established. In the Charlestown district is the old Charlestown Burying-ground, on Phipps Street, the earliest grave-stone in it bearing the date of 1642; in the Roxbury district is the ancient Roxbury Burying-ground, at the corner of Washington and Eustis Streets, in which the famous Indian apostle, John Eliot, was buried; and in the Dorchester district, is the much-revered old Dorchester Burying-ground. About them all cluster historic associations; and to many of the older residents and lovers of antiquity, as well as to the curious visitor, they are among the most interesting of the landmarks of the old town. Information concerning each is given in the following paragraphs: —

KING'S-CHAPEL BURYING-GROUND. — The exact date of the establishment of this burial-place is not known. According to Shurtleff's "Topographical and Historical Description of Boston," the first burial here was on the 18th of February, 1630; the occurrence being thus mentioned by Gov. Winthrop: "Capt. Welden, a hopeful younge gent & an experienced soldier dyed at Charlestowne of a consumption, and was buryed at Boston wth a military funeral;" and Gov. Dudley adds another item of information concerning the event: he "was buryed as a souldier with three volleys of shott." This burial-ground contains the remains of Gov. John Winthrop, his son and grandson, who were governors of Connecticut, of Gov. Shirley, Lady Andros (the wife of Gov. Andros), John Cotton, John Davenport (the founder of New Haven, Conn.), John Oxenbridge and Thomas Bridge, pastors of the First Church, and other well-known personages of the early days. In one of the tombs here were deposited the remains of the wife of John Winslow, who, as Mary Chilton, according to the tradition, was the first woman to touch the shore at Cape Cod, springing in her girlish glee from the boat as it approached the land. She died in 1679. One of the most prominent objects in the yard is a white-marble monument standing in its centre. This was erected to the memory of Col. Thomas Dawes, who was for many years identified with the mechanical interests of the town, and who died in 1809, aged 78 years. The tombs of the Winthrops and Olivers are side by side. Near the Historical Society's building are the tombs of Jacob Sheafe, one of the most opulent merchants of that time, and Thomas Brattle, said to have been the wealthiest New-England merchant of his day, and whose son was one of the founders of the Brattle-square Church [see *Brattle-square Church*]; and on the north-east side of the ground is the grave of Deacon William Paddy, one of the early settlers of the Plymouth colony, and a useful townsman. His gravestone is the oldest upright tablet in the ground, and is of native greenstone. The graves of Capt. Roger Clap, for 21 years captain of the Castle in the harbor [see *Castle, The*], and Major Thomas Savage, a gallant commander in King Philip's war, are also in this yard. Some years ago an "enterprising" superintendent of burials, with an eye to "improving" the appearance of the yard, caused many of the gravestones to be removed from their original places, and placed in rows along the avenues and by-paths; so that it became impossible to mark the precise location of some of the oldest of the graves. Burials ceased, as a rule, in this yard in 1796. A spacious vault in the north-east corner of the ground was long used as a charnel-house.

THE OLD GRANARY BURYING-GROUND.—The territory occupied by this old burial-place was once a part of the Common; and the name of the "Old Granary Burying-ground" was given to it because of its proximity to the old town granary, which formerly stood where the Park-street Church now stands. The substantial iron fence, with an imposing gateway in its centre, was put up in 1840; and the trees within the grounds, which add so much to its picturesqueness, were set out 10 years before. For many years the "Paddock elms," stately trees affording grateful shade during the summer time, lined the walk (in front of the burial-ground) which was known as "Paddock's Mall;" and their removal, about 10 years ago, to meet a demand of the street-railways, very properly roused the indignation of many old citizens, who had pleaded in vain for their preservation. These famous trees were set out in 1762, by Capt. Adino Paddock, a wealthy carriage-builder, and a leading Loyalist during the Revolutionary struggle, who left the city with the British when it was evacuated, in 1776 [see *Paddock's Mall*]. This burial-ground contains the mortal remains of more distinguished personages than any other in the city. Here are the graves of 7 governors of the early day: Bellingham, Dummer, Hancock, Adams, Bowdoin, Eustis, and Sumner; of the Wendells, Lydes, Checkleys, and Byfields; of Peter Faneuil, Dr. John Jeffries, Uriah Cotting, Judge Samuel Sewall, John Hull, Paul Revere; the Rev. Drs. Eckley, Belknap, Stillman, Lathrop, and Baldwin; of the parents of Benjamin Franklin; of the victims of the Boston Massacre; of Robert Treat Paine, signer of the Declaration of Independence; John Phillips, the first mayor of Boston. The main gate, fronting Bromfield Street, and the paths leading from this, and winding in and out among the graves, were provided and laid out soon after the erection of the present iron fence. The most conspicuous monument is that, not far from the main gateway, raised over the Franklin tomb. This was erected in 1827, with becoming ceremonies, in which the governor of the State and members of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association [see *Charitable Mechanic Association*] took part, Hon. Charles Wells delivering an address. It is 21 feet high, constructed of granite taken from the Bunker-hill Monument quarry, and stands on a rectangular base two feet high. On its easterly side the name of "Franklin" is cut in bold relief, beneath which is a bronze tablet set into the stone, and containing the original inscription composed by Franklin, as follows: —

JOSIAH FRANKLIN AND ABIAH HIS WIFE
LIE HERE INTERRED.
THEY LIVED LOVINGLY TOGETHER IN WEDLOCK FIFTY-FIVE YEARS, AND WITHOUT AN ESTATE, OR ANY GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT, BY CONSTANT LABOUR AND HONEST INDUSTRY, MAINTAINED A LARGE FAMILY COMFORTABLY, AND BROUGHT UP THIRTEEN CHILDREN AND SEVEN GRANDCHILDREN RESPECTABLY. FROM THIS INSTANCE, READER, BE ENCOURAGED TO DILIGENCE IN THY CALLING, AND DISTRUST NOT PROVIDENCE.
HE WAS A PIOUS AND PRUDENT MAN;
SHE A DISCREET AND VIRTUOUS WOMAN.
THEIR YOUNGEST SON,
IN FILIAL REGARD TO THEIR MEMORY,
PLACES THIS STONE.
J. F. BORN 1655 — DIED 1744. — Æ 89.
A. F. —— 1667 — —— 1752. — Æ 85.

Dr. Shurtleff, remarking upon the above, says that Franklin's father was born in Ecton, Northamptonshire, England, on the 23d of December, 1657, and died in Boston on the 16th day, 1744–45, aged 87 years: "so we find that even the epitaph of the philosopher's father sustains the old proverb, that gravestones will lie." South-west of the Franklin obelisk is the burial-spot selected by most of the French Protestants who came to Boston after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The grave of Pierre Daille, the pastor of their church established here, is near the entrance-gate, at the corner of the main path and one of the by-paths. Under a larch-tree, between the main path and the wall near the Tremont House, are the graves of the victims of the Boston Massacre. The Hancock tomb was for many years marked by a white-marble slab with a simple inscription; but now no traces of it are left. A writer in the "Advertiser" of Feb. 1, 1882, gives this account of the manner of its disappearance: "A few years ago, when the building on Park Street now occupied by Messrs. Doll & Richards was altered from a dwelling-house into a store, etc., a portion of the south wall of the burying-ground was pulled down, and another one built deeper for the purpose of giving light into the basement-floor of that building. Built into the wall that was removed were several tombstones, that of John Hancock among the number. These were taken out, and reverently placed where they could be carted away with old bricks or other rubbish, or scattered about the burying-ground, where some of them can still be seen, broken and defaced, lying flat in the dirt. John Hancock's may be there somewhere, but not anywhere near his tomb: perhaps it was carted away with the old bricks, etc., or (placed flatwise) used as a part of the foundation of the new wall. In tearing down the old wall, the tomb of John Hancock must have been broken into, as the wall formed one side of it, so there is no proof that even his body remains there. The body was enclosed in a lead coffin: who knows but this may have been converted into water-pipes, or used up in various plumbing operations?" Among the headstones in the rear of Messrs. Doll & Richards's store is a small dilapidated slate tablet on which is this inscription: —

FRANK,
SERVANT TO
JOHN HANCOCK, ESQ'R.,
LIES INTERRED HERE,
WHO DIED 23D JAN'RY,
1771.
ÆTAT 38.

John Hancock was buried somewhere between this stone and the Park-street building. In the Minot tomb, near the Park-street Church end of the yard, the remains of Gen. Joseph Warren were first deposited, after they were reclaimed from their first grave in Charlestown. The grave of young Woodbridge, who was killed in a duel on the Common in 1728 [see *Common*], is near the fence; and the inscription on the modest slab can be read from the sidewalk. It used to be the custom to open the main gate of this burying-yard every Sunday afternoon, a few hours before sunset, and admit the public to the enclosure. Now entrance is secured by permits from the proper authorities at the City Hall, which, however, are not difficult to obtain.

THE CENTRAL BURYING-GROUND, on the Common, was established in 1756, the result of an agitation begun ten years or more before for a new burial-place, in consequence of the crowded state of the grounds of the King's-chapel and Granary yards. As long before as 1740 the grave-diggers had presented a petition to the selectmen representing that "the old and south burying-places are so filled with dead bodies, they are obliged ofttimes to bury them four deep." The Common burying-ground originally reached on the south side to Boylston Street; but in 1839 two rows of tombs were discontinued, and the Boylston-street mall laid out. There is now little that is especially interesting about this small yard. Tradition says that the British soldiers who died in the barracks on the Common were buried here, but this is questioned. The grave of M. Julien, whose name is preserved in the favorite Julien soup, is here. He was the most noted restaurateur of the town in his day, serving the public at his house at the corner of Milk and Congress Streets; and his widow "carried on the business at the old stand" for some years after his death, which occurred on June 30, 1805. Some rather remarkable poetry appears on some of the stones in this yard. Stuart, the portrait-painter, was also buried here. No part of this burying-ground ever actually belonged to the Common, nor did that for so many years occupied in part by the late deer-park.

COPP'S HILL BURYING-GROUND, at the North End, near Christ Church, is the most interesting, as well as the largest, of all the ancient burial-places of the city. Its situation is quite picturesque; though it is set in a quarter of the city long since abandoned by most of the better class of people, and given over to the very poor and rougher classes. It stands on a high embankment, left when the remainder of the hill was cut down, which is protected by a high stone wall. Its gates, during the larger portion of the season, are open to the public; and it is a place which no stranger interested in the old landmarks of the town should neglect to visit. Here are the graves or tombs of Drs. Increase, Cotton, and Samuel Mather; of Andrew Eliot; of Edmund Hartt, the builder of the frigate "Constitution;" of the father and grandfather of Gov. Hutchinson; of Mrs. Mary Baker, a sister of Paul Revere; of Chief-Justice Parker; of Rev. Jesse Lee, the early preacher of Methodism in Boston; and of many others. The oldest portion of the enclosure is that on the north-east side of the entrance. This was established in 1660 as the North Burial-ground; and it was not until toward the close of 1707 that the enclosure was enlarged. From time to time new burying-grounds were established adjoining the old; and now the enclosure contains what were once known as the New North Burying-ground, the Charter-street Burying-ground, and the Hull-street or old North Cemetery. In 1833 a number of ornamental trees were set out, which in the course of time were removed and others put in place of them; and in 1838 avenues and by-paths winding about the tombs were laid out. It is now a most picturesque place. In the older part of the enclosure, near the monument and tomb of the Ellis family, at the Charter-street gate, is the remnant of a weeping-willow grown from a slip brought in 1840 from St. Helena, from the willow drooping over the grave of Napoleon. There are few monuments in these grounds, but many tombs and gravestones, with their quaint inscriptions. The oldest inscription is presumed to be one bearing date of 1661. This is on a double stone, erected to the memory of the grandchildren of William Copp. It was discovered beneath the surface in 1878, by the present superintendent of Copp's Hill, Mr. E. MacDonald, who has done much to restore the old place, and who is thoroughly devoted to his trust. This stone is now to be found near the monument of Major Samuel Shaw, on the northern slope of the yard. The next oldest stone bears date of 1662, and marks the grave of Mary, daughter of Arthur and Jane Rind. It stands near the centre of the hill. Several stones bear earlier dates; but these dates were altered from the original, 1690 in some cases having been changed to 1620, and 1695 to 1625. Mr. MacDonald, in a very useful little book issued by him under the title of "Old Copp's Hill and Burial-Ground, with Historical Sketches," says that these acts of vandalism were committed early in the present century by George Darracott, at that time quite young. The oldest slab in the ground may possibly be one marking the grave of Grace Berry, wife of Thomas Berry, who is recorded as having died in Plymouth, May 17, 1625, and whose body was removed to Boston and buried here in 1659, before the formal establishment of the burial-ground. The stone is finished on the edges with ornamental curves; it is crowned with two cherubs and the "Angel of Death," and bears a coat-of-arms. It is marked, also, by the bullets of the British soldiers who used the stones in this yard for targets during the siege [see *Copp's Hill*]. The correctness of the date on this stone has long been questioned, but Mr. MacDonald offers this evidence in support of its accuracy. "In the month of July, 1878," he says in his book above quoted, "an old gentleman from the West, with his daughter and granddaughter, visited the hill for the purpose of finding the tombstone of one of his ancestors. In their possession was a memorandum-book yellow with age. On the first page was a *fac-simile* drawing of this stone, with the coat-of-arms (without the bullet-marks); and on the first two pages was an exact inscription of that on the Grace Berry slab, with a foot-note stating when it had been removed from Plymouth." Mr. MacDonald, however, adds, "No record of Grace Berry's death can be found at City Hall." The tomb of the Mathers is enclosed within an iron fence near the Charter-street entrance. The brick vault contains the remains of many of the descendants of the three eminent men. The oldest inscription, set into the brown-stone slab resting on the top of the vault, is as follows: —

THE REVEREND DOCTORS
INCREASE, COTTON,
AND SAMUEL MATHER,
WERE INTERRED IN THIS VAULT.
'TIS THE TOMB OF OUR FATHER'S.
MATHER — CROCKER'S
I. DIED AUGT 27TH 1723 Æ 84
C. DIED FEB 13TH 1727 Æ 65
S. DIED JUNE 27 1785 Æ 79

One of the oldest stones records the death of "Captain Thomas Lake, who was perfidiously slain by ye Indians at Kennebec Aug 14 1676." Capt. Lake was commander of the Ancient and

Honorable Artillery Company in 1662 and 1674; and the story goes, that the slit which is deeply sawn into his gravestone was filled with the melted bullets taken from his body. All of this metal has been chipped away by sacrilegious relic-hunters. One stone bears this inscription, with the name of Ammy Hunt, and date 1767: —

> "A sister of Sarah Lucas lyeth here
> Whom I did love most dear;
> And now her soul hath took its flight,
> And bid her spiteful foes good night."

And another bears this: "In memory of Betsey, wife of David Darling. Died March 23, 1809, aged 43. She was the mother of seventeen children, and around her lie twelve of them. Two were lost at sea. Brother Sextons, please leave a clear berth for me near by this Stone." Darling was at this time gravedigger in the ground. When he died, in 1820, his "brother sextons" buried him some distance from his wife and children. One gravestone which always attracts attention is that recording these facts: "Here lies buried in a stone grave ten feet deep Captain Daniel Malcom, mercht, who departed this life October 23, 1769, aged 44 years. A True Son of Liberty. A friend to the publick. An enemy to oppression. And one of the foremost in opposing the revenue acts on America." Shurtleff relates this of Capt. Malcom: "In February, 1768, he had a schooner arrive in the harbor laden with a valuable cargo of wines, which he had determined should escape the unpopular duties. Consequently the vessel was detained and anchored about five miles from the town, among the islands in the harbor; and the wine, contained in about 60 casks, was brought up under the cover of night, guarded by parties of men armed with clubs, and deposited in various parts of the town. A meeting of the merchants and traders was subsequently held, at which the captain presided; and it was determined by them not to import any English commodities, except such as should be required for the fisheries, for eighteen months. This incensed the officers and menials of the government very much; but it was persisted in, and hence the remarkable inscription which was placed a little over a year afterwards upon the large memorial stone erected over his grave." This stone was particularly sought out by the British soldiers as a favorite target to fire at during the siege, and the marks of their bullets can yet be discerned upon its face. In about the centre of the ground is the triple gravestone of George Worthylake, the first keeper of the Boston Light-house, his wife and daughter, who were drowned together when coming up to town from the lighthouse in 1718. This event was made the subject of a mournful ballad, and a very poor one, by young Franklin, which he called "The Lighthouse Tragedy;" and he printed and peddled it about the streets. The Hutchinson tomb has been desecrated by some modern vandal, who cut out the name of Hutchinson and substituted therefor one unknown to fame, that of "Thomas Lewis." This tomb is situated near the south-east corner of the grounds, and it bore a finely chiselled reproduction of the coat-of-arms of the family. In the vault were originally placed the remains of the father and grandfather of Gov. Hutchinson (descendants of Ann Hutchinson), long since scattered. Another vault, highly ornamented and bearing a well-carved coat-of-arms, inscribed as follows: "William Clark, esq., an eminent merchant of this town, and an honorable councillor for the province, who distinguished himself as a faithful and affectionate friend, a fair and generous trader, loyal to his prince, yet always zealous for the freedom of his country, a despiser of sorry persons and little actions, an enemy of Priestcraft and enthusiasm, a lover of good men of various denominations, and a reverent worshipper of the Deity," —

was taken possession of by one Samuel Winslow, for several years sexton of the First Baptist Church, who caused his own name to be inscribed above that of the eminent merchant who despised "sorry persons and little actions," removed the remains deposited in the vault, used it for a temporary vault, and was himself buried in it when he came to die. There are several other vaults in this old burial-ground bearing elaborately sculptured slabs, and there is a good display of heraldic devices. Since his appointment in 1878, the present superintendent has recovered in all 22 tombstones belonging to the ground, which had been utilized for various purposes. Two were found on chimney-tops, two covering drains, and one was in a cellar in a house on Charter Street. Originally the north-easterly part of the old portion of the yard was used for the burial of the townspeople, and that near Snowhill Street for the burial of slaves and freed-people. The most ancient of the tombs were built on the Hull-street side. Copp's-Hill Burying-ground is about three acres in dimensions, and from it a fine and extensive view can be had.

THE QUAKER BURYING-GROUND was established in the year 1709, in Leverett Lane, now Congress Street, opposite Lindall Street: in the rear of the lot the front of the Quaker meeting-house was built, and stood for 100 years. The interments in the graveyard were comparatively few and infrequent. In 1826 the remains of the dead buried there were removed to the Quaker burying-ground in Lynn, with the exception of those of two adults, which were deposited in King's-chapel Burying-ground. The business building first erected on this estate, after the removal of the graves, was occupied by the "Transcript" newspaper.

THE OLD ROXBURY BURYING-GROUND, on the corner of Washington and Eustis Streets, used to be called by Roxbury people the Eliot Burying-ground, because of the fact that the remains of old John Eliot, the apostle, and translator of the Bible into the Indian tongue, lie here. The oldest gravestone in the yard bears date of 1653, and marks the grave of an infant child of Rev. Samuel Davenport, the colleague of Eliot. The gravestones of other children of Rev. Mr. Davenport, also to be found here, are almost all of them, according to Dr. N. B. Shurtleff's Topographical and Historical Description of Boston, older than any original memorials to be found in the other burying-grounds of the city. John Eliot's remains were deposited in "the ministers' tomb;" and here also are the remains of several of the former pastors of the old church in Roxbury, among them Nehemiah Walter, Oliver Peabody, and Amos Adams. Another noteworthy tomb is that of the Dudley family, which is near the entrance from Eustis Street. Here were deposited the remains of Thomas and Joseph Dudley, the first a governor of Massachusetts during the existence of the colonial charter, and the second after its dissolution; and of Paul Dudley, the famous chief-justice, and son of Gov. Joseph Dudley. The latter was the Dudley who set the numerous mile-stones placed along the roads of Norfolk County, that attract the curiosity of the stranger passing by. One of these, the "Parting-stone," stands near the corner of Centre and Roxbury Streets, Eliot Square, Roxbury district, and was erected in 1744. In this yard also is the grave of the father of Gen. Warren the patriot.

THE OLD DORCHESTER BURYING-GROUND, on the corner of Stoughton Street and Boston Avenue, contains the remains of the forefathers of the ancient town. Several gravestones here bear early dates; but some of these, in the opinion of antiquaries, are not so old as they appear. The oldest date is 1638; but Dr. Shurtleff, in his book quoted above, remarks that "the inscription is put upon the stone in such a manner as to give conclusive evidence that the sculptor's work was not performed earlier than the year 1653, and probably later than 1800." The two horizontal slabs near by the stone of the oldest date, it is believed, were placed to prevent the disturbance of the dead by wild animals. Many of the inscriptions on the stones are quaint and curious, and there are some imposing tablets. Among the notable persons buried here was Rev. Richard Mather, father of Increase Mather, and grandfather of Cotton Mather. William Stoughton, who was a member of the council, chief justice of the Superior Court, and lieutenant-governor of the province, and whose name was given to Stoughton Hall at Cambridge, the first one having been built at his expense, is also buried here. He was a graduate of Harvard in 1650, and he died in 1701. Upon his gravestone is a long Latin inscription. It recounts that he was "a man of wedlock unknown, devout in religion, renowned for virtue, famous for erudition, acute in judgment, equally illustrious by kindness and spirit, a lover of equity, a defender of the laws, founder of Stoughton Hall, a most distinguished patron of letters and literary men, a most strenuous opponent of impiety and vice. Rhetoricians delight in him as eloquent, writers are acquainted with him as elegant, philosophers seek him as wise. Doctors know him as a theologian, the devout revere him as grave, all admire him; unknown by all, yet known to all. What need of more, traveller?" One of the old graves, bearing date of 1681, is that of John Foster, who is said to have designed the "seal or arms of ye colony," the Indian with the bow and arrow. Another old gravestone is that over the grave of Gen. Humphrey Atherton, whose epitaph is cut under a naked sword. When he died, in 1661, he held the highest military position in the colony, and it is related that he was buried with great ceremony. The inscription on the tablet tells how

"TWO . TROVPS . OF . HORS . WITH . HIME . HERE . CAME . SVCH . WORTH .
HIS . LOVE . DID . CRAVE
TEN . COMPANYES . OF . FOOT . ALSO . MOVRNING . MARCHT . TO .
HIS . GRAVE
LET . ALL . THAT . READ . BE . SVRE . TO . KEEP . THE . FAITH . AS . HE . HATH .
DONE
WITH . CHRIST . HE . LIVS . NOW . CROWNED . HIS . NAME . WAS . HVM-
PHREY . ATHERTON."

THE OLD CHARLESTOWN BURYING-GROUND, on Phipps Street, Charlestown district, is spoken of in the records for the first time in 1648. The oldest gravestone, however, bears date of 1642, and records the death of Maud, the wife of William Russell. Thomas Beecher, one of the original settlers, ancestor of the famous Beecher family, and John Harvard, the founder of Harvard College, are buried here. A monument erected to the memory of Harvard, from subscriptions by graduates of the college, stands on the top of the hill in the yard. It is a solid granite shaft. [See *Harvard Monument*.] John Harvard's gift to the college was £779 sterling, and a library of 300 volumes. [See *Harvard College*.] He died in Charlestown a few months after his arrival in the new country.

THE SOUTH BURYING-GROUND, on Washington Street, between Newton and Concord Streets, — from both of which it is separated by dwellings, — was established in 1810. It is laid out in four squares, and ornamented with trees. Until 1827 it was made entirely of graves; but in that year several tombs were built, and others were added in after-years. The proportions of the yard were curtailed in 1866. The easterly portion of the ground occupied by the yard used to be the scene of executions from the gallows, which once stood there; and the criminals were generally buried in deep graves on the outskirts of the burial-ground.

TOMBS UNDER CHURCHES. — The oldest tombs under churches are those beneath King's Chapel, Christ Church, and St. Paul's Church. The latter was the latest to discontinue interments in its tombs, which it did in 1878. For years there were tombs also under the Park-street Church, and St. Matthew's Church in South Boston. Those under the former were discontinued in 1862, and the bodies removed to Mount Auburn; and those under the latter, in 1867. In one of the tombs under King's Chapel, Gov. William Shirley was buried. The large vault under the tower was long called the Stranger's Tomb. Under Christ Church are thirty-three tombs. In one of them it is a tradition that the remains of Major Pitcairn, who led the British troops to Concord, and was repulsed, temporarily rested, after which they were removed to England. The first rector of Christ Church, Rev. Timothy Cutler, D.D., who died at the age of 81, Aug. 17, 1765, was buried here.

Old Charlestown Burying-ground. — See Old Burial-places.

Old-Colony Railroad.—Passenger-station, on Kneeland and South Streets. This is a plain structure externally, and is arranged internally, with head-house and train-house, much resembling the Boston and Albany Station, which is patterned after it. The waiting-rooms are large and airy, opening from either side of the entrance-hall; and, the station standing on a corner, the facilities for the reception and departure of passengers and luggage are admirable. The offices of the officials of the road are in the upper story of the head-house. The Old-Colony railroad-company was chartered March 16, 1844, to build and operate a railroad from Boston to Plymouth. The road was opened for travel the following year. The company has since absorbed the Old-Colony and Fall-River railroad-companies, the Fall-River and Newport, the Cape-Cod, the Vineyard-Sound, the South-Shore, the Duxbury and Cohasset, the Middleborough and Taunton, the Dorchester and Milton, the Boston, Clinton, Fitchburg, and New Bedford, and Framingham and Lowell roads. The present so-called main-line division, from Boston to Plymouth in one direction, along Cape Cod to Provincetown, and from Fall River to Newport, is 249.89 miles in length; and with its various branches the company controls and operates, in all, 475 miles of railroad, and 225 miles of steamboat-routes; making a grand total of 700 miles of land and water routes. The main line runs through some of the largest manufacturing towns of Eastern Massachusetts, among them Brockton, the Bridgewaters, Easton, Taunton, New Bedford, and Fall River. Provincetown, one terminus of the main-line division, is the farthest seaward point of Cape Cod. The northern division extends from Taunton to Attleborough, Mansfield, Framingham, Clinton, Fitchburg, and Lowell. A branch reaches to Wood's Holl, whence steamboat-connection is made with Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Branches from the South-shore division of the main line, which passes through Hingham, and continues to Cohasset, Duxbury, and Plymouth, summer-resorts of the South Shore, extend to the famous Nantasket Beach. The Duxbury and Cohasset branch passes through Marshfield, the old home of Daniel Webster, and leads to Duxbury, where the American end of one of the Atlantic cables is laid, and where the incomplete Miles Standish monument stands, on a commanding hill. The Old-Colony road is the "land-end" of the renowned Fall-River line of Sound steamers to New York. In 1876 the Old-Colony, in connection with the Boston and Providence, acquired control of the Union Freight Railway, whose tracks extend from the Boston and Lowell to the Old-Colony, and run along Atlantic Avenue and Commercial Street to Constitution, T, Lewis's, Eastern-avenue, Commercial, Union, and Central wharves. This road is a distributer of freight from the railways to the principal wharves of the city, for lading steamships and other vessels. By its aid, an elevator, and dummy-engines, a European steamship can be loaded in 24 hours. The Union Freight was first operated in 1872. It is 2.45 miles long. The charge made for transportation by it is $4 per car. [See *Terminal Facilities*.] The president of the Old-Colony is Charles F. Choate, and the general superintendent is J. R. Kendrick.

Old Corner Bookstore (The), corner of Washington and School Streets, stands in the very centre of the business-life of Boston, and upon ground consecrated as the scene of many of the most important events in the city's history. It is the oldest building save one, — in Sun-Court Street, North End, — now standing in Boston, having been erected by Thomas Crease, an apothecary, in 1712. At that early date the ground had already become historic as the site of the dwelling of Ann Hutchinson, in which she held her famous *séances*. And from the time of its erection "The Old Corner Bookstore" has held an important place in the city's growth. Thomas Crease used it as a dwelling, opening his small apothecary-shop on the Cornhill (now Washington-street) side. In 1789 Herman Brimmer a merchant, and John Jackson a broker, had their offices there, at No. 76 Cornhill as it was then. As early as 1796, and until 1816, Messrs. Samuel M. and Minot Thayer used a portion of the building as a shop, although the dwelling part was occupied by Herman Brimmer until his death in 1800. And in 1816 Dr. Samuel Clarke, whose son Rev. James Freeman Clarke here first saw the light, restored the old building to its original purpose of a drug-store. Dr. Clarke occupied the whole building, and the entrance to the dwelling-house was through a gateway and yard on School Street. Dr. Clarke was succeeded, in 1828, by Messrs. Carter and Hendee, who first used the front as a bookstore, a purpose to which it has been devoted ever since. In this capacity it has exercised an important and permanent influence on Boston's literary life, occupied successively by the firms of Carter & Hendee, Allen & Ticknor, William D. Ticknor & Co., Ticknor & Fields, E. P. Dutton & Co., and (since 1869) A. Williams & Co. It has become, too, through some of these, the progenitor of the great publishing-houses of Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., James R. Osgood & Co., Roberts Brothers, and others; while at one of its corner counters a music-business, which has grown to embrace almost every city of the land, was started fifty years ago by Oliver Ditson. Here James T. Fields, James R. Osgood, and Benjamin H. Ticknor began their careers as clerks; and in this atmosphere the former found the incentive to his literary work. Besides its importance as a business-stand, "the Old Corner" impresses Bostonians with a feeling closely akin to affection. Here the writers and students of literature have long been accustomed to gather in their daily interchange of good-fellowship and art, as if an inspiration were to be drawn from the quaint gables and odd staircases, and crannies which have looked down upon almost two centuries of life and progress.

Old Granary Burying-Ground. — See Old Burial-places.

Old-Harbor Point is one of the most ancient geographical names within Boston's territorial limits. "Old Harbor" is that sheet of water which at high tide extends along the southerly side of South Boston, from the Old-Colony Railroad to City Point. South Boston forms its northerly shore, and what is called "Cow-pasture marsh" its southerly shore. At low tide it is a broad expanse of flats, with a narrow muddy channel meandering through their midst. By all the accepted definitions it seems any thing but a harbor, but it has been so called for 252 years. When the first settlers of Dorchester reached the end of their ocean pilgrimage, June 16, 1630, they landed from boats on this southerly shore of what is now South Boston. Prior to the annexation of this territory it was known as Dorchester Neck until the time of the Revolution, when it gained in part the name of Dorchester Heights. The captain of the ship which brought the Pilgrims had contracted to land them at the mouth of the Charles River; but, under the guidance of the imperfect charts of those days, he deemed the mouth of the river to be at Nantasket. Refusing to bring them farther, here he landed them. By means of boats, some of them borrowed from fishermen, who were "squatters" at Nantasket, and some probably from the ship, they transported themselves and their worldly possessions up the harbor to this point, which they afterwards called Dorchester Neck. By brush fences, carried from creek to creek in the marshes, they fenced off Dorchester Neck for a cow-pasture in common, and the tract of marsh on the end of which the pumping-station of the new sewerage system of the city [see *Sewerage System of the City*] is now situated, as a pasture for their calves. Originally this was called "Calf-pasture," and occasionally that name is now applied to it; but somehow, in the course of time, it got twisted to "Cow-pasture," and is generally so designated. When the Dorchester Pilgrims arrived, there was no other place of habitation on the shores of Boston Harbor which could be called a settlement, except at Charlestown. The few settlers there had come overland from the larger settlement at Salem, of which community they had formed a part. A fortnight later than the Dorchester date, came Winthrop with his great company in three ships. They sailed up to the true "mouth of Charles River," and landed at Charlestown. Their anchorage became, of course, the new harbor; but the Dorchester settlers ever held in affectionate remembrance the little tidal bay, whose placid waters and verdant shore gave port and landing to their westward-moving keels, and they and their descendants clung to the name of "Old Harbor." The extremity of Cow-pasture has been from time immemorial a sandy ridge thrown up by the sea to a height above the level of the spring-tides, which cover all or nearly all the remainder of the tract. This ridge stretched from near the present site of the pumping-station, southerly, into the Neponset River, which here sweeps by on a curve in changing from an easterly to a northerly course. The ridge thus makes a bar which navigators have to avoid. But whether under water perplexing the pilot of the bay, or above water sparkling in the sun, or looming grim and gray in the fogs and storms, the whole sand formation has been to the boatmen who sailed by it, to the farmers who gathered the hay from the neighboring marshes, to the gunners who were wont to lie there in seaweed huts watching for wild-fowl, and to the people of the old Dorchester parish which once held its title-deeds, known as Cow-pasture Bar. Soon after the annexation of Dorchester, the territory was bought by certain speculative gentlemen, and laid out for commercial uses. In the agricultural suggestiveness of the old name, doubtless, they found an incongruity, and substituted "Old Harbor Point." [See *Dorchester*.]

Old Landmarks. — Beyond the Old-South Church, the Old State House, Faneuil Hall, Christ Church, the Old Corner Bookstore, King's Chapel, the few remaining ancient burial-grounds, the Common, and a dozen or so of old houses, few of the cherished old landmarks of Boston now remain. One by one they have disappeared, — some obliterated by changes in the arrangement and widening of streets; others removed to make room for various improvements, and the building of business-blocks; others swept away by fire, or destroyed by the ravages of time. Over the question of the removal of landmarks to make way for contemplated improvements, there has always been a struggle between those citizens pleading for their retention for the sake of the memories clustering about them and their historic value, and the advocates of the change, who were wont to speak of the former as "sentimentalists," while they themselves, in turn, were denominated "vandals," possessed of a "utilitarian spirit," and lacking in veneration for historic monuments of the glorious past. Some of these local struggles have been quite fierce in their way, and occasionally local elections have in part turned upon the questions involved; while legislation has more than once been sought and secured for the further protection of threatened landmarks in danger of being improved out of existence. But while few of these landmarks remain unchanged, there are remnants of a number still left; and in several instances historic sites, in these modern days occupied by newer structures, are in some way marked, so that the stranger and the worshipper of historic Boston may see where buildings famous in our local history once stood, and where great events happened, if he cannot always gaze upon or enter the buildings and places themselves. The Old-South Church, Old State House, Faneuil Hall, Christ Church, Old Corner Bookstore, Old Burying-grounds, and the Common will be found sketched in separate paragraphs in their proper places elsewhere in this Dictionary. Of historic sites, among the first to be sought by many is that of the birthplace of Franklin. What is presumed by the best local historians to have been the site of the house in which the great American first saw the light is marked by the building of the "Boston Post" (newspaper), at No. 17 Milk Street, nearly opposite the Old South, and a few steps only from Washington Street. Some have contended that Franklin was born on Hanover Street, at the corner of Union, to which place his father removed from the Milk-street house. But, the weight of opinion and the strongest evidence being in favor of the humble little dwelling on Milk Street as the philosopher's birthplace, this was long ago claimed as the place; and the "Post" building bears on its front, as will be observed, the legend, "Birthplace of Franklin," with a bust of the famous man. The old house stood 120 years; and its destruction by fire in 1811 was greatly regretted by the people, especially the older citizens, who held it in high esteem, and delighted to point it out to visitors as one of the rare possessions of the town. Over across the way from the Old-South Church, on Washington Street, stood the Old Province House, the ancient abode of the royal governors, and one of the last relics of the old colonial days to disappear. Its last days, however, were its saddest. From its once proud position it fell lower and lower in the social scale, until it became a shabby tavern, and finally a hall for negro-minstrelsy. Now nothing is left of it save portions of its walls; but the sign "Province House" still shines out in a hesitating and unobtrusive fashion, inviting the wayfarer of slender means to the lodging-house within. In its prosperous days the old Province House must have been a stately building indeed. It stood back from the present Washington Street, then "the High street," with a handsome lawn in front, ornamented by two noble oaks, and other shade-trees. It was built of brick, three stories, with a gambrel roof, and ornamented by a tall cupola surmounted by a big wooden Indian chief, with drawn bow and arrow (now preserved in the Old

State-house museum), cut out by Deacon Shem Brown, who made the grasshopper for the Faneuil-hall building [see *Faneuil Hall*]. It was approached by a high flight of stone steps, and the entrance was through a magnificent doorway. The present squalid Province Court and Street, from School to Bromfield Streets, were originally avenues to the stables and rear grounds of the house. The structure was first built for a private dwelling by a rich London merchant, Peter Sergeant, a man of consequence in his day, as far back as 1667. During its career as the residence of the royal governors, the royal arms carved in deal and gilt were displayed over the doorway; and from the balcony above its generous entrance the viceroys of the Province were accustomed to harangue the people on great occasions, or read formal proclamations in an impressive and solemn way. In his fanciful "Legends of the Province House," Hawthorne has described this famous old house in a most fascinating manner. Its decline began with the close of the Revolution. After the adoption of the State Constitution it became the government-house, and for a while was the official residence of the governors under the new order of things; but this use of it did not continue long, and it was next converted to purposes of trade. In 1811 the property was deeded to the Massachusetts General Hospital [see *Massachusetts General Hospital*]. It was leased in 1817, for a period of 99 years. In 1864 what was left of the once famous building was almost entirely destroyed by fire, a portion of its walls only remaining. —— The home of "Sam" Adams was not far from the Old Province House. It was on Winter Street, on the corner of Winter Place. It was a two-story wooden house, with a garden in the rear. It stood, a revered landmark, until 1820. The house where he was born was on Purchase Street, just north of Summer, and it commanded a fine harbor-view. The site of the printing-office where Franklin learned his trade, and from which his brother's lively newspaper was published, was, until the winter of 1882–83, occupied by the "Advertiser" (newspaper) building, on the corner of Court Street and Franklin Avenue, so-called, though really a narrow way more generally used by foot-passengers. —— On the corner of Court and Tremont Streets there stood, until the winter of 1883, what was once the "mansion-house" where Washington lodged during his visit to Boston in 1789. On the Court-street front, between the second and third stories, a stone tablet bore the inscription, "Occupied by Washington, October, 1789." Washington Street, during the same year, was named in honor of this visit, which was a great event in the city's history. The building was long ago utilized by trade, and in later years was a story higher than in its earlier days. For some years Harrison Gray Otis, the eminent lawyer in his time, and conspicuous citizen, was an occupant of it; Daniel Webster had his law-office here during his residence in Boston; and Judge R. I. Burbank's offices were here for over 30 years. It had for 50 years been largely occupied by the wholesale and retail grocery of Samuel S. Pierce, and later, S. S. Pierce & Co. The new building on its site will be occupied by the same house. —— The old Franklin House, where Franklin passed his boyhood, which was known as the "Blue Ball," from the sign which hung suspended at its corner, used to stand at the corner of Union and Hanover Streets; but its site, turned into the street in 1858, is unmarked. It was here that he dwelt with his parents and his thirteen brothers and sisters, and here his father and mother both died. —— In the immediate neighborhood, out of the narrow back way known as Marshall Street, in Creek Avenue, is a nest of old buildings of ancient date; and a short distance below, on Union Street, towards Haymarket Square, is the site of the famous "Green Dragon

Tavern," a noted landmark even in the first century of the town's history, and renowned in later times as the secret meeting-place of Adams, Otis, Warren, Revere, and other "Sons of Liberty," where they held their conclaves, and laid the plans for resistance to British oppression. It was built of brick, two stories in front, with a pitch roof, giving three stories at the rear; and upon an iron crane in front was the tavern sign, a green copper dragon with a curled tail and a vicious-looking head and mouth. In the hall in the second story of the tavern was the headquarters of the Grand Lodge of Masons, of which Warren was the master. In 1855, some years after the demolition of the building, which took place near the close of the last year of the mayoralty of the elder Quincy, in 1828, to make way for the widening of the street, a committee of St. Andrew's Lodge, to which the property belonged, caused to be inserted in the wall of the building (Nos. 80 to 86 Union Street) a stone effigy of the "Green Dragon" to mark the historic spot. It is stated, however, in one of Mr. Winsor's foot-notes in the "Memorial History of Boston," that there is a doubt whether this building now bearing the stone dragon on its front marks correctly the site of this famous old inn.

The "Liberty-tree," the wide-spreading and beautiful elm under which the "Sons of Liberty" were organized in 1765, and beneath whose waving boughs and in the square about it the great "liberty-meetings" were held, used to stand in front of a grocery at the other end of the town, on the southeast corner of Washington and Essex Streets; and a tablet on the present building there marks the spot. The "Sons of Liberty" were notified of meetings under the tree by the display of a flag hoisted on a staff extending through its branches. Here the effigies of those men who had favored the odious Stamp-act were exposed, and momentous movements had their birth. During the siege of Boston the tree was cut down, to the great grief of the patriotic townspeople, by a party of men paid for their work by the British soldiers and the Tories. It had flourished 119 years. So late as 1833, the "Liberty Tavern" stood on the spot it occupied. The remnants of the signal-flag are still preserved, and are exhibited in the collection in the Old-South Church. The first popular gathering under this historic tree, which gave it its title, was held Aug. 14, 1765, to give expression to the indignation of the people at revenue oppressions. —— Of famous public houses and taverns, a number were standing before the great fire of 1872; but now none are left, save the shell of the Old Hancock Tavern, on Corn Court, just out of Faneuil-hall Square. —— The old Lamb Tavern, with the swinging sign of a rudely painted lamb, which was struck by a ball from one of the floating batteries during the siege, stood on the site so long occupied by the Adams House, on the west side of Washington Street, a few doors beyond the Boston Theatre. Near by it were also the Lion and the White-horse Taverns. The Adams House was itself demolished in 1882, and a fine new hotel built in its place [see *Adams House;* also *Hotels*].

Of old-time dwellings, famous in their day, there are a few yet standing. At the North End there are a half-dozen or so of old houses, once fine and stately dwellings when that was the court end of the town; but now, as a general thing, dilapidated and sorry wrecks, some utilized as tenements for the untidy poor of the lowest class, and others converted to base uses. The house standing on the corner of Foster and Charter Streets was built over 200 years ago by John Foster, an eminent merchant of his time, and great-grandfather of Mrs. Revere, the wife of the son and business partner of Paul Revere. In this house was secreted the colonial charter of the Massachusetts Bay Colony during the troublous times of 1681. The Revere homestead, where it is supposed Paul Revere was born, was the house still standing on North Square, Nos. 19 and 21. It is one of the few remaining examples of houses with overhanging stories, left in the town. Revere afterwards lived on Charter Street, where he died. The house of Robert Newman, the sexton of Christ Church, who it has been claimed hung out the Paul-Revere signal-lanterns [see *Christ Church*], yet stands on the corner of Salem and Sheafe Streets. The mansion-house of Gov. Hutchinson stood on Garden Court until 1832, when it was demolished to make way for improvements. Lydia Maria Child, in "The Rebels," gives a glowing, possibly somewhat fanciful, description of this elegant dwelling and its adornments. "It was of brick, painted in stone-color. The crown of Britain ornamented each window. The hall of entrance displayed a spacious arch, from the roof of which a dimly lighted lamp gave a rich twilight view. The finely carved and gilded arch, in massy magnificence, was most tastefully ornamented with busts and statues. . . . The light streamed full on the soul-beaming countenance of Cicero, and playfully flickered on the brow of Tulliola. . . . The panelling of the parlor was of the dark richly stained mahogany of St. Domingo, and elaborately ornamented. The busts of George III. and his queen were in front of a splendid mirror, with bronze lamps on each side. . . . Around the room were arches surmounted with the arms of England. The library was hung with canvas tapestry, emblazoning the coronation of George II. interspersed with the royal arms. The portraits of Anne and the Georges hung in massive frames of antique splendor, and the crowded shelves of books were surmounted with busts of the house of Stuart. In the centre of the apartment stood a table of polished oak." The house was sacked by the mob on the night of Aug. 26, 1765, during the Stamp-act troubles; and the governor and his family only escaped personal violence by taking refuge in neighboring houses. This and kindred proceedings were strongly denounced by the law-abiding people and the leading patriots; and at a meeting held in Faneuil Hall the following day, resolutions were passed deprecating them in the strongest terms.——One of the most picturesque and well-preserved of the old mansions of the North End is the Dillaway House, on Salem Street. It is a good example of the quieter kind of colonial architecture. It stands with its end to the street, and is reached through a quaint walk through an old-fashioned swinging gate and under a grape-vine trellis. It is still occupied by descendants of the Dillaway family.

Of the fine old mansion-houses of the grandees of a later time, very little is now left. On Beacon Street, at the corner of Somerset, the present Congregational House was 70 years ago in part the dwelling of David Hinckley, then the finest in the town. Freeman-place Chapel in the rear of the north side of Beacon Street, a few steps beyond Somerset, is about the site of the fine old Bromfield mansion-house, built in 1772 by Edward Bromfield, a wealthy merchant. It stood on a commanding site on the hill levelled in later times [see *Beacon Hill*], and was approached from the street by three flights of stone steps. It was richly furnished, and one apartment was hung with tapestry representing a stag-hunt. On the corner of Beacon and Park Streets, the Amory House, built about 1804 by Thomas Amory, and afterwards enlarged and converted into four dwellings, still stands. It was occupied by Lafayette during his visit in 1824; and other occupants have been Gov. Christopher Gore, in honor of whom the Harvard-college Library was named; Edward G. Malbone, the portrait-painter; Hon. Samuel Dexter, an eminent lawyer and statesman, who had been secretary of war, secretary of the treasury, acting secretary of state, and the first president of the earliest Massachusetts temperance society; and George Ticknor, the distinguished historian of Spanish literature, and one of the great benefactors of the Boston Public Library [see *Public Library*], whose home it was from 1830 to 1870, when he died. The entrance to the portion occupied by Mr. Ticknor was from Park Street. His elegant and spacious library was on the second floor front. On Park Street, next beyond, was the dwelling of Abbott Lawrence, now the Union-club house [see *Union Club*]; and Mayor Quincy lived a few doors below. Returning to Beacon Street, the brown-stone double house, a few steps beyond Hancock Place, and the estates back of it fronting on Mount-Vernon Place, mark the site of the famous Hancock House and gardens. The removal of this most treasured of historic landmarks in 1863 was greatly regretted. It was a two-story stone building, a fine specimen of the house of the prosperous Boston merchant of 150 years ago, and was built in 1737, by Thomas Hancock, one of the merchants of the day, a conspicuous benefactor of Harvard College, where his full-length portrait may be seen in the Memorial Hall. It descended to his illustrious nephew John Hancock, in whose time as governor of the Commonwealth a princely and lavish hospitality was maintained in it by him, in keeping with his aristocratic notions, and his idea of the dignity of the position which he held. It stood back from the street, and was approached by terraces planted with ornamental trees and shrubbery. Drake, in his "Old Landmarks," in describing it as it stood when its removal was determined upon, says, "The chamber of Lafayette remained as when he slept in it; the apartment in which Hancock died was intact; the audience-hall was the same in which Washington, D'Estaing, Brissot, the Percy, and many more had stood; and finally the entrance-hall, in which for eight days the dead patriot lay in state, opened upon the broad staircase as in the time of old Thomas and Lydia Hancock." Its stately apartments, pleasant gardens, and magnificent prospect across the Common to the water and far down the harbor, made it a most suitable place for the governor's residence, and for the entertainment of the many illustrious guests whom it fell to his share to welcome here: but after his death the old house fell slowly into decay; the stables lay empty, and then disappeared; the flowers vanished, and only a few majestic trees and clumps of pleasant shrubbery remained; and the estate was shorn of its fine proportions. Gov. Banks in 1860 urged upon the State the propriety of purchasing the place, then offered for sale by the Hancock heirs, as the official residence of the governor; but the plan failed of success. So the venerable house was razed, and the present lofty brown-stone fronts, but slightly differing from a hundred others, now stand in its stead; and many citizens who were indifferent to the question of the retention of the unique dwelling, so rich in historic associations, began to regret it as soon as it had fairly disappeared, and their regret is all the more keen as time goes on. —— The house on the western corner of Beacon and Walnut Streets was the first brick house on Beacon Street. It was built in 1804–5 by John Phillips, the first mayor of Boston, and father of Wendell Phillips. The latter, in a note concerning this house and his early recollections of Beacon Hill, written to Mr. Winsor, the editor of the "Memorial History of Boston" before quoted, says, "The street then was considered out of town. When Dr. Joy was advised to take his invalid wife out of town for the benefit of country air, he built here 80 years ago a wooden house, which stood where Mrs. Tudor's house now does, on the western corner of Joy and Beacon Streets. I have often seen loads of hay, cut on the square between Joy, Walnut, Mount-Vernon, and Beacon Streets, carried into Dr. Joy's front-gate, where Mrs. Armstrong's [the late Mrs. Armstrong, widow of the former Mayor Armstrong; she died in 1882] front-door stands now. When my father moved into his Beacon-street house, his uncle, Judge O. Wendell, was asked in State Street what had induced his nephew to move *out of town*."

Where the Somerset-club house now stands, the former mansion-house of the late David Sears, was the site of the house of John Singleton Copley, the painter, who at one time — from 1773 to 1798 — owned an estate of 11 acres, bounded by Beacon, Walnut, and Pinckney Streets, and the water, and which was sold, by his agent, during his absence in London, for $18,000, a marvellously low figure, even for that day. Copley's house had a superb view, overlooking the Common. It was a two-story house of comfortable proportions, and had fine grounds, with a spacious stable. The broad double house just west of the Somerset-club house, with its rich growth of ivy, was originally built by Harrison Gray Otis. Farther down Beacon Street, between Spruce and Charles Street, the house No. 55 was, the last 14 years of his life, the home of William H. Prescott, the historian of "Ferdinand and Isabella." Here he wrote "The Conquest of Peru," and "Philip II." The pleasant and sunny exterior, when he lived here, was a worthy prelude to the beautiful appointments of its interior, as the historian had fitted it up on his removal thither. The spacious library — crowded to the ceiling with volumes in elegant bindings, many of them of almost incalculable value; manuscript copies of valuable Spanish state papers; the portraits; the swords of Bunker Hill, borne on that day by ancestors of the historian on opposite sides of the great question, and here peacefully crossed over each other in this scholar's library — was a most fascinating literary home. A secret door, hidden among the books, led, up a winding staircase, to a working-room above, amply lighted, and simply furnished, where the historian, for all purpose of work a blind man, — for his infirmity of partial blindness made it impossible for him to write, — dictated his flowing sentences to his secretary, or listened to the reading of the voluminous authorities copied from the autographic despatches of the conquerors of Mexico and Peru. The personal appearance and bearing of the historian himself, one of the handsomest of men, were in keeping with the tasteful elegance of his literary home; and his life, written by his friend Ticknor, is one of the most charming of literary biographies. Mr. Prescott died in 1859. Back over the hill, into old Somerset Street, the house in which Daniel Webster lived for some time is still standing. It is No. 37, near Howard Street. That in which he afterwards lived, on the corner of High and Summer Streets, where he entertained Lafayette during the latter's visit in 1824, was some time ago removed to make way for trade. A fine block of stores, fronting on Summer Street, numbered 136 and 138, known as "The Webster Buildings," marked the spot until the great fire of 1872, when this went down with so much other valuable property [see *Great Fire of* 1872]. It was replaced by a substantial iron-front building, erected as a warehouse for William Claflin, Coburn, & Co., one of the oldest and most prominent boot-manufacturing concerns, which still stands. The home of Edward Everett was also on Summer Street, nearly opposite Chauncy Street. From the latter street, on Exeter Place, was the famous home of Theodore Parker; and back of it, fronting on Essex Street, was Wendell Phillips's historic home. Both of these houses were demolished so recently as 1882 to make way for the extension of Harrison Avenue. Mr. Phillips's home is now on Common Street. Of Parker's home O. B. Frothingham, in his

Life of Parker, says, "The entire house was given to hospitality. The table always looked as if it expected guests. The parlors had the air of talking-places, well arranged, and habitually used for the purpose. The spare-bed was always ready for an occupant, and often had a friendless wanderer from a foreign shore. The library was a confessional as well as a study. This room — airy, light, and pleasant — was lined with books in plain cases, unprotected by obtrusive glass. Books occupied capacious stands in the centre of the apartment; books were piled on the desk and floor. There was but one table, — a writing-table with drawers and extension-leaves, of the common office-pattern. A Parian head of the Christ, and a bronze statue of Spartacus, ornamented the ledge: sundry emblematical bears, in fanciful shapes of wood or metal, assisted in its decoration. The writer sat in a cane chair: a sofa close by was for visitors. A vase of flowers usually stood by the bust of the Jesus. . . Two ivy-plants, representative of two sisters, intwined their arms and mingled their leaves at the window-frames." Back to the old West End again, the home of Charles Sumner is found on Hancock Street, near Cambridge Street. It was in the old-fashioned painted brick house of generous width at No. 20, — at the present time occupied by ex-Judge Thomas Russell, at one time collector of the port of Boston, afterwards United-States minister to Venezuela, and now (1882) chairman of the State board of railroad-commissioners. Judge Russell purchased the property from the Sumner family. It was first purchased by Mr. Sumner's father in 1830, and was the family homestead until 1867. The senator's library and study was on the ground-floor, at the side of the front door. Sumner's law-office was at No. 4 Court Street, at the corner of Washington. Here he was associated for 20 years with George S. Hillard; and in the building, during his occupancy, were the offices of a number of eminent members of the Suffolk bar, among them Theophilus Parsons, Rufus Choate, Horace Mann, Peleg W. Chandler, and John A. Andrew.

In the Charlestown district, the oldest house now standing is on Main Street, known as the Edes House. It was the first dwelling erected after the destruction of the town during the battle of Bunker Hill. It was built by Capt. Robert Ball Edes. The house is also noteworthy as the birthplace of Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph. Mr. Henry H. Edes, in the "Memorial History," relates that "his father, Rev. Dr. Jedediah Morse, had accepted the hospitality of his friend and parishioner, Mr. Thomas Edes, sen., while the parsonage on Town Hill was in building. Some delays occurring in the work, Dr. Morse's visit was prolonged until after the birth of his eldest and most distinguished child." Morse was born on April 27, 1791. In the Roxbury district, the site of the Warren House, the birthplace of Gen. Joseph Warren, is occupied by a stone cottage, built by Dr. John C. Warren in 1846. It is situated on Warren Street, elevated somewhat from the roadway behind a row of fine old trees; and it bears a tablet commemorating the fact of the birth of the patriot in the old house which preceded it. At the time of the stirring events preceding the opening skirmishes of the Revolution, he lived on Hanover Street, where the American House now stands.

Old Men's Homes. — See Asylums and Homes.

Old-South Church (The), or Old South Meeting-house, on the corner of Washington and Milk Streets, has been the scene of some of the greatest crises, guided by some of the foremost men, in the history of Boston. The site of the building is also famous as that of the home of Gov. John Winthrop. Here he died, March 26, 1649.

The land was afterwards owned by Madam Mary Norton (wife of Rev. John Norton), who gave it in trust "forever for the erecting of a house for their assembling themselves together publiquely to worship God." The "Third," or "Old-South Society," worshipped here from 1669 to 1872, when it removed to its new church-building in the Back-bay district [see *Old South, The New*]. Benjamin Franklin was baptized in the little cedar meeting-house which was erected herein 1669; and in 1696 Judge Sewall stood up in his pew while his confession of contrition was read for his share in the witchcraft delusion of 1692. In 1729 the cedar meeting-house was removed to make way for the present structure of brick, which was dedicated April 26, 1730. In this building, in October, 1746, at the rumor of the coming of D'Anville's fleet, Rev. Thomas Prince the pastor prayed the Almighty's help, —

> "And even as I prayed,
> The answering tempest came.
>
> . . . .
>
> Oh, never were there wrecks
> So terrible as these!"
>
> [Longfellow.]

Many of the most stirring town-meetings during the Revolution were held here, as Faneuil Hall repeatedly proved too small for them. In March, 1770, an overflowing town-meeting waited here while Samuel Adams went back and forward to the Town House till Hutchinson yielded, and withdrew his regiments [see *Massacre, The Boston*]. On Nov. 27, 1773, a meeting here of 5,000 citizens resolved that the odious tea should not be landed; and a few weeks after, on Dec. 16, another meeting of 7,000 sat until after candle-light, and when the messengers returned from Hutchinson at Milton with the word that he refused redress, at the doors of the meeting-house the "war-whoop" was raised, and the citizens, disguised as savages, rushed to the ships lying at Griffin's Wharf, and threw the tea overboard [see *Tea-Party, The Boston*]. Here were delivered the series of orations commemorative of the Boston Massacre; Joseph Warren, three months before he was killed at Bunker Hill, delivering the second one, on which occasion he was introduced through a window in the rear of the pulpit, the aisles and even the pulpit-steps being filled with British officers and soldiers. In 1775 this building was used by the British as a place for cavalry drill, and its floors were taken up and its pews and pulpit torn away; and here, in March, 1776, Washington, when he made his triumphal entry into the town, paused a brief while, and from its eastern gallery looked down on the work of desolation of these British vandals. Peace restored, the church was restored to its former condition; and here again the annual Election Sermon, which from 1712 had been preached here before the governor and other provincial dignitaries, continued to be preached before the governor and the General Court on the day of its annual assembly, down to 1872. The great fire of 1872 almost reached it, property being burned all around it on two sides. After the fire it was used as the post-office until the completion of the post-office wing of the new government building for the post-office, sub-treasury, and United-States courts [see *Post-office and Sub-treasury*]. Since the removal of the society to its new church-building, great efforts have been made to preserve this historic structure. To this end an agreement was made for its purchase, conditionally, for the sum of $430,000, by the Old-South Preservation Committee. It is now occupied by a loan exhibition of historic and Revolutionary relics, of great variety and value, well worth examination. The admission-fee goes into the fund to preserve the building, which has been most fittingly called "the nursery and sanctuary of freedom." The exhibition is open daily, and the admission is 25 cents. The building is of brick, painted light, with a tall spire. The belfry is surrounded by an exterior gallery. A tablet over the front entrance gives the date of its erection and the fact of its desecration by British troops during the Revolution. Architecturally it is of no especial interest, beyond being a good specimen of the old-fashioned New-England "meeting-house" of the better sort; and both internally and externally it was an excellent type of this order of church-architecture. A growth of ivy, to spread over its venerable front, was well started in 1882, adding not a little to its picturesqueness.

Old-South Church (The New). — (Congregational-Trinitarian), Boylston, corner of Dartmouth Street, Back-bay district. This is one of the costliest and most conspicuous of the imposing church-edifices of this section of the city. It was completed in 1874–75. The parsonage and chapel adjoining were first built, and the latter was occupied for some time after the removal from the old church on Washington Street until the new church was finished. The buildings occupy a rectangle. The Boylston-street front is about 200 feet, and that on Dartmouth Street about 90. The church, occupying two-thirds of the rectangle, is in the form of a cross, and the style of architecture is the North-Italian Gothic. Its most conspicuous features are its massive stone tower, 248 feet high, terminating in a pyramidal spire; and the lantern, 20 feet square, pierced with large arched windows, with its pointed gilded-copper dome, into which the roof opens at the intersection of the arms of the cross. The walls of the buildings are of Roxbury stone, with dressings worked in brown Connecticut and light Ohio freestone. The outside is highly and richly ornamented. A belt of gray sandstone runs along the walls, with carved vines and fruits, among which are birds and squirrels. Between the south transept and the tower is an arcade, across the front of which are these words: "Behold, I have set before thee an open door." Here is also a large tablet inscribed as follows: "1669. Old South Church. Preserved and blessed of God for more than two hundred years while worshipping on its original site, corner of Washington and Milk Streets, whence it was removed to this building in 1875, amid constant proofs of his guidance and loving favor. *Qui transtulit, sustinet.*" On the face of the building over the arcade is this inscription: "First house of worship occupied in 1670. Second house occupied in 1730. This house occupied in 1875." The main entrance is through the front of the tower, richly decorated and deeply recessed; and there is a side entrance into the tower from the arcade. The vestibule is separated from the nave by a high arched screen of Caen stone, delicately carved, with shafts of Lisbon marble, and crowned by gables and finials. The outer vestibule occupies the whole base of the tower, and the inner vestibule is the width of the church. From the latter, access is had to the church from one side and to the chapel from the other. The interior of the church is finished in cherry, and is brilliantly frescoed. Three panels of Venetian mosaic fill the heads of the arches leading from the doorways. The walls of the church, rising 50 feet above the sidewalk, carry an open timber roof with tie-beam trusses, further strengthened by arched braces above and below the beam, and coming forward to the walls in four broad and low-pitched gables, the ridges from which meet in the roof, and carry the open lantern referred to above: thus a simple system of ventilation is secured. The pulpit is in a broad recess at the Dartmouth-street end of the church. It has open porches at each extremity of this end, opening into a vestibule on either side, with the porch at the corner of the two streets on which the building stands. This porch is double-arched, one arch being a passage-way for carriages. The pulpit is backed by a high carved screen of wood, behind which is a passage-way to the pastor's study in the basement. The organ is at the opposite end, over the main entrance. The stained-glass windows are decorated to represent biblical scenes. That back of the pulpit, the most costly and elaborate of all, represents the announcement to the shepherds of the birth of Christ. Of the others, the five parables are illustrated on that in the south transept; the five miracles, on that in the north transept; and the prophets and apostles, on those in the nave. The church has sittings for 1,000. The chapel has a breadth of 44 feet, and the parsonage a breadth of 25 feet. In front of the chapel is a closely clipped lawn, and the face of this portion of the building has upon it a rich growth of ivy. The chapel was finished and first occupied on the 22d of April, 1873; and the corner-stone of the church was laid with fitting ceremonies on the 9th of September the same year. The entire cost of the buildings was about $500,000. Cummings & Sears were the architects. The ministers of the Old-South Church since its formation have been as follows: Revs. Thomas Thatcher, Samuel Willard, Ebenezer Pemberton, Joseph Sewell, Thomas Prince, Alexander Cumming, Samuel Blair, John Bacon, John Hunt, Joseph Eckley, Joshua Huntington, B. B. Wisner, S. H. Stearns, G. W. Blagden, Jacob M. Manning. Dr. Blagden was installed 47 years ago, — Sept. 28, 1836; and Dr. Manning was made his colleague in 1857. Dr. Blagden is yet living; though he retired from active service some years ago, when he was succeeded by Dr. Manning as senior pastor. The latter died Nov. 28, 1882. The church is now without a pastor.

Old State House (The). — On Washington Street, at the head of State Street. This is one of the last surviving of the ante-Revolutionary buildings in the city, and one of the most interesting in its historical associations. In common with other landmarks which have stood in the way of the "march of improvement," its removal has been repeatedly threatened; but now, through the well-directed efforts of some of those citizens who desire to see the few remaining historic monuments protected and preserved, it has been in large part restored to the appearance it bore in colonial times, and amply secured, it is believed, from the attacks of the "vandals." The history of this old building has been full of incident. Built first as a Town House, in 1748, upon the site of the former Town House which had been destroyed by fire, the walls of the latter being utilized in the new structure, it became the quarters of the courts and Legislature of the colony and of the Provincial council; after the Revolution, the meeting-place of the General Court of the Commonwealth; after the town became a city, the City Hall; for a while the Post-office; and latterly a homely place of law and general business offices; the interior and exterior having been changed, built over and built upon, in the most ruthless manner, that the city, to whom it belongs, might receive the fullest possible rentals from the property. The first Town House was built here in 1657, where had been the earliest market-place of the town. This house was burned in 1711, rebuilt a year later, and again burned in 1747, when, during the year following, the present structure was built. It was in and about this building that so many stirring events occurred. In front of its doors, during the Stamp-act excitement, the mob burned the stamped clearances. Within the building, in 1768, the British troops were quartered, taking possession of all parts of the building except the council-chamber, "to the great annoyance of the courts while they sat, and of the merchants and gentlemen of the town who had always used its lower floor as their exchange" (Loring's "The Hundred Boston Orators"). Within a few feet of its eastern porch occurred the famous Boston Massacre, on March 5, 1770 [see *Massacre, The Boston*]. Here Sam Adams, as chairman of the committee of the great town-meetings held the next day, which voted that the town "should be evacuated by the soldiers at all hazards," demanded of Lieut.-Gov. Hutchinson and the council the immediate removal of the troops, with such dignity and firmness that the request was complied with, though reluctantly, and without delay. It is this spirited scene, Adams waiting for the governor's reply after making his demand, that the Adams statue aims to depict [see *Adams Statue*]. Here, before the battle of Bunker Hill, Gens. Howe, Clinton, and Gage held a council of war. The news of the Declaration of Independence, in 1776, was read from its balcony to the populace, as before had been the news of the death of George the Second and the accession of George the Third to the throne. Here, in 1778, the Count d'Estaing was received by Gov. Hancock; here the constitution of the State was planned, and the convention that ratified the United-States Constitution met before adjourning to the Federal-street Church; and from its balcony, in 1789, Washington received an ovation from the people, and reviewed a long procession. In more modern times the house was made the refuge of William Lloyd Garrison from the mob of Oct. 21, 1835. Mayor Lyman took him in here; and by a ruse he was got out from the northern door, and into a close carriage, whence he was driven to the then existing Leverett-street jail for protection. On the eastern front of the tower, where the clock now is, used to be a sundial; and at each end of the building were carved figures of the lion and the unicorn, which were burned with "every sign that belonged to a tory" in a pile in the middle of King (now State) Street on the first celebration of American independence in the city. Copies of these were placed on the eastern gables when the building was restored, simply to make the restoration as complete as possible. In the seventeenth century the whipping-post and stocks were near by this building. The work of restoration has been well done. Every effort has been made to reproduce the old interior as well as exterior, and restore in every detail the architecture of the colonial period. The main halls have the same floor and ceilings, and on three sides the same walls, that they had in 1747. One end wall in each of the two main chambers is new, but it rests upon the same spot as the old wall. The balcony of the second story has been restored upon the model of the still-existing attic balcony, and it is reached through a window of twisted crown glass, out of which have looked all the later royal governors of the colony and the early governors of the Commonwealth. The windows of the upper stories are modelled upon the small-paned windows of colonial days; but four-paned windows, unfortunately, have been put in the first floor and basement, to satisfy the tenants, these portions being let for business purposes. On the second floor are two main halls and several ante-rooms. The interior finish here consists of dado, frieze, and ornamented mantles and door-cases. In the eastern room, looking down State Street, a room not more than 32 feet square, the governor and council used to sit in the days before the Revolution; and in the western room, on the Washington-street front, sat the General Court. Over the entrance to one of these rooms is placed the seal of the city, and over the other that of the State. The roof, before the restoration was begun, was a mansard, built out from the old timbers, some of which were hacked almost in two to accomplish the work. These timbers, at least 135 years old, remain; and in place of the mansard is a pitch-roof, resting upon the original timbers. The old windows have been reproduced quite accurately; and in almost every particular the exterior, above the first story certainly, is the old, carefully reproduced. The outside of the building is painted a yellowish olive, with darker trimmings, as represented by the oldest oil-painting of the structure existing, which bears date of 1800. The whole of the second floor, the attics, and cupola are leased by the city to the Bostonian Society [see *Bostonian Society*] for 10 years from 1882. The terms of the lease provide for an annual payment by the society of $100, and the maintenance of the rooms for public exhibition, free of charge, at reasonable hours on every day of the year except Sundays and holidays. An interesting collection of antiquities relating to the building itself, and to the early history of the city and State, with several portraits, and quaint, crude paintings of ancient date, is exhibited here. From the rentals of those portions of the building leased for business purposes, it is estimated that the city will derive an annual income of about $20,000; so that the building as an historic monument, in the midst of the business portion of the city and in the neighborhood most frequented by the "money-changers," will not be an expensive luxury.

Old Women's Homes. — See Asylums and Homes.

Omnibuses. — Since the establishment of the street-car systems, the great omnibus-lines, which before the day of street-railroads flourished prosperously in Boston, have been reduced to two. The most prominent is the Citizens' Line, whose omnibuses, or coaches as they are more frequently called, run from Northampton Street through Washington, Court, and other streets in the city proper, to Main Street, foot of Salem Street, Charlestown district. These run through the day and evening, every three minutes; the first omnibus in the morning leaving Northampton Street at 5.45, and the last at night at 9.30; and from the Charlestown district, the first in the morning at 6.15, and the last at night at 10.30. The single fare for passengers is five cents, but by tickets four cents,—one cent less than by the street-cars. The People's Line runs between the city and Cambridge, from the head of Summer Street to Inman Street in Cambridge. The omnibuses run every ten minutes, from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M.; and the fare is less than by the street-car line. In the summer season these stages also run between the head of Summer Street and Rowe's Wharf. A line of People's Coaches runs from Upham's Corner, Dorchester district, to Neponset, every half-hour during the day. In the Roxbury district, omnibuses run hourly during the afternoon between Columbia Street, Grove-hall cars, and Mount-Hope Cemetery.

Organ (The Great). — See Music Hall, and New-England Conservatory of Music.

Orphan Asylums. — See Asylums and Homes.

Orpheus Musical Society. — Established 1853. Rooms, No. 724 Washington Street. This has from the start been the leading musical association among the Germans of Boston. At first it consisted exclusively of Germans; but, after a time, Americans were admitted to associate membership, and then to full membership when their mastery of German was sufficient to enable them to join in the singing, which is always in German. The Orpheus was a pioneer of the glee-clubs, which have since become so conspicuous and enjoyable a feature of musical Boston. Its founder was August Kreissmann, a German of much influence in his day in Boston musical circles; and it has numbered among its members, from the time of its establishment, many of the most cultivated German and American musical people of the city. At present the society is composed almost half of Americans. While its tone is thoroughly German, the official proceedings are now conducted and the records kept in English. The Orpheus is a social as well as a musical association, and its rooms are the scene of many a pleasant festival and jovial occasion. During each season it gives several concerts, and rarely appears on public occasions. The president (1882–83) is Louis Weissbein, and the secretary A. F. Gaensslen. [See *Music in Boston.*]

Our Lady of Perpetual Help (The Church of). — See Catholicism and Catholic Churches.

Overseers of the Poor. — Headquarters, Central Charity Building, Chardon Street. This board, composed of twelve members, one-third chosen annually by the city council, is one of the most important branches of the city service. It conducts a central administration office, where its headquarters are, and from which its agents are sent to all sections of the city; and two auxiliary branches, the Temporary Home [see *Temporary Home*] and the Wayfarers' Lodge, each with special functions and separate buildings. The visits among the city poor are made by trained officials, and a complete registered history of every case relieved or rejected is kept. The extent of the work done is shown by the statistics of a year. The report of the board for 1882 gave as the total number of families relieved, 4,258, representing about 12,774 persons. The number of visits made by officers of the board was 13,145, exclusive of the medical attendance of the physicians. In addition to cases within the city, occasional visits are made to the country for an examination of those cases relieved through other overseers of the poor, the recipients having legal claims, by settlement, on Boston. The number of new registration-papers filed during the year was 796. This indicates the new applicants whose cases have been investigated, and their wants supplied. The total number of these papers now on file at the headquarters of the board is 21,597, — an invaluable inventory of this class of the city's population, as the board in its report well says. No publicity is given to the names thus registered; but the register is of service to the board, and to those engaged in charitable work. The Temporary Home is for women and children. There have been several children born here. The house is in charge of a matron. The Wayfarers' Lodge is for men. It provides clean lodgings and wholesome meals, the recipients performing a given amount of labor as the condition upon which this help is furnished them. The lodgers during 1882 numbered 19,709; and the single meals furnished, 30,353. The men are employed chiefly in sawing and splitting wood; a part of which is used by the city in the schoolhouses and other public buildings, and a part sold to householders for domestic use. The sum annually appropriated by the city council for the disbursements of the board averages about $112,000. The board also has charge of the following special funds, and disburses their income according to the various conditions imposed: Pemberton, Boylston Relief, Boylston Educational, Mason, Dexter, Jeffries, Pierce Fuel, Holton Protestant Poor, and Stoughton Poor Funds, and the Lucy Bullman and David Sears Charities [see these]. Under complaint of the overseers, any pauper not born here, or not having a settlement in the State, who can be conveniently moved, can be conveyed at the expense of the State to any other State, or, if not a citizen of the United States, to any foreign place where he belongs. Burial is given to unknown persons found dead, and to all persons having died without means.

P.

Paddock's Mall. — The grand old elms, which, standing in the midst of the broad walk on Tremont Street in front of the Granary Burying-ground, gave this name to it, have only within a few years disappeared. For a hundred years and more they had cast their grateful shade over the walk; and they might well have stood another hundred years, had they not been displeasing to the eyes of the City Fathers, and in the way of the street-railroad corporations. Many attempts were made to remove them, which were successfully resisted; until, in 1873, the axe was laid to their roots, and the pleasant shade no longer exists. Like the trees all along the Tremont-street side of the Common, they had been to all appearances purposely placed in as disadvantageous circumstances as possible, buried in coal-ashes or covered with brick to hasten their death, and make easy the widening of the street. These Paddock elms were set out in 1762 by Major Adino Paddock, who was the first coach-maker of the town, and who lived opposite the burying-ground. The trees were English elms, the saplings brought from the Old Country. Paddock guarded them very jealously, and was the terror of small boys who were tempted to give them a shake in passing. The major was a Tory; and on the evacuation he left the town with Gen. Gage, never returning. He died in the Isle of Jersey, in 1804.

Paine Memorial Hall. — See Halls.

Paint-and-Clay Club. — Club-rooms No. 419 Washington Street. A club largely composed of artists, but including journalists and devotees of music, formed in the spring of 1880. Until 1882 its machinery of organization was of the slightest; new members being admitted by unanimous vote, and the affairs of the club being managed in "committee of the whole." Deeming it wise, however, to establish a more formal organization, a constitution was drawn and adopted in the autumn of 1882, and provision made for regular election of officers. The membership of the club is now limited to 40; and it is required that candidates for membership shall be connected with either art, literature, or music. The initiation-fee is $15; and the annual dues reach the same figure. The club-room, on the upper floor of a business building, is a most inviting place. It is decorated by the artist-members, and paintings and sketches in great profusion adorn the walls. In the middle of the main room is a generous table loaded with artists' work; and around it, and about the comfortable lounging-room, the members gather on Wednesday nights, the favorite evening for meeting. The club gives occasional receptions and art-exhibitions, on which occasions its picturesque rooms are filled with brilliant companies. Many of its members are among the foremost men in their professions, and the club occupies a unique place in the professional club-life of the city. [See *Club-life of Boston*.]

Painters and Sculptors. — The number of persons who make a profession of painting and sculpture in Boston is upward of 200. The painters may be broadly classified as portrait-painters and landscape-painters. Among the most prominent portrait-painters are Frederic P. Vinton, who occupies the studio of the late William M. Hunt, No. 1 Park Square (a place which is full of associations to many artists and art-students who were brought under the influence of Hunt, than whom no one has left a greater impress on Boston art); Benjamin C. Porter, whose studio, at No. 48 Boylston Street, is a large and handsomely furnished room, one of the finest of the studios of the city (visitors are received every Saturday afternoon); George C. Munzig, studio No. 48 Boylston Street (visitors received here also on Saturday afternoons); Edgar Parker, studio No. 433 Washington Street; J. Harvey Young, No. 12 West Street; and George Fuller, No. 149 A Tremont Street. Among the prominent landscape-painters are J. Foxcroft Cole, No. 433 Washington Street; John B. Johnston, No. 154 Tremont Street; J. Appleton Brown, No. 5 Park Street; John J. Enneking, No. 149 A Tremont Street; Alfred Ordway, No. 29 Studio Building, Tremont Street; F. H. Shapleigh, No. 79 Studio Building; Benjamin Champney, No. 21 Bromfield Street; Thomas Allen, Pelham Studios, Hotel Pelham; W. L. Picknell, No. 154 Tremont Street; Ross Turner, No. 12 West Street; C. E. L. Green, No. 48 School Street; and Marcus Waterman, No. 616 Washington Street. Under the head of landscape-artists must be included also the painters of marine subjects, among whom may be mentioned Walter F. Lansil, Milton Avenue, Dorchester District; W. F. Halsall, No. 154 Tremont Street; George S. Wasson, No. 433 Washington Street; and W. E. Norton (at present in London). The painters of figure-subjects and *genre* include J. M. Gaugengigl, No. 45 Studio Building; Clement R. Grant, No. 12 West Street; Phœbe A. Jenks, No. 56 Studio Building; and others among the portrait-painters mentioned above. Messrs. Cole, Johnston, and others among the landscapists, are successful painters of animals, as are also F. W. Rogers, No. 419 Washington Street; Scott Leighton, No. 433 Washington Street; Thomas Robinson Studio Building; Albert Thompson, No. 433 Washington Street; and many others. Among the painters of still-life are Abbot F. Graves, No. 23 Studio Building; J. Emil Carlsen, No. 3 Tremont Row; G. W. Seavey, No. 28 Studio Building; Miss Ellen Robbins, 433 Washington Street; and several other women artists. Walter M. Brackett, No. 41 Tremont Street, makes a specialty of fish-subjects; Frank Hill Smith, 171½ Tremont Street, of interior decorations; W. L. Metcalf, of landscapes and figures; F. E. Wright, No. 49 Studio Building, and A. C. Fenety, 23 Studio Building, of crayon heads; C. W. Sanderson, Mount-Vernon Street, T. O. Langerfeldt, No. 144 Tremont Street, and J. W. Dunsmore, No. 161 Tremont Street, of water-colors. The prominent sculptors are T. H. Bartlett, No. 394 Federal Street; Martin Milmore, No. 51 Studio Building; Pierre Millet, No. 22 Eliot Street; and Miss Anne Whitney, No. 92 Mount-Vernon Street. Among artists who are identified with Boston, but whose studios are in the suburbs, are George L. Brown, painter of Italian landscapes, A. H. Bicknell, painter of historical subjects and landscapes, and J. Foxcroft Cole. Not a few of the Boston artists give exhibitions with considerable regularity each year; while others are contented with sending contributions to the general exhibitions, which occur in the winter and spring. There is a growing colony of women artists in Boston, among whom are Mrs. F. C. Houston, No. 12 West Street; Helen M. Knowlton, No. 169 Tremont Street; Susan Hale, No. 64 Boylston Street; Ida Bothe; Mrs. S. W. Whitman, No. 56 Mount-Vernon Street; Miss Boott and Miss Dixwell; and Bertha von Hillern and Miss Beckett. The list of artists mentioned in this paragraph does not attempt to include all the leading men and women in the profession in Boston: it is a list only of some of the more prominent ones, necessarily incomplete.

Papyrus Club. — This is a social organization of journalists, writers in other fields, publishers, artists, architects, and men of other professions and avocations, which has no established club-house, but meets regularly during the year, — with the exception of the months of July, August, and September, — on the first Saturday of every month at dinner in private parlors of the Revere House. These monthly dinners are occasions of rare enjoyment. Regularly after each dinner comes literary entertainment. New poems of members are read, witty compositions are contributed, bright speeches are made, and good things are said, of which the outside world gets not a taste. It is a club of "royal good fellows," a congenial set, who famously entertain each other and the guests whose good fortune it is to get within the circle. At every meeting there are several guests, sometimes literary men of distinction, sometimes famous actors, sometimes distinguished foreigners, who are invited either by the executive committee on behalf of the club, or by individual members. The president, with the secretary and the club's guests, sits at the main table; and the chairs at the long tables along the sides of the dining-room are almost invariably occupied. After dinner the business, whatever there may be, is transacted in a prompt fashion. Then the "loving-cup" passes from member to member, and then the literary festivities follow. It has of late years come to be the custom to celebrate, generally in February, "ladies' night," when the honored guests are lady friends of the members, and ladies prominent in literature, invited on behalf of the club. These are brilliant occasions among the noteworthy literary and social features of the winter season. On these occasions it is customary to add to the attractions of the evening an art-exhibition contributed to by members of the club. The Papyrus originated several years ago in a modest way, its founders being a number of journalists and literary men, whose pattern was the Savage Club of London. For a while its meetings were held in the hospitable Park House, famed for the excellence of its larder [see *Restaurants and Cafés*]; then, as its membership enlarged, it moved to other quarters, and finally established itself at the Revere. The object of the club, as set down in its constitution, is "to promote good-fellowship and literary and artistic tastes among its members." It is provided that at least two-thirds of its members shall be literary members; and journalists, artists, and publishers rank as such. Names of candidates for membership are first proposed to the club at a regular meeting; then are referred to the committee on membership; and then, if approved, are voted upon by the members in regular meeting. Five black-balls exclude. The admission-fee is $10 for literary members, and $25 for non-literary members; and the annual assessment is $5. The president for 1883 is George F. Babbitt. [See *Club-Life in Boston*.]

Park Square. — At the entrance to Columbus Avenue, junction of Eliot and Pleasant Streets, beginning at Boylston Street. The square proper is a bit of green, — a well-kept lawn, — with a few flower-beds on its borders, surrounding the Emancipation Group, the conspicuous feature of the place [see *Emancipation Group*]. This little square contains 2,867 square feet. It is lighted at night by the electric light. [See *Parks and Squares*.]

Park-street Church (The). — This church was formed in the early part of the present century, the meeting for organization being held on Feb. 27, 1809. It began with 26 members, all but five of whom came from other churches. It was the first Congregational Trinitarian church established after the Unitarian whirlwind had swept through the Orthodox ranks. The meeting-house was built the year of the formation of the church. It was designed by Peter Banner, an English architect, another specimen of whose work is still standing, in the Roxbury district: this is known as the Crafts Mansion-house, and stands on the northerly slope of Parker Hill. The conspicuous feature of the church on its completion was, as now, its tall and graceful spire. Until the building of the Somerset-street Church on higher ground (since demolished, and occupied by the Boston-University building), this spire was the highest in the town. The capitals for this steeple were made by Solomon Willard, the designer of the Bunker-hill Monument and the Court House in Court Square. For a long time there were vaults for the dead underneath the church [see *Old Burial-places*]. The first pastor of the Park-street was Rev. Edward D. Griffin, D.D., professor of rhetoric in Andover Theological Seminary, and afterwards president of Williams College. He was succeeded by Rev. S. E. Dwight, D.D., who was ordained Sept. 3, 1817, and continued pastor until 1826. Succeeding pastors were Revs. Edward Beecher, D.D., 1826–30; Joel H. Linsley, D.D., 1832–35; Silas Aiken, D.D., 1837–48; A. L. Stone, 1849–66; William H. H. Murray, 1868–74; and John L. Withrow, D.D., 1876–, the present pastor. The church has been famous for its pulpit-oratory, and has for years attracted crowded congregations and enjoyed a large church-membership. In the early days it was irreverently called "Brimstone Corner," from the fervor with which the orthodox doctrine was preached. The Park-street-church choir was early in the history of the church a conspicuous feature. It consisted of fifty or more singers, and from it came many of the original members of the Handel and Haydn Society [see *Handel and Haydn Society*]. Before the introduction of the organ, the singing of the choir was accompanied by a flute, a bassoon, and a violoncello. The interior of the meeting-house has been considerably modernized, but its outward original appearance is well preserved. [See *Congregationalism (Trinitarian) and its Churches.*]

Park Theatre (The). — Washington Street, near the corner of Boylston Street, and nearly opposite the Globe Theatre. A small, compact, and elegant playhouse, admired for the attractiveness of its interior and generally excellent character of the performances on its stage. It was built in 1879, constructed from Beethoven Hall, which stood on its site. The auditorium is 60 feet wide, 63 feet from the stage to the entrance-doors, and 50 feet high. The seats in the body of the house are upholstered in garnet plush, are large and exceedingly comfortable, and are so arranged that each commands a complete view of the stage. The larger portion of the main floor is occupied by the orchestra stalls and parquet; the orchestra-circle occupies that portion overhung by the balcony; the first balcony is divided into "balcony seats," so called, — comprising the first two rows, — and the "dress-circle;" and the second balcony, the family-circle and gallery. There are also four proscenium-boxes, on either side of the stage, from which a good view of the house can be obtained as well as of the stage. Though the house is small, the space is so thoroughly utilized that seats are provided for 1,184 people. The stage is spacious, and well supplied with scenery and properties, so that elegant scenes are frequently set with every attention to detail. The Washington-street entrance is through a spacious decorated vestibule; an additional exit is secured on Bumstead Court, so that the house can be cleared of a large audience within a very few moments. The house was built for Henry E. Abbey, of the Park Theatre, New York [which was destroyed by fire in January, 1883], a manager of wide reputation, and on its completion was leased by him with associates. The opening performance was given on the evening of April 14, 1879; Lotta being the attraction, in Olive Logan's translation of "La Cigale." Succeeding entertainments have been given by "stars" and leading travelling combinations, or dramatic companies from New York theatres. The Union-square and the Madison-square companies of New York have played long engagements here; and among the many "stars" giving extended seasons have been Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, and Clara Morris. Henry E. Abbey and John B. Schoeffel are the managers. The prices of admission range from 50 cents to $1.50.

Parker House (The). — School Street, extending to Tremont Street. This has for years been a favorite down-town hotel, especially with business-men. It is the leading place down town where people congregate for news and gossip. In times of exciting or unusual news, particularly on election-nights, its corridors are crowded with business-men and others. It was established 30 years ago, in 1855, by Harvey D. Parker, whose name it bears, the first American hotel to be conducted on the European plan; and, under his skilful direction and management, it has grown to its present proportions and prominence. Mr. Parker, now an elderly gentleman in years, but with the energy, spirit, and enterprise of an active man of middle age, is still the chief proprietor. He began his career in 1832, in a small but choice restaurant of that day, known as "Hunt's," in the basement of the Tudor Building on Court Square, which formerly occupied the site of the new extension of Young's Hotel [see *Young's Hotel*]. Three months after he entered the place as an employé, he had bought out his master for $432. Here he built up a successful business, and his place became famous. In 1845 John F. Mills entered his service at $25 a month. Three years after, he was admitted to a share in the business; and Parker & Mills remained the firm-name for a long time, broken only by the death of Mr. Mills a few years ago. After Mr. Mills's death, Mr. Parker continued alone for a while. At present associated with him are Joseph H. Beckman and Edward O. Punchard, both experienced hotel-men, familiar with the house and the Boston hotel-business; and the title of the firm is Harvey D. Parker & Co. The building of the Parker House was begun in April, 1854, and the house was opened to the public in October the year following. It is a large six-story marble-front building, with a main entrance and a ladies' entrance on School Street. There is also a private entrance on the Tremont-street side, which projects behind the corner estate (which Mr. Parker has vainly endeavored to purchase in order to extend his house over the lot occupied by it). On either side of the main entrance are public rooms; the news-stand, telephone, and theatre-ticket-office being located in that on the right, and the telegraph-office in that at the left. The large dining-room for gentlemen is at the end of the entrance-hall; at the right of the entrance-hall, as one enters, through a passage-way, is a café fronting on Tremont Street; and at the left, through another passage-way, is the ladies' dining-room, a spacious and attractively furnished apartment, with an outlook on School Street. This is also reached directly from the ladies' entrance to the hotel. There is still another café, with a well-stocked lunch-counter, in the basement, with an oyster-counter and bar; and a large billiard-room, the entrance to which is through this down-stairs café. On the second floor is also a large private dining-room for banquets, and numerous smaller dining-rooms. Parker's is renowned for the excellence of its *cuisine*, and it is a favorite dining-place for clubs. Here the Bird, Boston, Literary, Agricultural, and other dining-clubs have their regular Saturday-afternoon or monthly meetings; and snug dinner-parties are of frequent occurrence during the winter seasons. The prices for single rooms range from $1 to $5, and for suites from $8 to $12 per day. There are 260 rooms, including a large number of elegant suites. During the summer of 1882 the house was considerably re-arranged and in part refurnished, and the public rooms redecorated. On Nov. 16, 1882, the 50th anniversary of the beginning of Mr. Parker's business career was celebrated by a public dinner in the house given by a committee of citizens, patrons for many years of his house.

Parker Memorial Hall. — See Halls.

Parks and Squares. — The principal parks of the city proper are the Common, containing 48¼ acres, exclusive of the old burying-ground there, which contains one and a quarter acres [see *Old Burying-grounds*]; the Public Garden, containing 24¼ acres; and Franklin and Blackstone Squares, at the South End, each containing about 105,000 square feet. In the Roxbury district there is Washington Park, besides many small parks and squares; in South Boston the principal parks are Independence Square, and Thomas Park, on Telegraph Hill; in East Boston there is a group of pleasant and well-kept squares; in the Dorchester district there is Dorchester Square, on Meeting-house Hill; in the West-Roxbury district, the shore of Jamaica Pond, which is public ground; in the Charlestown district, City, Sullivan, and Winthrop Squares; and in the Brighton district, Brighton Square. Below is a complete list of the parks and squares, with their location. Each of the principal ones is described in its proper place in this Dictionary [see *Public-Parks System*].

Common. — Beacon, Charles, Boylston, Tremont, and Park Streets; 48¼ acres.

Public Garden. — Charles, Boylston, Arlington, and Beacon; 24¼ acres.

Fort-Hill Square. — Oliver and High; 29,480 square feet.

Franklin Square. — Washington, East-Brookline, and East-Newton; 105,205 square feet.

Blackstone Square. — Washington, West-Brookline, West-Newton Streets, and Shawmut Avenue; 105,100 square feet.

East-Chester Park. — Between Albany Street and Harrison Avenue; 9,300 square feet.

Chester Park. — Between Harrison Avenue and Washington Street.

Chester Square. — Between Washington and Tremont; 74,000 square feet.

West-Chester Park (proper). — Between Tremont Street and Columbus Avenue; 10,150 square feet. The street way is extended to Beacon.

Commonwealth Avenue. — From Arlington to West-Chester Park; 429,500 square feet.

Union Park. — Between Tremont Street and Shawmut Avenue; 16,000 square feet.

Worcester Square. — Between Washington Street and Harrison Avenue; 16,000 square feet.

Lowell Square. — Cambridge and Lynde Streets; 5,772 square feet.

Park Square. — Columbus Avenue, Eliot, and Pleasant; 2,867 square feet.

Montgomery Square. — Tremont, Clarendon, and Montgomery; 550 square feet.

Pemberton Square. — Between Tremont and Somerset; 3,390 square feet.

South Boston.

Thomas Park. — Telegraph Hill; 190,000 square feet.

Independence Square. — Broadway, Second, M, and N Streets; 6½ acres.

Lincoln Square. — Emerson, Fourth, and M; 9,510 square feet.

East Boston.

Maverick Square. — Sumner and Maverick Streets; 4,398 square feet.

Central Square. — Meridian and Border; 32,310 square feet.

Belmont Square. — Webster, Sumner, Lamson, and Seaver; 30,000 square feet.

Putnam Square. — Putnam, White, and Trenton; 11,628 square feet.

Prescott Square. — Trenton, Eagle, and Prescott; 12,284 square feet.

Roxbury District.

Madison Square. — Sterling, Marble, Warwick, and Westminster Streets; 122,191 square feet.

Orchard Park. — Chadwick, Orchard-Park Street, and Yeoman; 92,592 square feet.

Washington Park. — Dale and Bainbridge; 396,125 square feet.

Longwood Park. — Park and Austin; 21,000 square feet.

Walnut Park. — Between Washington Street and Walnut Avenue; 5,736 square feet.

Lewis Park. — Highland Street and Highland Avenue; 5,600 square feet.

Bromley Park. — From Albert to Bickford; 20,975 square feet.

Fountain Square. — Walnut Avenue, from Munroe to Townsend Street; 116,000 square feet.

Cedar Square. — Cedar Street; 26,163 square feet.

Linwood Park. — Centre and Linwood; 3,625 square feet.

DORCHESTER DISTRICT.

Dorchester Square. — Meeting-house Hill; 56,200 square feet.

Eaton Square. — Church and Bowdoin Streets; 13,280 square feet.

Square. — Top of Mount Bowdoin; 16,000 square feet.

CHARLESTOWN DISTRICT.

City Square. — Head of Bow, Main, and Chelsea Streets; 9,330 square feet.

Sullivan Square. — Main, Cambridge, Sever, and Gardner; 56,428 square feet.

Winthrop Square. — Winthrop, Common, and Adams; 38,450 square feet.

Public Ground. — Essex and Lyndeboro'; 930 square feet.

WEST-ROXBURY DISTRICT.

Public Ground. — Shore of Jamaica Pond; 31,000 square feet.

Soldiers'-Monument Lot. — South and Central Streets; 5,870 square feet.

Public Ground. — Top of Mount Bellevue; 27,772 square feet.

BRIGHTON DISTRICT.

Public Ground. — Pleasant and Franklin Streets; 1,900 square feet.

Jackson Square. — Chestnut-hill Avenue, Union, and Winship Streets; 4,300 square feet.

Brighton Square. — Between Chestnut-hill Avenue and Rockland Street, and opposite the Brighton branch of the Public Library; 25,035 square feet.

Peace Society. — See American Peace Society.

Pemberton Fund (The). — Comprised of bequests made to the city of Boston from 1760 to the present time, from "A. B.," Daniel Oliver, Margaret Blackader, Alice Quick, Anne Wheelwright, Mary Ireland, Benjamin Pemberton, Martha Stevens, Mrs. H. Driscoll, William Breed, Samuel Eliot, John Coffin Jones, Mary Belknap, "A Citizen of Boston," Anonymous, Miss Dr. Harriot K. Hunt, and George Higginson. The most important, however, of the bequests was from Benjamin Pemberton, whose will was proved June 25, 1782, and for that reason his name has been given to the fund. The income of this fund is to be expended, at the discretion of the overseers of the poor, in semi-annual payments to the poor of this city [see *Overseers of the Poor*]. The fund amounts to $104,601.84.

Pemberton Square. — In the rear of Tremont Street, with entrances at the junction of Tremont Street and Court Street, and from Somerset Street. It marks the site of Pemberton (or Cotton) Hill, one of the three original peaks of Beacon Hill. It was laid out as a private enterprise in 1835, and received its present name three years after. The dwellings built in it were spacious and elegant for their time, and for many years it was the residence of some of the most substantial citizens. Numbers of these clung to the place until trade had invaded, as it had for a long time previous surrounded, it; and they removed from it with the utmost reluctance. It was at one time contemplated to transform the square into a lawyers' quarter; its nearness to the courts and the business-centres of the city, with its retired situation, rendering it peculiarly inviting to professional men; and among the plans for a new Court House, a subject which has been agitated for years [see *Court House*], was an elaborate one for an imposing and extensive court-building here. Though many lawyers have their chambers here, the scheme of making a lawyers' quarter of it was not successful; and offices of various kinds are now established in it, including those of architects, and various city departments, with shops towards the Somerset-street entrance. In the centre of the square is an enclosed green, with trees, somewhat neglected, but not altogether uninviting to the thousands who pass daily through it. The square contains 3,390 square feet. [See *Parks and Squares.*]

Pension-office. — See Post-office and Sub-treasury.

People's Church. — Corner of Columbus Avenue and Berkeley Street; successor of the old Church-street Church, out of which the society grew. The building of this church was begun in 1879, on a liberal plan; the purpose being to establish a church for the people, with free sittings, inviting in its interior arrangements and its various religious and social features. The intention being to build only so fast as the funds received for the enterprise would allow, that the society should not be burdened by debt, the structure approached completion slowly. First the chapel was built, with the parsonage, the entrance to which is on the corner of the street; and in the summer of 1882, sufficient funds having been secured, the work of constructing the auditorium was begun. The building when completed will be the largest church-edifice in New England; accommodating, with the chapel, which opens into it, between 3,000 and 4,000 persons. It will resemble the Globe Theatre in its interior arrangements more than any church in the city; the effort having been to get an audience-room in which the people can see and hear, rather than to construct a merely ecclesiological edifice. The church, though free in its sittings, will be so arranged that families can sit together. Some of the best seats, however, will be reserved for strangers and occasional attendants. More than 400 persons have united with the church since the work began, notwithstanding its limited accommodations. The pastor is Rev. J. W. Hamilton (Methodist), to whose energy, persistence, and untiring zeal, the success of the undertaking is due. The Church-street Church, which the People's Church succeeds, was organized in 1834.

Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind (The), is situated on Broadway, Mount Washington, South Boston, in a large building, formerly a hotel known as the Mount-Washington House. Standing on high ground, on a commanding site, it is a prominent object from the harbor, and from the country for miles around. The institution was founded in 1829; and it was organized in 1832 by the late Dr. Samuel G. Howe, beginning with six blind children in his father's house. It owes its origin to the interest awakened in the minds of Dr. John D. Fisher — a young physician of Boston, who first proposed it — and Dr. Howe during somewhat extended travels and studies in Europe, and their observations of institutions there. Dr. Howe had fought through the war for Greek independence, and on his way home he visited some of the then-existing European asylums. On his return to his own country he at once began his self-imposed work. An Act of incorporation and an appropriation had been obtained in March, 1829; and the infant institution had been awaiting Dr. Howe's liberation from imprisonment in Metz, to commence its operations. His efforts in instructing his first pupils were attended with great success, and attracted public attention. In the autumn of 1832, the year in which the school went into operation, women of Boston and of Salem, Marblehead, and Newburyport, in old Essex, held fairs to increase its funds, — one in Salem and the other in Faneuil Hall. These brought money to the treasury, and increased the popular interest in the undertaking. After the Faneuil-hall fair, Col. Thomas W. Perkins offered to give the institution his mansion-house and grounds in Pearl Street, on condition that $50,000 should be raised for it in Boston. This was done, with $50,000 more. The present building was secured and occupied in 1839. Dr. Howe devoted his whole soul to his labor in developing the institution, and it had no lack of pupils from the start. The most wonderful success achieved in it by Dr. Howe was the education of Laura Bridgman, deaf, dumb, and blind, whose story is known all over the world. The institution is noted as being the first in the world where a systematic education of the blind was attempted; and its success in this direction was so great that it was early taken as a model for other institutions of its kind in Europe, as well as our own country. The pupils receive an excellent education, especially in music, and are taught such trades as can be best carried on by the blind. Piano-tuning, chair-seating, and upholstery are among the occupations pursued by them. Music has been taught with such success here that the tuning and keeping in repair of all pianos in the public schools of the city are now intrusted to the pupils of this institution, to the satisfaction of all concerned. Dr. Howe invented the best system of printing in raised letters books for the use of the blind, and the first books for the blind produced in this country were printed at this institution; during recent years several standard works have been electrotyped, and this department has been carried on with much vigor. The institution is partly self-supporting, from the income of invested funds, and the receipts from its workshops, which annually reach about $13,000. It also receives compensation from several States for the support and education of beneficiaries, and from the State of Massachusetts a grant of $36,000 annually. Pupils are admitted on payment of $300 per annum, and indigent applicants from this State are admitted gratuitously on the warrant of the governor. In the arrangement of the institution, the family system is followed; and the women and girls occupy dwelling-houses by themselves, the sexes being separated. The average number of inmates is about 160. Dr. Howe continued in charge of the institution until his death, in 1876. It was organized on its present system in 1870; and in 1877, a year after Dr. Howe's death, the present name was adopted, in accordance with Dr. Howe's desire, which was to remove it from the class of charitable institutions, and make it more of an educational and industrial one. Dr. Howe was succeeded by his son-in-law, Mr. Michael Anagnos, as superintendent, who is still in charge, his office now known as director. Visitors are admitted to the institution on Thursdays, from 11 to 1 o'clock P.M. The semi-centennial anniversary of the institution was celebrated in the summer of 1882, by a public meeting in Tremont Temple, and the completion of a fund to develop the printing department.

Philharmonic Society (The). — A musical society, organized in 1880, after the plan of other musical societies or clubs in the city, with professional members, and subscribing members bearing the expenses [see *Music in Boston*]. Its object is the presentation of orchestral music. It was established, originally, to succeed (or at least to sustain) the Philharmonic Orchestra, which was organized in 1879 by Bernhard Listemann. During the first season of the new society, concerts were given under the direction of Mr. Listemann as conductor. The next season, owing to divisions in the society, Mr. Listemann retired, and Dr. Louis Maas was made the conductor. For the season of 1882, Carl Zerrahn was appointed director. The Philharmonic Orchestra also maintains its organization, with Mr. Listemann as conductor, as before the organization of the society. The latter has a large membership.

Phillips Street-Fund. — This is a bequest of Jonathan Phillips, who died in July, 1860. He gave by his will to the city of Boston, $20,000 as "a trust-fund, the income of which shall be annually expended to adorn and embellish the streets and public places in said city." The board of aldermen was directed by the city council, in accepting the bequest, to expend its income in compliance with the terms of the trust. There have thus far been erected from the income of this fund the bronze statues of Josiah Quincy in front of City Hall, John Winthrop in Scollay Square, Samuel Adams at the junction of Washington Street and Adams (formerly Dock) Square; also the curbing and fencing of the enclosure of the Emancipation Group in bronze in Park Square, the gift of Moses Kimball. [See *Adams Statue*, *Emancipation Group*, *Quincy Statue*, and *Winthrop Statue.*]

Philo-Celtic Society (The Boston). — Established in 1873, the first of its kind in the country. Its objects are the study of the Irish language, the re-publication of books in that language, and the printing of standard Irish works at present in manuscript. It has established a school in the city, at Emmet Hall, No. 28 Kneeland Street, with sessions on Sunday afternoons, to which persons are admitted as pupils without regard to sex, sect, race, or color, on the payment of a small tuition-fee and a small sum for a certificate of membership. The text-books used are those published by the Dublin Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language, and are printed in the Irish characters. M. P. J. O'Daly is the superintendent of the school, and M. P. J. Sullivan and Miss M. A. Wall assistants. The society gives entertainments every second month, and the exercises are partly in the Irish and partly in the English language.

Pierce Fuel Fund. — The legacy of Caleb Pierce to the city of Charlestown, accepted by the city council of that city, May, 1861. "Income to be expended in the purchase of fuel, to be distributed to those indigent widows whose husbands, before their decease, had resided in Charlestown at least one year, and the said widows still continuing to reside in Charlestown at the time of receiving said bounty." Administered by the overseers of the poor [see *Overseers of the Poor*]. The fund amounts to $1,545.46.

Pilot (The Boston). — Published, weekly, from the Pilot Building, No. 607 Washington Street, by the Pilot Publishing Company. The first Roman-Catholic paper established in Boston, dating from 1838. It was founded by Patrick Donahoe, a Catholic book-publisher well known and successful for many years. It is a large eight-page paper. It is at present edited and in part owned by John Boyle O'Reilly, whose fame as a poet and lecturer is more extended, even, than as a journalist. It is a news and literary paper, giving especial attention to Irish news, and to the popular features of the modern family journal. It is edited with skill and vigor, and has among its readers many Protestants who take it for the contributions of its poet-editor. It enjoys a large circulation.

Point Allerton. — See Harbor.

Point Shirley. — The extreme point of the town of Winthrop, separated from Deer Island, in the harbor, by the swift-running, narrow channel known as Shirley Gut. Point Shirley is best known as the place where is situated Taft's famous hotel, the Point-Shirley House, renowned far beyond the borders of the city for its superb larder and its incomparable fish and game dinners. For more than a quarter of a century this has been the favorite resort for *gourmets*; and many famous men, and social and literary clubs of the city, have in this time dined here, in the pleasant rooms with the outlook on the sea. The house stands on the pebbly shore, and as it is approached by the carriage-drive has a most inviting look with its hospitable porch and breezy entrance-hall. An old-time landlord is Taft, who greets his guest in the courtly and gracious manner of the earlier days, now unhappily retired with other discarded old-time fashions; and who personally superintends the entertainment of his patrons, occasionally inviting attention to the delicacies of the *menu*, and by his very air and presence adding additional richness to the feast spread upon the generous board. Nowhere else can such varieties of rare fish and rarer game be found; and the out-of-towner who fails to take in a trip to Taft's, with a sight of his larder and glistening kitchens, and a feast from his fish and game, leaves uncovered a most interesting feature of the town, and loses an experience of a most exceptional kind. Point Shirley is named for Gov. Shirley, who in 1753 went down from Boston with a party of other men of distinction, at the invitation of a number of local capitalists, to celebrate the establishment of a fishing-station there. Land had been purchased for the erection of workshops and dwellings for the fishermen to be employed; "but," says Shurtleff, "instead of doing this, they put up houses for their own pleasure accommodation, and a meeting-house for a preacher on Sundays, wholly neglectful of the operatives who were to have carried on the business for them." So the enterprise failed. The "inauguration," however, was a brilliant affair. On the way down the harbor, the "junketing" party were greeted by a blazing salute from the Castle, — now Fort Independence; there were festivities and speech-makings, and the re-naming of the place was made with the heartily accorded permission of his Excellency. Before that it was known as Pulling Point. It was so called, according to the account of the voyages of John Josselyn, gent., to New England, "because the boats are by the seasing or roads haled against the tide which is very strong." After the failure of the fishing-station enterprise, the place became a summer-resort; and among others Gov. Hancock had his summer-home here for a while. In the winter of 1764, the first inoculation-hospital was established here, with another at Castle William, during an epidemic of small-pox. In May, 1776, a furious little battle was fought in the Shirley Gut, between a flotilla of boats from the British fleet and the Continental privateers "Franklin" and "Lady Washington," which were stealing out of Boston, and were delayed by the former grounding here. Sweetser, in "King's Handbook of Boston Harbor," gives this spirited sketch of the encounter: "The man-of-war barges fired grape and langrage, and were answered by the cannon of the 'Franklin,' loaded with musket-balls, and the swivels of the 'Lady.' Pikemen defended the decks from behind high boarding nettings, and upset two of the barges with boat-hooks. After a half-hour of very close and deadly work, the attacking party retreated, and the saucy little cruisers were left free to make sail and escape to sea. The next morning two children, playing on the Winthrop shore, found there an overturned British barge, and the dead body of a royal marine, with a spear-wound in his side. He was buried just to the eastward of the old Bartlett mansion; and Capt. Mugford, the commander of the 'Franklin,' who was slain during the fight, received a stately military funeral at Marblehead." During the Revolution a rude fort was erected on the Point to defend this strait. Other business enterprises were tried on Point Shirley during the earlier years of the present century. First the manufacture of salt was tried here; and later extensive works of the Revere Copper Company were established and flourished for a time. Point Shirley is reached by carriage through East Boston and Winthrop; and by steam-cars of the Winthrop and Point-Shirley branch of the Revere-beach and Lynn Railroad, whose Boston station is on Atlantic Avenue.

Police Charitable Fund. — A fund created by the moneys earned by police-officers for fees as witnesses, except one witness-fee a day in the Supreme or Superior Courts. These moneys are invested and the fund managed by the mayor of the city, the city treasurer, and the city auditor, who are the trustees. It is provided by city ordinance that the income of this fund shall be applied to the relief of persons who have received an honorable discharge from the police-force by reason of sickness, age, or other inability, and who are, in consequence, in necessitous circumstances; and also to the relief of the widows and orphans, in necessitous circumstances, of police-officers who have died while in the service of the city. The fund in 1882 amounted to $108,350. There are now 25 beneficiaries of it, receiving yearly $5,520. It is invested in City of Boston sixes, fives, and fours.

Police-Relief Association. — See Boston Police-Relief Association.

Police-Service. — The police-department of the city is under the direction of the board of police-commissioners; which consists of three members, one appointed annually by the mayor, subject to the approval of the city council, to hold office for a term of three years. The regular force consisted in 1882 of 755 men. The officers are a superintendent of police, a deputy-superintendent; a chief inspector, 4 regular inspectors, and 5 special inspectors (the latter inspectors of carriage-licenses, wagon-licenses, intelligence-offices, and pawnbrokers); 16 captains of divisions, 28 lieutenants, and 49 sergeants (one of the latter sergeant of the street-railway police). The remainder are patrolmen. The number of officers and men for general duty has been reduced to 726 by the withdrawal of men for special service, and an enlargement of the force to 740 was provided for in the autumn of 1882. In 1882, also, a new office was created, — that of matron. Her duty is to care for female prisoners who may be taken ill, and to effect the search of such prisoners. Her headquarters are in the Tombs, under the Court House, Court Square. The regular inspectors perform detective work; and the force being inadequate, an increase from the present number (4) to 9 was proposed by the commissioners in 1882. There are 16 police-divisions, each of which has its station-house: and two lock-ups, one of the latter in the Dorchester district, on Washington Street, Dorchester Lower Mills; and the other on Walnut Street, Neponset. The sixteenth district is that of the harbor-police, which (reorganized in 1878, when the police-commission was established: see below) consists of 28 men, and employs two small rowboats and the steam-propeller "Protector," supplied with 5 men by day and 4 men by night, in charge of a sergeant, and fitted for fire-duty as well as police. The jurisdiction of the harbor-department extends from Rowe's Wharf to Charlestown Bridge on the land, and the whole of Boston's water-front, from Brookline Bridge to Quincy, also from Winthrop Short Beach and Nahant, across to Black Rock, Weir River, Hull, Downer Landing, and Quincy, including all the islands in the harbor. Any crime committed within this district is attended to by the harbor-police, the authority extending to the government islands and fort in the upper and lower harbor. The "Protector" is used each morning to keep the upper harbor open, and every afternoon cruises in the lower bay. She does not go out at night except under special orders, or in case of fire along shore. The office of the superintendent and the headquarters of the inspectors are in City Hall; and that of the police-commissioners is in Pemberton Square, No. 7. Beside the direction of the police, the police-commissioners have charge of the issuance of liquor-licenses. The cost of maintaining the police-department was, in 1881–82,

$897,486.92. [For salaries of officers and men of the department, see *City Government.*] The present system, and the removal of the direction of the department from the board of aldermen to the board of police-commissioners, were adopted in 1878, under Mayor Pierce. In 1863 it was provided by city ordinance, that instead of annual appointments to the force, which had been the custom up to that time, they should be made to continue through good behavior, or until men were pensioned. The uniforming of the police began in 1857, under Mayor Lincoln; and the police-department was first established in 1854, taking the place of the old "Watch," which had been in existence since 1631. This first regularly established police-department consisted of 250 men, under the charge of a chief of police, two deputies, and eight captains. Previous to that time, since 1838, there had been a small police-force for day-service, acting with the watch, who patrolled the streets during the night, from six and seven o'clock in the evening until sunrise.

Political Dining-Clubs. — The Boston clubs which come under this head are peculiar to the city. They are composed of politicians, and men interested in politics, who come together on Saturday afternoons at dinner, and over the "walnuts and the wine" discuss political questions, party measures, and public men. They are slighter, lighter, and less earnest organizations than those famous Boston clubs which flourished during the years immediately preceding the Revolution, — the North-End Caucus, the South-End Caucus, the Middle-District Caucus, and the New and Grand Caucus, — but they are more social in their character. Those "had a silent influence on the public body," says the historian; and "they agreed who should be in town office, in the General Court, and in the Provincial Congress from Boston." The present clubs are not so influential in shaping the course of politics, — indeed, politics sometimes perversely go in directions contrary to the course they would mark out if they could, — nor do they control political action, or always lead public opinion. They are organizations less for this purpose than for good-fellowship. At their dinners they frequently have as guests men of prominence in state and national politics, and occasionally entertain elaborately public men of national reputation visiting the city. Their dinners are always interesting occasions, and the members find pleasure in the companionship the clubs foster. The present clubs of this class are the Bird, the Boston (formerly the Banks), the Massachusetts, the Middlesex, the Essex, the Wilson-Andrew, and the Reform. Another, an Independent Club, was organized in 1880, but it has since held but few meetings. Each club is an independent organization, as are the social clubs of the city; but it happens that the majority of them are composed of men in sympathy with the Republican party, who are recognized as party men. A conspicuous exception is the Bird Club, which is an independent organization, very select, including men in accord with both the leading great parties, and with neither of them. The earliest of these political dining-clubs was that brought together by Frank W. Bird, — for whom the present Bird Club is named, — one of the most prominent of the older politicians of the State, a near adviser of Gov. Andrew during his most noteworthy administrations, and influential in the Republican party councils the earlier years of its history, though now in fellowship with the Democrats, which party he entered during the Greeley campaign, in 1874. As early as 1848, a small number of gentlemen were in the habit of meeting, at Mr. Bird's invitation, every Saturday afternoon, and dining together in a room which they hired for the purpose. Among those who participated in those dinners were Henry Wilson, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, Dr. George B. Loring, and others well known in Boston and Massachusetts politics. The number increased until it reached 23, and the gathering was spoken of as the "Bird Dinner." In deference to the wishes of Mr. Bird, no formal organization was perfected until Feb. 1, 1873; when Dr. Howe, Charles W. Slack, and Dr. Loring were appointed a committee to form a club "for good-fellowship only," to be known as the Massachusetts Club. The organization was perfected on the following Saturday by the choice of Dr. Howe as president. This was the beginning of the present Massachusetts Club. The new organization went over to Young's Hotel, and established its club-room there; while those who preferred the old order of things remained at Parker's, where the "Bird Dinner" had for some years before been regularly had, and the Bird Club as now constituted was organized. Dr. Howe remained president of the Massachusetts until his death. Ex-Gov. Claflin is now the president. The membership includes ex-Gov. Boutwell, ex-Gov. Rice, ex-Gov. Long, ex-Collector Beard, Collector Worthington, Judge Adin Thayer of Worcester, Dr. George B. Loring, ex-Speaker Noyes, Speaker Marden, and others well known in the State. The rooms are pleasant, even luxurious quarters; and the walls are adorned with portraits of Wilson, Sumner, and others. The Banks (now Boston) Club was formed while Gen. Banks was governor of the State, in 1858. It was organized by a number of his political friends and admirers, and was named in his honor. Its meetings were for a long time regularly presided over by him, and until the season of 1882–83 it dined at Parker's. In 1880 Gen. Banks declined longer to serve as president, and earnestly requested that the name of the club be changed. Accordingly the name of Boston was substituted for Banks, and Col. John L. Stephenson was chosen president. Gen. Banks, however, continues an active member, and is a regular attendant at the Saturday meetings. The membership of this club is quite large. It has introduced the custom among the political clubs of celebrating annually "ladies' night," a feature of the Papyrus Club [see *Papyrus Club*], when the principal guests are ladies, and the members bring their wives and daughters or lady friends to the gathering, which becomes a social reception, rather than a political dinner-party. The Middlesex Club is one of the younger organizations. It is formed largely of men residing in Middlesex County, and interested in politics there. It has a large membership, in which young men predominate. The president is George A. Bruce of Somerville, ex-mayor of that city, and in 1883 a member of the State senate. The Essex Club was organized in 1881, mainly of Essex-county men, after the fashion set by the Middlesex Club. Both these clubs meet at Young's. The Reform Club was organized in the autumn of 1882: it grew out of the lively civil-service-reform campaign in the seventh congressional district, of that year. Col. Theodore Lyman, the successful independent candidate in that district, is the president of the club. These several clubs are organized on the simplest basis, and admittance to them is secured generally by election. The officers are chosen annually. The Wilson-Andrew Club was formed in the winter of 1883. Its members are Republicans. It has a new presiding officer at each meeting. Its place of meeting is the Quincy House.

Poor-Widows' Fund. — A donation made by Mrs. Joanna Brooker and others to the "Selectmen of Boston," established in 1759. The income from the fund is paid over in equal proportions to the aldermen of the city, who distribute it, at their discretion, for the relief of poor widows and sick people. It is invested in City of

Boston fives and sixes, and amounts to $3,200.

Population of Boston. — According to the last United-States census (1880), the population of Boston was 362,839, divided as follows: males, 172,268; females, 190,571; native, 248,043; foreign, 114,796; white, 356,826; colored, 5,873; Chinese, 118; Japanese, 3; Indians, 19. The population of the city in 1882 was estimated at over 400,000. According to the national census in 1870, the population of the city was 292,499. At that time Roxbury and Dorchester only of the adjoining places were annexed. In 1873 the annexation of Charlestown, West Roxbury, and Brighton added 48,379 to the population of the city, Charlestown bringing 32,040; West Roxbury, 10,361; and Brighton, 5,978. The population of the city by the State census of 1875 was 341,919; ten years previous, by the State census, it was 192,324; and ten years before that, in 1855, 161,429. According to the report of the State bureau of statistics and labor, in 1882, out of a population of 341,919 accounted for by the bureau agents, 224,914 were recorded as natives of the United States, and 117,005 foreign-born. Of the latter, there were born in Ireland 69,816; England, 13,298; Canada, 19,458; Germany, 7,839; other foreign countries, 6,593. The foreign male population of voting age numbered 43,573. Of this number Ireland claims 26,013; England, 4,448; Canada, 5,313; Germany, 3,648; other foreign countries, 4,181. Of legal voters, the Irish have 13,490; English, 1,751; Canadians, 1,855; Germans, 1,893; other foreign countries, 9,945; total foreign-born, 19,934.

Port and Seamen's-aid Society. — See Boston Port and Seamen's-aid Society.

Port-Bill (The Boston). — This crowning effort of King George and his parliament to force the patriot colonists to respect the authority of the crown, which, with the Regulation Acts immediately following, had a contrary effect, and precipitated the Revolution, was made at once upon the reception in England of the astonishing news of the destruction of the tea in Boston Harbor [see *Tea-Party, the Boston*]. It became a law March 31, 1774, and went into effect in June following. It completely closed the port of Boston, which, under its provisions, was to remain closed during the king's pleasure; took away from the town the privilege of landing and discharging as well as loading and shipping all goods, wares, and merchandise; it prevented all intercourse even between the islands or from pier to pier, suspended the ferry to Charlestown, rendered the warehouses idle, and the wharves deserted, suspended trade, and prostrated business generally. Marblehead was made a port of entry, and Salem was made the seat of government. The Regulation Acts provided that the councillors should be appointed by the king, and hold office during his pleasure; the superior judges were to hold their places at his will, and to be dependent upon him for their salaries, and other judges were to be removable by the royal governor; the sheriffs were to be appointed and removable also by the governor; the juries were to be selected by the sheriffs; town-meetings were to be prohibited, except for the election of officers or by permission of the royal governor; magistrates, revenue-officers, and soldiers charged with capital offences were to be tried in England or Nova Scotia; and the king's troops were to be quartered on the towns. These Regulation Acts were put into force in August. With the enforcement of these rigorous laws the issue was to be tried, "whether the colonists were, or were not, the colonists of Great Britain." But the patriots did not flinch. Boston suffered much, but she stood firm. Salem and Marblehead not only refused to profit by her affliction, but offered the free use of their stores and wharves to her crippled merchants and tradesmen; and help came from all sections, near and far, — from Virginia and South Carolina as generous and as bountiful as from neighboring places. The conflicts at Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill came, and the long and trying siege; then the evacuation, and the hurried and humiliating departure of the British forces, June 14, 1776, with the terrified Tories in their wake; and the victorious entry into the town of Washington and his little army. The blockade continued for nearly two years, the British ending it by the flight. [See *Siege of Boston.*]

Post (The Boston). — The leading Democratic commercial morning paper, published from the Post Building, an ornamented iron-front standing on the site of the birthplace of Franklin, — which fact is recognized by the exhibition of a bust of the great Bostonian on the face of the building, just over the entrance-way. The "Post" was founded by Col. Charles G. Greene; and the first number was issued Nov. 9, 1831. It directly succeeded the "American Statesman," which was incorporated in it; and the "Statesman" has since been preserved in the weekly edition of the "Post." The "American Statesman" was started in February, 1821, by True, Weston, & Greene, the latter being Nathaniel Greene, a brother of the founder of the "Post;" and its editor, Nathaniel Greene, became postmaster of Boston in 1829, holding the position until 1841, and then again from 1845 to 1849. Charles G. Greene, towards the close of the career of the "Statesman" as a daily paper, was brought into it by his brother. The daily was discontinued May 30, 1829; and the paper thereafter continued in tri-weekly, semi-weekly, and weekly editions until the establishment of the "Post," when, as stated above, it was absorbed therein. Charles G. Greene, previous to his connection with the "Statesman," had published a paper in Taunton, a literary journal in this city, and had been connected with newspapers in Philadelphia and Washington. He gave to the "Post," at the outset, a genial, good-humored, cheerful air, which it has never lost. He took political defeat philosophically, which has ever since been a conspicuous characteristic of the "Post;" and the introduction of the column of light, airy, witty newspaper paragraphs, which has been of late years carried to such excess in many modern newspapers, was due to him, and his establishment of the "All-Sorts" column, the pattern of all of its class that have come after it. Mr. Greene won his title of "colonel" as aide to Gov. Morton. After a while, Nathaniel G. Greene, son of Charles G., entered the office, and in time assumed the full charge of details, the father gradually retiring from the more arduous duties of editor. Under the Greens, with William Beals in charge of the business-department, — the firm being Beals, Greene, & Co., — the "Post" grew into a valuable property, and into wide popularity. In the winter of 1875 it was purchased by E. D. Winslow, the adventurer, who, in January following, was publicly shown to be a forger, and ran away. By reason of Winslow's manipulations of the stock-certificates of the company, the property was nearly wrecked. The rightful ownership of the stock outstanding was ultimately determined by the Supreme Court; and the property, being disposed of to a corporation, was re-established. For a while thereafter, Frederick E. Goodrich, who had been a leading editor on the staff of the paper, conducted it as editor-in-chief. Then he was succeeded by George F. Emery, who had become the leading proprietor; and Mr. Emery was in turn succeeded by Robert G. Fitch, the present editor-in-chief. During the year 1881 the corporation was again re-organized through new sales of stock, Mr. Emery disposing of his interest, and retiring; and Alonzo P. Moore, a successful business-man of the city, the present holder of the largest amount of stock, became the treasurer and business-manager. Under the present management the "Post" has steadily improved. The "make-up" has been re-arranged, whereby the latest news is presented on the first page; new features have been added, such as regular telegraphic Monday reports from the clearing-houses throughout the country, the regular morning publication of hotel-arrivals, and additional general-news departments. The "Post" has a large corps of trained journalists, and is carefully edited in all its departments. Among its former assistant-editors was the late Richard Frothingham the historian, George C. Hill, and George Makepeace Towle the lecturer. In the early days many of its "heavy" leaders were contributed by David Henshaw, when collector of the port. The "All-Sorts" column has always been in able hands. For a long time B. P. Shillaber (Mrs. Partington) was its editor; and during a later and comparatively recent period George F. Babbitt, a member of the present board of health [see *Health of the City*], made a reputation as its editor. Mr. Shillaber first began his Partingtonian efforts while a compositor on the "Post." In the spring of 1882 the "Post" changed its retail price from four to three cents; and an increased circulation is reported as a result of this movement.

Post-Office and Sub-Treasury. — Occupying the square bounded by Devonshire and Milk Streets, Post-office Square, and Water Street. Incomplete at present, when finished this will be one of the most imposing public edifices in the city, though architecturally subject to more or less criticism, as are many of the public buildings of the present day. Its present entrances are on Devonshire, Milk, and Water Streets; but ultimately its main entrance is to be on Post-office Square. The portion now finished is less than half the entire structure. The building is in the Renaissance style of architecture. It is constructed of Cape-Ann granite. The Devonshire-street front is 200 feet long. This façade is subdivided into five compartments by a central projection, flanked by two curtains finishing at the corners of Milk and Water Streets; the central portion is ornamented with an heraldic figure, — an eagle with outspread wings, grasping a shield in its talons. The exterior façades on the three streets reach an average height above the sidewalks of 100 feet, the central portion of each reaching a height of 126 feet. The street-story of 28 feet, formed by a composition of pilasters and columns resting on heavy plinths at the sidewalk level, and crowned with an entablature, carries two stories above it, adorned by ornate windows. The roof is a solid structure of iron, upon iron girders, and has circular dormer windows, in iron frames. The Post-office occupies the entire ground-floor and the basement, and portions of the second story; the Sub-treasury occupies the central portion of the second story; and on the floors above are the United-States Pension and Internal-revenue offices. There is a continuous passage-way, across the rear of the present structure, or its east side, from Milk to Water Streets, with a court-yard for the convenient delivery and receipt of mails from the postal-wagons. The basement-story has a clear height of 14 feet, and is extended beneath the sidewalk of the three thoroughfares on either side. The central portion of the first story, 81 by 43 feet, occupied by the post-office proper, is connected with the rear court-yard, and lighted from it. The work is transacted in one spacious apartment, directly under the eye of the superintendents of the various department. This work-hall is 30 feet in height, and 216 by 82 feet in floor-area. It is surrounded on three of its sides by the public corridor, from which it is separated by the post-office screen, containing the box and other deliveries, and registry. [See *Postal Regulations*, *Districts*, *etc.*] Surmounting the screen, and covering the corridor, is a mezzanine flooring, or gallery, 12 feet wide, opening into the interior of the work-hall. This is enclosed by a metal balcony railing, and is reached from the floor by two flights of stairs. The interior is well arranged for the prompt despatch of business; but it is cramped, and the early extension of the building is hoped for, that greater room and better facilities may be secured. The rooms of the postmaster and cashier on the second story are on the Water-street side. The feature of the Sub-treasury department is the "Marble Cash-room." This is a showy hall, forming a parallelogram of about 80 feet in length, 40 in width, and about 60 in height. Its decoration is in the Grecian style. The tall pilasters, running 13 feet high, are mounted on solid bases, and topped with elaborate worked capitals, all of Sicilian marble; while the wall-slabbing above and below is of dark and light shades of Sienna. The cornices resting on these capitals are of highly enriched frieze, with a double row of brackets, and richly ornamented. A balcony surrounds the four sides of the room, which is accessible from the staircase, hall, and corridor of the third story. The doors and window-sashes are of solid mahogany. Connected with the cash-room are four fire and burglar proof safes. There are also on this floor eight apartments for the sole use of the Sub-treasury. When the Post-office and Sub-treasury building is completed, the Post-office work-room will be extended, covering the basement and street-floor of the entire building, the court-yard being covered, and separating the two wings; the postmaster-rooms will be removed to the street-floor on the Post-office-square front; the money-order department will be provided with spacious quarters at the corner of Post-office Square and Milk Street; the Internal-revenue department will be removed from its present quarters into the new wing; and the United-States Court-rooms and offices will occupy the larger portion of the second floor. The cost of the entire work, when the extension is completed, will be about $6,000,000.

The present is the first post-office building in the city owned by the Government. Previous to the Revolution the post-office was for the larger portion of the time on that part of Washington Street formerly known as Cornhill, between Water Street and the present Cornhill. During the siege it was removed to Cambridge. After the evacuation it was returned to the east side of Washington Street, near State. Afterwards it was removed to State Street, on the site of the first meeting-house erected in Boston; for a while, after that, it was located in the Old State-house building; then in the Merchants-exchange building, where the Great Fire of 1872 overtook it; then, for a short time, in Faneuil Hall; next, for a longer period, in the Old-South Church, which was re-arranged for the purpose; and finally in its present quarters. The corner-stone of the present building was laid, with much pomp and ceremony, on the 16th of October, 1871, when the first part of the structure was nearly finished to the top of the street-story; and the building was ready for the roof when the Great Fire came. It was then damaged to the extent of about $175,000. Two of the pavilions on the Milk and Water street sides were so defaced and chipped by the intense heat, that it was necessary to replace them. The marks of the fire are yet visible on plinths on both these sides. The postmaster is Edward S. Tobey, first appointed in 1876, and re-appointed in 1880.

Postal Regulations, Districts, etc. — Boston and its environs are divided into 23 postal districts: viz., —

- General Post-office.
- Station A.
- Roxbury.
- Charlestown.
- Chelsea.
- East Boston.
- South Boston.
- Cambridge.
- Cambridgeport.
- East Cambridge.
- North Cambridge.
- Mount Auburn.
- Somerville.
- Dorchester.
- Neponset.
- Mattapan.
- Jamaica Plain.
- West Roxbury.
- Roslindale.
- Brighton.
- Allston.
- Winthrop.
- Revere.

The postage is two cents per half-ounce or fraction thereof, between the General Office and any of the above-named stations. After Oct. 1, 1883, the postage will be two cents per half-ounce or fraction thereof, to any post-office in the United States. The General Post-office district comprises that portion of the city proper lying north of Dover and Berkeley Streets (including those streets), and all of the Back-bay territory lying west of the line of the Boston and Albany Railroad from the railroad-crossing at Columbus Avenue to West-Chester Park.

The carriers'-division superintendent's office is located at sections 1 and 2 on the Water-street corridor, and is open from 6 A.M. to 9 P.M. daily, except Sundays. On Sundays it is open from 9.30 to 10.30 A.M. The following-named territory has six daily deliveries by carriers, except Sunday; viz., at 8, 10, and 11.15 A.M.; 1.30, 2.45, and 4.50 P.M.: beginning at the corner of Federal and Beach Streets, north of Beach Street to Harrison Avenue, north of Essex and Boylston Streets to Tremont, east of Beacon to Somerset, east of Somerset, including Howard Street, Bowdoin Square, Chardon, Merrimac, Causeway, and Wall Streets, to the water, taking in all the territory north and east of these boundaries to the water-front, excepting a small portion of the North End. All the remainder of the General Post-office district has four deliveries daily, except Sunday, by carrier; viz., at 8 and 11.15 A.M., and 2.45 and 4.50 P.M. On Sundays, letters intended for delivery by carrier may be called for at sections 1 and 2, between 9.30 and 10.30 A.M. On holidays one or more deliveries are made by carrier. When places of business are not open for the day, by previously notifying the carrier to hold the mail subject to call, it may be obtained at section 1 up to the advertised time of closing the office. The New-York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Eastern mails arriving in the morning, when on time, are delivered by carrier on the first trip, which is completed throughout the "business-district" before 9.15 A.M., and through the house-district before 10 A.M. The Southern, also the Northern and Western, mails due in the morning, when on time, are delivered through the business-district by the 10-o'clock, and through the house-districts by the 11-o'clock deliveries.

Collections are made from all *red* street letter-boxes at 6.45, 9, 9.30, and 11 A.M.; 12 M.; 1.30, 3, 4, 5.30, 6.30, and 9 P.M. All other letter-boxes in the General Post-office district are collected at 9 A.M., 12 M., 3, 6.30, and 9 P.M.; on Sundays, collections are made from all boxes in the General Post-office district at 6 and 9 P.M. Letter-boxes located at the corner of Court and Washington Streets, the Cambridge car-station, the corner of Tremont Street and Pemberton Square, Horticultural Hall, and the Old-South Church, are all collected at 11.45 P.M., Sundays included. Letters collected from the boxes at 9 P.M. do *not* reach the General Office in time for the New-York evening mail, but are despatched by train leaving at 5 o'clock next morning (except Sunday morning).

The box-division superintendent's office is at sections 3 and 4, Water-street corridor, and is open from 6 A.M. to 10 P.M., except Sundays; on Sundays it is open from 9 to 10 A.M. Boxes may be rented from $3 to $4 and $5 per quarter, payable quarterly in advance. Letters addressed to box-holders are assorted into the boxes immediately after their receipt at the office. Lock-boxes are accessible day and night, Sundays and holidays included.

The stamp-office is located at section 18, Devonshire-street corridor, and is open from 7 A.M. to 10 P.M. After that hour, stamps may be procured from the watchman. On Sundays, open from 8 A.M. to 7 P.M.

The letter "drops" are located at sections 19, 20, and 21, Devonshire-street corridor. Packages and papers too large for the "drops" may be handed in at section 18, side of the stamp-office.

The newspaper-division superintendent's office is at section 22, Devonshire-street corridor, and is open from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M.; on Sundays, from 9 to 10 A.M.

The general-delivery division is at sections 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29, Devonshire-street corridor, and is open from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M.; on Sunday, from 9 to 10 A.M. Persons desiring to call for their mail should have it addressed "to be called for," or "transient," and should apply to above-named division for it. Persons who are staying temporarily in the city, on leaving, should notify the office to what place they desire their letters and postal-cards forwarded: other mail-matter can only be forwarded on *re*-prepayment of postage. City letters on which there is only a two-cent stamp cannot be forwarded unless the additional one cent is prepaid.

The registered-letter division is at sections 30, 31, and 32, Milk-street corridor, and is open for the reception of letters to be registered, from 7.30 A.M. to 7 P.M., and for the delivery of them from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M. It is not open on Sundays. All articles of the 1st, 3d, and 4th class may be registered by the payment of ten cents by stamps affixed, in addition to the regular rate of postage, which in all cases must be fully prepaid.

The mailing-division, including foreign-branch superintendent's office, is at sections 33 and 34, Milk-street corridor, and is open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.; not open on Sundays. All inquiries relating to the arrival and departure of both domestic and foreign mails should be made at this section. The principal mails arrive and depart at the following hours: —

Northern and Province of Quebec arrives at 8.30 A.M., and 6.25 P.M.; closes at 7.30 A.M., and 6 P.M.
Eastern arrives at 6.30 A.M., 1.15 and 5.10 P.M.; closes at 6.30 and 11.30 A.M., and 6 P.M.
Southern arrives at 7.55 A.M., 1.30, 4.10, and 10.45 P.M.; closes at 7.30 A.M., 5.30 and 9.30 P.M.
Western arrives at 9.05 A.M., 2.55 and 9.45 P.M.; closes at 7.30 A.M., and 9.30 P.M.
New-York City arrives at 6.25, 7.55 A.M., 1.30, 4.10, 6.10, 8.30, and 10.45 P.M.; closes at 4, 8.30, and 10 A.M., 12 M., 3.30, 5.30, and 9.30 P.M.
Philadelphia arrives at 6.25, 7.45 A.M., 1.30, 4.10, 6.10, and 8.30 P.M.; closes at 8.30 and 10 A.M., 12 M., 3.30, 5.30, and 9.30 P.M.

The office of inquiry for missing and dead letters is up one flight, in the gallery over the Milk-street corridor, and is open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. All inquiries for missing, misdirected, or held-for-postage letters should be made at this office.

The money-order office is in the basement on the Milk-street side, and is open from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; not open on Sundays. Money orders may be sent to the following countries in addition to the United States: Great Britain and Ireland, Switzerland, Germany, France, Italy, Canada, Newfoundland, Jamaica, New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand. The rates of commissions or fees charged for the issue of domestic and international money-orders are given below.

FOR DOMESTIC ORDERS.

For sums not exceeding $10 . . .	8 cents.
Over $10, and not exceeding $15 .	10 cents.
Over $15, and not exceeding $30 .	15 cents.
Over $30, and not exceeding $40 .	20 cents.
Over $40, and not exceeding $50 .	25 cents.
Over $50, and not exceeding $60 .	30 cents.
Over $60, and not exceeding $70 .	35 cents.
Over $70, and not exceeding $80 .	40 cents.
Over $80, and not exceeding $100 .	45 cents.

FOR MONEY-ORDERS ON SWITZERLAND, THE GERMAN EMPIRE, THE DOMINION OF CANADA, OR NEWFOUNDLAND, THE KINGDOM OF ITALY, FRANCE, OR ALGERIA, NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, NEW ZEALAND, AND THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA.

For sums not exceeding $10 . . .	15 cents.
Over $10, and not exceeding $20 .	30 cents.
Over $20, and not exceeding $30 .	45 cents.
Over $30, and not exceeding $40 .	60 cents.
Over $40, and not exceeding $50 .	75 cents.

FOR MONEY-ORDERS ON GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, ENGLAND, IRELAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, AND ADJACENT ISLANDS.

For sums not exceeding $10 . . .	25 cents.
Over $10, and not exceeding $20 .	50 cents.
Over $20, and not exceeding $30 .	70 cents.
Over $30, and not exceeding $40 .	85 cents.
Over $40, and not exceeding $50 . . .	$1

After once paying a money-order, by whomsoever presented, the post-office department will not be liable to any further claim therefor. The public are therefore strictly cautioned: —

To take all means to prevent the loss of a money-order.

Never to send the order in the same letter with the information required on payment thereof.

To be careful, on taking out a money-order, to state correctly the given name as well as the surname of the person in whose favor it is to be drawn.

Neglect of these instructions will risk the loss of money, besides leading to delay and trouble in obtaining payment.

A money-order may be issued for any amount from one cent to $100 inclusive. Persons presenting orders for payment, if unknown to the postmaster, must be identified.

STATION A (MONEY-ORDER OFFICE).

No. 1569 Washington Street.

Open from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M.; Sundays from 9 to 10 A.M.

The territory served by carriers from this station embraces the following: South of Dover Street to Hammond Park and Ball Street (old Roxbury line) and east of Boston and Albany Railroad to the water-front. There are four deliveries by carriers; viz., at 8 and 11 A.M., 3 and 5 P.M.

Mails close at General Office, 5, 7, 8, 10 A.M., 1, 1.30, 3.30, 4, 7.15 P.M.
Mails close at Station A, 7, 9, 10.45 A.M., 12.15, 2.30, 3.15, 4.45, 6.45, and 8 P.M.
Arrive at Station A, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 11 A.M., 1.30, 2, 4.30, and 7.45 P.M.
Arrive at General Office, 7.35, 10.05, 11.10 A.M., 1, 2.55, 3.40, 5.10, and 8.30 P.M.

Street letter-boxes throughout this district are collected at 9 A.M., 12, 3, 6.30, and 9 P.M.; and the mail is carried direct to the General Post-office.

Sundays: Mail closes at the General Office at 5 A.M.; and at Station A at 6 and 9 P.M.

ROXBURY STATION (MONEY-ORDER OFFICE).

No. 49 Warren Street.

Open from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M.; Sundays, 9 to 10 A.M.

The territory served by carriers from this station embraces the following: South of Hammond Park and Ball Street (old Roxbury line) to Dorchester, east of Brookline to Jamaica Plain, including Egleston Square. Mail intended for this district should be addressed "Roxbury, Mass." There are four daily deliveries by carrier; viz., 8 and 11 A.M., 3 and 5 P.M.

Mails close at General Office, 5, 7, 8, 9.30 A.M., 1, 1.30, 3.30, 4, and 7.25 P.M.
Mails close at Roxbury, 6.45, 9, 10 A.M., 12, 2.15, 3, 4.30, and 8 P.M.
Arrive at Roxbury, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 11 A.M., 1.30, 2, 4, 4.30, and 7.45 P.M.
Arrive at General Office, 7.25, 10.05, 11.10 A.M., 1, 2.55, 3.40, 5.10, 8.30 P.M.

Collections are made from street letter-boxes, from Norfolk House *via* Dudley Street to Washington Street, and Washington Street north, also on Pynchon Street north, at 9 A.M., 12, 3, 6.30, and 9 P.M.; and the mail matter is taken direct to the General Office. All other street-boxes in this district are collected from by the carriers on their delivery-trips.

Sundays: Mail closes at General Office at 5 A.M. Mail leaves Roxbury Station at 6 and 9 P.M. Collections are made from street letter-boxes from the Norfolk House *via* Dudley Street to Washington Street, and Washington Street north, also on Tremont Street from Pynchon Street north, at 6 and 9 P.M.; all other boxes, between 4 and 5 P.M.

CHELSEA STATION (MONEY-ORDER OFFICE).

No. 268 Broadway.

Open from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M. Sundays, 9 to 10 A.M.

There are four daily deliveries by carriers; viz., 8 and 11 A.M., 2.30 and 5 P.M.

Mails close at General Office, 5, 10 A.M., 1.30, 4, and 5.45 P.M.
Mails close at Chelsea, 7, 8.30, 11, 11.30 A.M., 2.30, 5, and 7 P.M.
Arrive at Chelsea Station, 7.15, 11 A.M., 2.15, 5, and 7 P.M.
Arrive at General Office, 7.55, 10, 11.40 A.M., 1, 3.10, 5.40, and 7.40 P.M.

Street letter-boxes on Broadway from Third Street to the Ferry, collected at 9 A.M., 12, 3, 6.30, and 9 P.M.; all other street letter-boxes collected by carriers on their delivery-trips.

Sundays: Mails close at General Office at 5 A.M. Leave Chelsea Station at 6 and 9 P.M. Street-letter-boxes on Broadway, from Third Street, collected at 5.30 and 8.30 P.M.; all other boxes, between 4 and 5 P.M.

CHARLESTOWN STATION (MONEY-ORDER OFFICE).

No. 23 Main Street.

Open from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M.; Sundays, 9 to 10 A.M.

There are four daily deliveries by carrier; viz., 7.30 and 11 A.M., 2 and 5 P.M.

Mails close at General Office, 5, 10 A.M., 1.30, 4, 5.45 P.M.
Mails close at Charlestown, 7, 9.30, 11.15 A.M., 12.15, 2.30, 3.20, 5, and 7 P.M.
Arrive at Charlestown Station, 7, 10.45 A.M., 2, 4.45, and 6.45 P.M.
Arrive at General Office, 7.55, 10, 11.40 A.M., 1, 3.10, 4, 5.40, and 7.40 P.M.

Street letter-boxes on Main Street, collected at 9 A.M., 12, 3, 7, and 9 P.M.; all other boxes in this district, by carriers on their delivery-trips.

Sundays: Mails close at General Office at 5 A.M. Leave Charlestown Station at 6 and 9 P.M. Street letter-boxes on Main Street, collected at 6 and 9 P.M.; all other boxes, between 4 and 5 P.M.

EAST-BOSTON STATION (MONEY-ORDER OFFICE).

Maverick Square.

Open from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M.; Sundays, 9 to 10 A.M.

There are four daily deliveries by carriers; viz., 7.30 and 11 A.M., 3 and 5 P.M.

Mails close at General Office, 5, 10 A.M., 1.15, 4, and 6 P.M.
Mails close at East Boston, 7, 9, 10.45 A.M., 12, 2.15, 3, 4.30, and 7 P.M.
Arrive at East-Boston Station, 7.05, 11 A.M., 2.20, 4.35, and 7.05 P.M.
Arrive at General Office, 7.25, 10, 11.02 A.M., 1, 3.10, 4, 4.55, and 7.25 P.M.

Street letter-boxes on Meridian Street from Lexington Street, also at North Ferry, collected at 8.45 A.M., 11.45, 2.45, 5.45, and 8 P.M.; all other boxes, by carriers on their delivery-trips.

Sundays: Mails close at General Office at 5 A.M. Leave East Boston at 5.45 and 8 P.M. Street letter-boxes on Meridian Street, from Lexington Street, also at North Ferry, collected at 5.45 and 8 P.M.; all other boxes, between 4 and 5 P.M.

SOUTH-BOSTON STATION (MONEY-ORDER OFFICE).

No. 417 Broadway.

Open from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M.; Sundays, 9 to 10 A.M.

There are four daily deliveries by carrier; viz., 8 and 11 A.M., 2.45 and 5 P.M.

Mails close at General Office, 5, 6, 9.30, 10 A.M., 1.15, 4, and 7 P.M.
Mails close at South Boston, 7, 9, 10.15 A.M., 12, 2.15, 3, 4.30, 6.30, and 7.45 P.M.
Arrive at South-Boston Station, 7.05, 10.35 A.M., 2.20, 4.35, 7.50 P.M.
Arrive at General Office, 7.25, 10.05, 10.55 A.M., 1, 2.40, 4, 4.55, 7.30, and 8.10 P.M.

Street letter-boxes on Broadway, collected at 9 A.M., 12 M., 3, 6.30, and 9 P.M.; all other boxes, by carriers on their delivery-trips, and at 8 P.M.

Sundays: Mails leave General Office at 5 A.M. Leave South Boston, 6 and 9 P.M. Street letter-boxes on Broadway collected at 6 and 9 P.M.; all others between 4 and 5 P.M.

CAMBRIDGE STATION, INCLUDING MOUNT AUBURN (MONEY-ORDER OFFICE).

Harvard Square.

Open from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M.; Sundays, 9 to 10 A.M.

There are four daily deliveries by carrier; viz., 8.15 and 11 A.M., 3 and 5.30 P.M.

Mails close at General Office, 5 and 10 A.M., 1.15, 4, and 6 P.M.
Mails close at Cambridge, 7, 9, 11 A.M., 12 M., 2.15, 3, 5, and 7 P.M.
Arrive at Cambridge Station, 7.25 and 11.10 A.M., 2.30, 5.15, and 7.10 P.M.
Arrive at General Office, 8.05, 10, and 11.50 A.M., 1, 3.10, 4, 5.55, 7.50 P.M.

Street letter-boxes on Main Street, collected at 9 A.M., 12 M., 3, 6.30, and 9 P.M., and the mail-matter taken direct to the General Office; all other boxes collected by carriers on their delivery-trips.

Sundays: Mails close at General Office at 5 A.M.; leave Cambridge at 6 and 9 P.M. Street letter-boxes on Main Street collected at 6 and 9 P.M.; all other boxes, between 4 and 5 P.M.

CAMBRIDGEPORT STATION (MONEY ORDER OFFICE).

No. 611 Main Street.

Open from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M.; Sundays, from 9 to 10 A.M.

Four daily deliveries by carriers; viz., 7.45 and 11 A.M., 2.40 and 5.10 P.M.

Mails close at General Office, 5 and 10 A.M., 1.15, 4, and 6 P.M.
Mails close at Cambridgeport, 7, 9, and 11 A.M., 12.10, 2.30, 3.10, 5 10, and 7.10 P.M.
Arrive at Cambridgeport Station, 7.10 and 10.55 A.M., 2.15, 5, and 6.55 P.M.
Arrive at General Office, 8.05, 10, and 11.50 A.M., 1, 3.10, 4, 5.55, and 7.50 P.M.

Street letter-boxes on Main Street, collected at 9 A.M., 12 M., 3, 6.30, and 9 P.M., and the mail-matter taken directly to the General Office; all other boxes collected by carriers on their delivery-trips.

Sundays: Mails close at General Office at 5 A.M. Leave Cambridgeport at 6 and 9 P.M. Street letter-boxes on Main Street collected at 6 and 9 P.M.; all other boxes, between 4 and 5 P.M.

EAST-CAMBRIDGE STATION (MONEY-ORDER OFFICE).

No. 120 Cambridge Street.

Open from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M.; Sundays, from 9 to 10 A.M.

Four daily deliveries by carrier; viz., 8 and 11 A.M., 3 and 5 P.M.

Mails close at General Office, 5 and 10 A.M., 1 and 4 P.M.
Mails close at East Cambridge, 7.30, 9.10, 11.20 A.M., 12.10, 2.50, 5.20, and 6.40 P.M.
Arrive at East Cambridge, 7.05 and 10.50 A.M., 2.20 and 4.50 P.M.
Arrive at General Office, 7.55, 10, and 11.40 A.M., 1, 3.10, 5.40, and 7 P.M.

Street letter-boxes collected by carriers on their delivery-trips.

Sundays: Mails close at General Office at 5 A.M. Leave East Cambridge at 5.30 and 8.30 P.M. Street letter-boxes collected between 4 and 5 P.M.

NORTH-CAMBRIDGE STATION.

Near Fitchburg-railroad Station, North Avenue.

Open from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M.; Sundays, 12.30 to 1 P.M.

Three daily deliveries by carrier; viz., 7 and 11 A.M., and 4 P.M.

Mails close at General Office, 5 and 10 A.M., 3 P.M.
Mails close at North Cambridge, 8 A.M., 2 and 6.30 P.M.
Arrive at North Cambridge, 6.41 and 11 A.M., 3.55 P.M.
Arrive at General Office, 9.30 A.M., 3.15 and 7.30 P.M.

Street letter-boxes collected by carriers on their delivery-trips. The Dover-street and Henderson's-block boxes collected at 6.30 A.M.

Sundays: Mails close at General Office at 5 A.M. Close at North Cambridge at 4 P.M. Street letter-boxes collected between 4 and 5 P.M.; Dover-street and Henderson's-block boxes, at 3 P.M.

SOMERVILLE STATION (MONEY-ORDER OFFICE).

No. 10 Bow Street, Union Square.

Open from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M.; Sundays, from 9 to 10 A.M.

Two daily deliveries by carrier; viz., 8 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Mails close at General Office, 5 and 10 A.M., 1 and 4 P.M.
Mails close at Somerville, 7.15, 8.30, 11 A.M., 2.15, 5, 6, and 8.30 P.M.
Arrive at Somerville Station, 7.30, 11.05 A.M., 2.20 and 5.05 P.M.
Arrive at General Office, 8.05, 10, 11.45 A.M., 3, 5.40, 7, and 9.30 P.M.

Street letter-boxes collected by carriers on their delivery-trips.

Sundays: Mails close at General Office at 5 A.M. Leave Somerville at 5.30 and 8.30 P.M. Street letter-boxes collected between 4 and 5 P.M.

DORCHESTER STATION (MONEY-ORDER OFFICE).

Junction of Dorchester Avenue and Adams Street.

Open from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M.; Sundays, 9 to 10 A.M.

Two daily deliveries by carrier; viz., 8 A.M. and 2.30 P.M.; also a partial delivery at 12 M.

Mails close at General Office, 5 and 10 A.M., 1, 3.20, and 5 P.M.
Mails close at Dorchester, 9.30 A.M., 12 M., 2.30 and 7.15 P.M.
Arrive at Dorchester Station, 7 and 11 A.M., 2.15, 4.30, and 6 P.M.
Arrive at General Office, 10 A.M., 12.30, 3, 4.40, and 8 P.M.

Street letter-boxes collected by carriers on their delivery-trips.

Sundays: Mails close at General Office at 5 A.M. Leave Dorchester at 7.10 P.M. Street letter-boxes collected between 2 and 5 P.M.

MATTAPAN STATION.

Corner of Oakland and River Streets.

Open from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M.; Sundays, 9 to 10 A.M.

Two daily deliveries by carrier; viz., 8 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Mails close at General Office, 5 A.M., 2 and 4 P.M.
Mails close at Mattapan, 8.30 A.M., 12 M., and 6.30 P.M.
Arrive at Mattapan Station, 7.30 A.M., 3.35 and 6 P.M.
Arrive at General Office, 9.40 A.M., 1.35 and 8.10 P.M.

Street letter-boxes collected by carriers on their delivery-trips.

Sundays: Mails close at General Office at 5 A.M. Street letter-boxes collected between 2 and 4 P.M.

JAMAICA-PLAIN STATION (MONEY-ORDER OFFICE).

Green Street, opposite the Railway-station.

Open from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M.; Sundays, 9 to 10 A.M.

Two daily deliveries by carrier; viz., 8 A.M. and 2.30 P.M.

Mails close at General Office, 5 and 10 A.M., 1 and 5 P.M.
Mails close at Jamaica Plain, 8.15 A.M., 1.15 and 6.45 P.M.
Arrive at Jamaica-Plain Station, 7.10 and 11.30 A.M., 2.30 and 6.10 P.M.
Arrive at General Office, 9 A.M., 2.10 and 7.30 P.M.

Street letter-boxes collected by carriers on their delivery-trips.

Sundays: Mails close at General Office at 5 A.M. Street letter-boxes collected between 4 and 5 P.M.

WEST-ROXBURY STATION.

Centre, opposite Park Street.

Open from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M.; not open on Sundays.

Two daily deliveries by carrier; viz., 8 A.M. and 3.45 P.M.

Mails close at General Office, 5 A.M., and 2.30 P.M.
Mails close at West Roxbury, 10 A.M., and 4.15 P.M.
Arrive at West-Roxbury Station, 7.30 A.M., and 3.35 P.M.
Arrive at General Office, 11.02 A.M., and 5.12 P.M.

Street letter-boxes collected by carriers on their delivery-trips.

ROSLINDALE STATION.

Corner of Ashland and Florence Streets.

Open from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M.; not open on Sundays.

Two daily deliveries by carrier; viz., 8 A.M. and 3.45 P.M.

Mails close at General Office, 5 A.M., and 2.30 P.M.
Mails close at Roslindale, 8 A.M., 12 M., and 4.15 P.M.
Arrive at Roslindale station, 7.30 A.M., and 3.30 P.M.
Arrive at General Office, 9.10 A.M., 2.40, and 5.12 P.M.

Street letter-boxes collected by carriers on their delivery-trips.

BRIGHTON STATION, INCLUDING ALLSTON (MONEY-ORDER OFFICE).

Open from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M.; Sundays, from 9 to 10 A.M.

Three daily deliveries by carrier; viz., 8 A.M., 2.30, and 4.15 P.M.

Mails close at General Office, 5 A.M., 1, 3, and 5 P.M.
Mails close at Brighton, 9.15 and 11 A.M., 2 and 6.30 P.M.
Arrive at Brighton Station, 7.30 A.M., 2.30, 4.15, and 7 P.M.
Arrive at General Office, 10.15 A.M., 12.10, 3.40, and 7.30 P.M.

Street letter-boxes collected by carriers on their delivery-trips.

Sundays: Mails close at General Office at 5 A.M. Street letter-boxes collected between 4 and 5 P.M.

WINTHROP STATION.

Winthrop Street.

Open from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M.; not open on Sundays.

Two daily deliveries by carrier; viz., 8 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Mails close at General Office, 5 A.M., and 1.15 P.M.
Mails close at Winthrop, 6 A.M., and 2 P.M.
Arrive at Winthrop Station, 7.30 A.M., and 3 P.M.
Arrive at General Office, 7.25 A.M., and 4.55 P.M.

Street letter-boxes collected by carriers on their delivery-trips.

Presbyterian Denomination and Churches. — The Presbyterians of Boston at present number seven churches, connected with three different bodies. I. The First United Presbyterian Church, belonging to the United Presbyterian Assembly, was gathered in 1846–47, chiefly through the labors of Rev. Alexander Blaikie, D.D., who was for over 30 years its minister. Its present pastor is Rev. John Hood; its church-edifice, on the corner of Berkeley and Chandler Streets; its membership, 195; and its Sunday-school membership, 80.—II. In connection with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America are the following churches: 1. The First Presbyterian Church of Boston was organized in 1858, as an Old-School Presbyterian church. Its first settled pastor was Rev. David Magill. Its edifice, a new and commodious structure, is on the corner of Columbus Avenue and Berkeley Street; its pastor is Rev. W. Brenton Greene, jun.; its membership is 488; and the membership of its Sunday-school, 250. The congregation of this church, though not organized formally, had held meetings uninterruptedly since 1853. 2. The First Presbyterian Church of East Boston, after its existence for some years as an Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, came into connection with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Old-School branch, in 1858, under the pastorate of Rev. H. H. Johnston. It is situated in Meridian Street, near London Street. Its pastor now is Rev. John L. Scott; its membership is 260; and its Sunday-school membership, 463. 3. The Fourth-street Presbyterian Church was organized in 1870, and L. H. Angier became its first pastor. It is situated on Fourth Street, near G Street, South Boston; has a membership of 106, and a Sunday-school membership of 178. Its pulpit in the winter of 1882–83 was vacant. 4. The Springfield-street Presbyterian Church was organized in 1882, as the result of the very successful labors of Rev. Peter M. McDonald, who was in the winter of 1882–83 its stated supply. The congregation worship in a hired church-edifice on Springfield Street, between Shawmut Avenue and Tremont Street. The church-membership is 56, and that of its Sunday-school 75.—III. Connected with the Reformed Presbyterian Church are the following churches: 1. The First Reformed Presbyterian Church was organized in 1854, and had as its pastor Rev. James Reed Lawson. Its present pastor, who has ministered to the church since 1860, is Rev. William Graham. The edifice is on the corner of Ferdinand and Isabella Streets; the membership is 231; and that of the Sunday-school, 73. 2. The Second Reformed Presbyterian Church was organized in 1871. Its first and present pastor, Rev. David McFall, was installed in 1873. The church-building is on Chambers Street. The membership is 116; and that of the Sunday school, 87. From this brief summary the following statistics may be deduced: 1, United Presbyterians,—1 church, 195 members, 80 scholars. 2. Presbyterian Church in the United States of America,—4 churches, 910 members, 966 scholars. Reformed Presbyterians,—2 churches, 347 members, 160 scholars. Total: 7 churches, 1,452 members, 1,206 scholars.

Prescott House.—See Old Landmarks.

Prescott Square.—On Trenton, Eagle, and Prescott Streets, East Boston. A pleasant little park, containing 12,284 square feet, and (like other parks and squares in East Boston) enclosed by an iron fence.

Prescott Statue.—The statue of Col. William Prescott, standing in the main path of the grounds in front of the Bunker-hill Monument, is supposed to be on the spot where the hero stood while encouraging his men, at the opening of the battle of Bunker Hill. It is of bronze, cast in Rome; and its sculptor was W. W. Story. It is 9 feet in height, and stands upon a nearly rectangular pedestal of polished Jonesborough granite, 7 feet high, and 4 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 10 inches at the base, which itself rests upon a base of Quincy granite. The pose of the figure is spirited and dramatic. It is intended to represent the leader at the moment that he has uttered the memorable words, "Don't fire until I tell you; don't fire *until you see the whites* *of their eyes!*" The right leg advances, the right hand grasps nervously an unsheathed sword, the left hand is thrown back in a repressing movement, the eyes gaze eagerly forward, and the whole body seems vibrant with emotion. It is known that the night preceding the battle was very hot, and that Prescott, who worked at the digging as hard as his men, threw off the outside uniform-coat, and put on a loose seersucker coat, and a broad-brimmed farmer's hat. So the hero is represented in this easy costume, which is admirably adapted for artistic treatment, while his more cumbrous regimentals are seen lying in a heap at his feet. The broad-brimmed hat gives an admirable sombrero-shadow to the face; while the loose coat, the skirts of which almost sweep the ground, has all the advantage of a mantle or cloak in furnishing the effect of drapery so much desired by sculptors to give grace and ease to their creations. Upon the front panel of the pedestal is the following inscription in raised letters:—

COLONEL
WILLIAM PRESCOTT
JUNE 17, 1775.

The remaining panels are blank. The statue was raised by the Bunker-hill-monument Association; and was unveiled June 17, 1881, with fitting ceremonies, a noteworthy feature being an oration by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop. Arthur Dexter, in his chapter on "The Fine Arts in Boston," in the "Memorial History," speaks of this statue as one of "great dramatic power."

Press-Club (The).—An organization of journalists of all grades connected with the several newspapers of the city. It meets but once a year, at dinner, in one of the leading hotels of the city, generally at Parker's or Young's. This annual gathering takes place on the evening of the Saturday following the annual State election in November. For several years the club met twice a year,—on the Saturday closing Anniversary Week, in May; and the Saturday following election. Its affairs are managed in an easy way. The officers consist of a president and secretary only. The term of office of each is but a single year. At the annual dinner the retiring president names the president and secretary for the succeeding year. All the arrangements for the dinner are made by these two officers. Each member attending pays his proportion of the expenses when he purchases his ticket; the cost of the entire entertainment of members and guests, of which there are always several, being ascertained beforehand, and the price of the tickets fixed accordingly. The toasts and speeches of these annual festive meetings are always bright, and frequently witty. The club has been in existence for many years. Several attempts have, from time to time, been made to establish a Press-Club with a regular club-house. The most successful effort of this kind was made in 1876, when the Athenian Club was organized. This was first established in pleasant rooms on Beacon Street, a few steps from Tremont Street. The following year, a pleasant club-house on Tremont Place was secured. Here the club was most agreeably quartered for some years. A number of receptions were given here during each season, and occasional dinners were pleasing features. During the occupancy of this house, the membership was considerably enlarged by the admittance of members of the theatrical and musical professions. From Tremont Place the club moved to smaller though quite attractive quarters at No. 168 Tremont Street, in rooms overlooking the Common. For a while it flourished here as in its more pretentious quarters; but gradually it became less distinctively a journalists' club, though several of the profession continued steadfast as members, and the interest in it waned, until, in the year 1881, it ceased to exist.

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (The Massachusetts Society for the), No. 96 Tremont Street. It is probably safe to say, that the first statute against cruelty to animals ever adopted in the world was enacted by the General Court of the Massachusetts Colony, in 1641, as follows: "It is ordered by this court, that no man shall exercise any tyranny or cruelty towards any brute creatures which are usually kept for the use of animals." In the year 1837 Rev. Dr. Lowell of the West Church preached a sermon on cruelty to animals; and in 1847 Dr. J. C. Warren delivered an address before the Legislative Agricultural Society, in which he denounced cruelty to horses, and pleaded for better treatment of them. In the same year John H. Dexter of Boston published a most earnest and effective pamphlet, entitled "A Plea for the Horse." The credit of having formed the existing society is due to Mrs. William Appleton of Boston, a daughter of Dr. John C. Warren above mentioned. In the spring of 1867 Mrs. Appleton, who had long entertained the desire to establish such a society in her native city, called upon Henry Bergh in New York, and asked his advice as to the proper steps to be taken. He encouraged her in every way; and the result was, that on her return to Boston, with the co-operation of her brother-in-law Charles Lyman, who was the first subscriber to her petition, Gov. John A. Andrew, Harvey Jewell, and many others prominent in the various walks of life, she was enabled to put her benevolent plans into practical shape. It was about this time that Mrs. Appleton saw in the "Boston Daily Advertiser" a communication signed "George T. Angell," which stated that the mare "Empress" had been driven to death on a match with another horse, which also died later from the effects, between Brighton and Worcester; and expressed his desire to form a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, if any one would aid him. Mrs. Appleton at once called upon Mr. Angell at his office, where she met Mr. George Noyes and Mr. William G. Weld; and the result was, that they soon succeeded in having a bill passed by the Legislature, and signed by Gov. A. H. Bullock, by which the Massachusetts society was duly incorporated. In this they were much aided by Chief-justice Bigelow, William Gray, Samuel G. Howe, Russell Sturgis, jun., and others. The society was organized March 31, 1868; and a new statute was enacted May 14 of that year. George T. Angell was elected president of the society, which position he has held ever since, filling his difficult trust with marked fidelity, ability, energy, and tact. Amos A. Lawrence was the first treasurer, and Russell Sturgis, jun., acted as secretary until Cephas Brigham was regularly appointed to that position. J. W. Denny was the first agent of the society. The original plan of the society was to secure the enactment and enforcement of suitable laws, and to carry humane education as far as possible throughout the State, the country, and the world. On its first board of directors were some of the most eminent men of the State. The city government furnished it 17 policemen for three weeks to canvass the city for funds; and it started with about 1,600 members and patrons, and a fund of about $13,000. It published almost immediately the first paper of its kind in the world, "Our Dumb Animals," and printed 200,000 copies of the first number. Largely from the example and influence of this society, and the personal efforts of its officers, have come the starting of similar papers in this country and England, and the founding of many new societies in this country, also of the Ladies' Humane Educational Committee of England, of which the Baroness Burdett-Coutts is president. The plans of having prosecuting agents in each town, and of giving prizes in schools for best compositions on this subject, were, so far as we know, the outgrowth of the Massachusetts society. It has circulated nearly 2,000,000 copies of its publications, several of which have been translated into foreign languages. It has, in addition to its Boston force, 475 prosecuting agents through the State; has received 38 legacies thus far, and has a reserved fund in the hands of its trustees of about $40,000. There is probably but one society of its kind in the world of greater power and influence; namely, the Royal Society of England, which was the first in the world to be established. The history of the Massachusetts society would not be complete without some fitting recognition of the valuable services of the two secretaries most identified with the cause during the 14 years of its existence and active work, — Frank B. Fay and Abraham Firth; and also of its efficient head-agent, Capt. Charles. A. Currier, and his devoted assistants. It can safely be said, that this society was never stronger or more influential than to-day. It is a member of the International Union of the Societies for the Protection of Animals, as established by the International Congress held at Paris in 1878, of which the emblem is a "gold star on an azure field;" which device, the star, was suggested to the congress by Nathan Appleton, the delegate of the Massachusetts society; while the Marquis de Ginestons of the Paris society added the colors. Besides the monthly meetings of the directors, a great deal of efficient work is accomplished by the different committees, of which there are now five: 1, the finance committee; 2, on legislation, transportation, and slaughtering; 3, on officers and prosecutions; 4, on humane education, publications, and prizes; 5, on a home and shelter for dogs and other animals in Boston. All persons are cordially invited to join the society, and to help the good work of protecting the dumb animals, who cannot plead their own cause. As expressed at the top of the society's publication, "Our Dumb Animals," "we speak for those who cannot speak for themselves." Rates of membership are as follows: Active life, $100; associate life, $50; active annual, $10; associate annual, $5; children's, $1; branch, $1. All members receive "Our Dumb Animals" free, and all publications of the society. The full board of officers embraces many prominent names: President, George T. Angell; directors for 1882–83, George T. Angell, Mrs. William Appleton, Russell Sturgis, jun., D. D. Slade, George Noyes, Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Miss Anne Wigglesworth, Miss Florence Lyman, Mrs. Samuel C. Cobb, Mrs. Joseph Iasigi, Mrs. George L. Chaney, Mrs. R. T. Paine, jun., Miss Mary Russell, Miss Alice Russell, Henry S. Russell, C. L. Heywood, Henry P. Kidder, Samuel E. Sawyer, G. J. F. Bryant, W. H. Baldwin, Daniel Needham, Nathan Appleton, J. Murray Forbes, J. Boyle O'Reilly, H. B. Hill, R. K. Darrah, Percival L. Everett, Thomas W. Bicknell, Augustus Hemenway, Benjamin P. Ware; secretary, Joseph L. Stevens; treasurer, Charles Fairchild; trustees of permanent fund, Samuel E. Sawyer, Samuel C. Cobb, George T. Angell; auditors, Samuel E. Sawyer, William H. Baldwin; counsellor, William Minot, jun.; prosecuting agents at Boston offices, Charles A. Currier, Joseph Baker, Thomas Langlan, J. W. Tenney; chief clerk at society's office, Francis S. Dyer.

Prevention of Cruelty to Children (The Massachusetts Society for the), incorporated in April, 1878, "for the purpose of awakening interest in the abuses to which children are exposed by the intemperance, cruelty, or cupidity of parents and guardians, and to help the enforcement of existing laws on the subject, procure needed legislation," and perform kindred work. The earlier movements in the State, with headquarters in Boston, for the prevention of cruelty to children, began in 1877 and 1878, and were represented by two organizations, the

Children's Protective Society and the present organization. In the spring of 1880 these were consolidated, under the present title; the present office, No. 1 Pemberton Square, was secured, and a general agent appointed. In the summer of 1880, after the consolidation, plans were formed to increase the usefulness of the organization, and procure funds for the advancement of its work. In December a fair was held in Horticultural Hall for the benefit of the society; and its funds were increased thereby, the net gain being $15,000. Several bequests were afterwards received, and subscriptions made, still further increasing the funds; but more is still wanted to enable its officers to carry forward the work it is hoped to accomplish. The society is not limited to checking actual cases of abuse and neglect. It aims to inculcate better ideas of child-government. One of its methods of relieving children is to reform the parents. Many cases occur where the proof of neglect may not be sufficient to enable the society to take the children, and where, if the parents will abandon the habit of drinking, it is better for them to remain. In such cases, with persuasion and warning, the parents are put on probation. The "neglect-law" permits parents to have their children restored to them when they can show a suitable home and character. The society has several prosecuting-agents in the city and in different sections of the State, and maintains a home at No. 94 Chestnut Street, under the charge of a committee of ladies, who have its entire management. It is designed as a temporary asylum only, and furnishes immediate shelter for children while other arrangements are pending, or until a more permanent home can be obtained. It is under the direction of a matron, Miss Macomber; and the children, while inmates, are required to go to school, and help in certain parts of the housework, both boys and girls, each day. The work of the society covers the entire State; and the general agent reports, that "as the society has become better known, and parties feel that cruelties can be reported without betraying the informant, the work is constantly increasing." The Pemberton-square office has become a sort of depot for information for all matters where the rights of children are concerned, even though there is no cruelty or neglect. The first president of the society was the late Robert E. Apthorp, one of the foremost of citizens in many good causes, and one of the most benevolent. The president now in office is Charles D. Head, and Frank B. Fay has been the general agent and secretary from the time of the formation of the society. The society has a large board of vice-presidents and directors, including some of the most prominent men and women of the city.

Prince School. — See Public-school Buildings.

Private Schools. — According to the school census of 1881, of the 54,654 children attending school in the city, 6,922 attended private schools. The private schools of the city are numerous, and, as a rule, are maintained at a high standard, and intelligently conducted. Among the largest and best-known of these schools is Chauncy Hall, which occupies its own building in the Back-bay district, on Boylston Street, near the corner of Dartmouth. It was established as long ago as 1828, and has graduated a great number of boys, many of whom have made their record at Harvard and other colleges, and have won prominent positions in business and professional life in after years. Of late years the school has enlarged its scope, admitting girls as well as boys, and extending the curriculum; and it has made its greatest increase since 1878. The number of pupils in 1883 averaged upwards of 400. The curriculum of studies now provides for more than 400 recitations, and there are 31 teachers. Classes are not permitted to become larger, in any branch, than one person can advantageously teach. When a class becomes thus unwieldy, it is divided, and another teacher is employed to conduct it: thus two recitations of the same grade may occur on the same day. A useful and probably novel feature of this school is the assignment of a teacher to remain in the schoolhouse during the afternoon, to give, to such pupils as choose to be present, assistance in their studies by answering inquiries and making explanations concerning the lessons, for which the school-hours afford no time. The school is a thorough one; carrying children from the kindergarten and the primary departments, through the various courses, to preparation for college, boys and girls alike, for the Institute of Technology, and business. Its annual exhibitions, which have been a pleasant feature for over 50 years, are now held in the Music Hall. The school was founded by Gideon F. Thayer. For many years Thomas Cushing was principal; and William H. Ladd, the present principal, has long been associated with the school. The present school-building, an architecturally fine structure, in the construction of which thorough ventilation as well as convenience of pupils and teachers was considered, is the property of an association of graduates known as the Chauncy-hall-school Corporation. George B. Chase is president, Benjamin W. Gilbert is treasurer; and these, with Nathaniel J. Bradlee, James W. Austin, and Herbert B. Cushing, form the board of directors. Military drill is practised in the school, and there is an excellent gymnasium connected with it. The present site was occupied in 1873. The school was formerly on Essex Street, and before that, for many years, in Chauncy Place. A prominent school for boys, where they are prepared for college, is that of E. R. Humphreys, No. 129 West-Chester Park. Private finishing-schools for girls in their teens abound in the city. Many of these schools limit the number of pupils to 50, and even less; while the maximum with this class of schools does not exceed 100. This limitation of numbers is generally due to the desire of many parents to have their children receive the direct and individual attention of the teachers, which they think cannot so well or so satisfactorily be secured by the large-class system, and in larger schools. At these schools modern languages are taught, and various accomplishments, besides the branches which are classed under the general term of a finished English education. They are situated in the old and the new West End, and in the best parts of the South End. Among the oldest of these schools is Rev. George Gannett's, No. 69 Chester Square, South End; and Miss Catherine I. Ireland's, Louisburg Square, West End. Others are Miss E. P. Hubbard's, No. 81 Boylston Street; Miss A. H. Johnson's, No. 18 Newbury Street; the Misses Hilliard, No. 116 Mount-Vernon Street; Miss M. B. Foote, No. 23 West-Cedar Street; and Miss H. A. Adam, No. 98 Chestnut Street. The schools of the Sisters of Notre Dame, in the Roxbury district, Washington Street, and of the Sacred Heart, No. 5 Chester Square, represent for the Roman-Catholic population, pay-schools conducted on a similar basis as respects the course of study and the ratio of pupils to teachers. Of private dancing-schools and academies there is a large number in the city, at some of which deportment and calisthenics are also taught. Of special schools there is the Berlitz School of Languages, No. 154 Tremont Street; the Sauveur School of Languages, No. 18 Pemberton Square; and a large number of private teachers, and teachers of select classes; several commercial colleges; and schools of elocution, and of drawing and painting.

Produce Exchange (The Boston) is in a spacious and lofty hall on the floor over the Quincy Market, directly under the dome of the building. It was organized in 1877, and has grown very rapidly into prominence and influence. It includes the leading firms in the wholesale produce, provision, and fruit business, beside a fair and increasing representation of other interests, notably butter and cheese, and fresh fish. A "call" for the sale of produce is held daily at 11 A.M.; and the "'change" hour is from 1 to 2 P.M. At first the fees for membership were established on a basis of $30 annually for each individual, $35 for a firm of two members, and $40 for a firm of three or more. But in February, 1882, the by-laws were so amended that certificates of membership are issued on the following basis: at $25 each until the number shall aggregate 400, and thereafter at $100 each, up to the number of 500, after which no more shall be issued. Four hundred applications for membership on the new basis were at once received, 184 of them of old members; and 150 more were temporarily laid aside, and subsequently disposed of. In addition to the certificate of membership, an annual assessment is levied on each member of $20; and the certificates are forfeited if the assessments are not paid up each year. A social feature is an annual dinner in the early part of January, at one of the leading hotels. The president of the exchange is Albert H. Farnum.

Protestant-Episcopal Churches. — See Episcopal Church.

Providence Station and Railway. — See Boston and Providence Station and Railroad.

Provident Association. — See Boston Provident Association.

Provident Wood-Yard. — Office, Broadway-extension Bridge, South Boston. Established 1874. One of the most practical of helps to the poor. Temporary work is given to men here, who are paid 10 cents an hour; the means for payment being obtained from the sales of the wood to the public. The enterprise is self-supporting. It is under the direction and control of the Boston Provident Association, Room No. 32, Charity Building, Chardon Street. [See *Boston Provident Association.*]

Province House. — See Old Landmarks.

Public Buildings. — The principal buildings owned by the city are the City Hall, on School Street, occupying 25,915 feet of land; the Public-library building, Boylston Street, occupying 23,415 feet of land; City Hospital, Harrison Avenue, consisting of ten buildings, and occupying 292,633 feet of land; Faneuil Hall, and market under it, 8,460 feet; Faneuil-hall Market-house (or Quincy Market-house), with the hall over the same, 27,400 feet; Old State House, State Street, 4,511 feet; Central Charity Bureau and Temporary Home, Chardon Street, three buildings, 19,962 feet; Wayfarer's Lodge, Hawkins Street, 9,625; Court-House, Court Square, 15,175; Registry of Deeds and Probate Office, Court Square, 2,423; Jail, Charles Street, 135,900; Municipal Court-house, Roxbury Street, Roxbury district, 14,390; Municipal Court, Old Lyman Schoolhouse, Meridian Street, East Boston, 13,616; old Town Hall, Washington Street, Dorchester district, 17,900; old Town Hall, Washington Street, Brighton district, 13,431; old City Hall, Charlestown district, 8,246; Curtis Hall, South Street, West-Roxbury district, 49,907; Holton-library building, Rockland Street, Brighton district; Westerly Hall, Centre Street, West-Roxbury district, 5,644; and Wilson-hotel estate, Washington Street, Brighton district. In the old Town Hall of the Brighton district are now the Municipal Court and ward-room; in the old City Hall, Charlestown district, is the branch of the Public Library, the Municipal Court, and police-station-house No. 15. In the Westerly Hall, West-Roxbury district, is a primary school;

and the Wilson-hotel estate, Brighton district, is partly used by the health and paving departments of the city. The city also owns schoolhouses, occupying 2,776,522 square feet of land, the houses and lands valued at about $8,331,000. It also owns its several police-station-houses; and its fire-engine, hose, and hook-and-ladder-houses; bath-houses; stables under the charge of the health-department; and other property. [See *Baths, The Public; Fire-Service; Health of the City; Police-Service;* and *Public-school Buildings;* also titles of the principal buildings enumerated above, for description and further information.] The real and personal property of the city is valued at over $40,500,000.

Public Garden (The). — The spot where the beautiful Public Garden now stands was in 1794 called the Round Marsh, or the "marsh at the bottom of the Common." After a great fire in Pearl and Atkinson (now Congress) Streets, in which certain ropewalks were burned, the town, in a sudden access of generosity unusual in a corporation, gave these flats to the owners of the burned ropewalks, on which to erect new buildings. This gift, however, was not altogether from motives of generosity, but to prevent the erection of the new buildings in a district which such structures endangered. In 1819 these new ropewalks were in turn burned; and then their proprietors decided not to rebuild, but to cut up the territory into building-lots, and sell it for business and dwelling purposes. Its value had been greatly enhanced by the opening of Charles Street, in 1804; and it was to be further improved by the Mill-dam project then under way, by which the marshes and flats would be converted into dry lands. Thus early also the idea of transforming this territory into a public garden was conceived. It commanded a beautiful view of the Charles and its shores beyond; and the reclaiming of the Back Bay, with the extensive building of the present day beyond these "marshes at the foot of the Common," was not then thought of. The people strongly objected to the ropemakers' scheme, and in 1824 decided, by a popular vote, that the lands should not be sold for building-purposes; and so the town, by paying $54,000, the sum awarded by referees to whom the ropemakers' claim was referred, regained possession of the territory which 30 years before it had given away. The agitation for building on this territory still continued, however; and it was not until 1859 that the question was settled finally, by Act of the Legislature and vote of the city, when the premises were dedicated forever to the use of the people as a Public Garden, enclosed with the present boundaries, and plans were made for their improvement. The Garden contains over 24 acres, in form varying but little from a parallelogram. In 1862 the present iron fence was built, and the enclosure graded, filled, and laid out definitely as a garden, which, since that date, has from year to year become more and more attractive and beautiful. Fountains have been erected, and numerous statues put up; a fine artificial pond, fed from the overflow of the Frog Pond, has been excavated, on which in summer-time swans and other water-birds are kept, and gayly canopied pleasure-boats navigate its waters, which in winter furnish an excellent, if somewhat contracted, skating-ground. An iron bridge, with granite piers and of imposing design, spans the pond, connecting the main path leading from the Charles-street entrance to that opposite Commonwealth Avenue, on Arlington Street. By this means the Common and Public Garden are practically united, and, by way of the park-like centre of Commonwealth Avenue, will ultimately be united with the new Back-bay and the proposed system of suburban parks [see *Public-parks System*]. The chief of the statues in the Garden is Ball's noble equestrian statue of Washington; and others have been erected, — of Edward Everett and Charles Sumner, in commemoration of the discovery of "Anæsthesia," and, in one of the fountain-basins, of Venus, — all of which are referred to in the paragraph on Statues, and under their names elsewhere in this book. Of late years liberal appropriations have annually been made by the city government for the care and maintenance of this Garden, which with its beautifully planted beds, laid out with much taste, and presenting glowing masses of richly colored flowers, fine clumps of shrubbery, and groups of trees which have grown rapidly and now offer refreshing shade in nearly all parts of the enclosure, may compare favorably with the gardens of any modern city. Abundant seats are placed in the pleasantest parts of the Garden, and it is now a favorite resort and lounging-place of citizens of every age and class. Charles Street divides the Garden from the Common, entirely different in its character, with its long malls of venerable elms, maples, and lindens, and its grassy lawns into which no flower-beds intrude; and together they make a most beautiful park. Once at the very water's edge, quite on one side of the city, it is now in the midst of its busiest life and of its thickest population. Charles, Boylston, Arlington, and Beacon Streets bound the Garden.

Public Institutions. — The board of directors for public institutions, whose office is at No. 30 Pemberton Square, has charge of the following property of the city: Deer Island, on which are the large brick building known as the House of Industry, a wooden house occupied as a House of Reformation for Girls, a brick schoolhouse for truant boys, and a wooden one for nursery, a farmhouse, brick workshop, receiving-house, laundry, bakery, engineer's house, barns, outbuildings, etc.; Rainsford Island, purchased from the State in 1871 at a cost of $40,000, and the buildings thereon for male paupers; the House of Correction and Lunatic Asylum, at South Boston, with the House-of-Correction workshop; the brick Almshouse, Alford Street, Charlestown district, near the Everett line, a short distance from the Malden Bridge; the Almshouse on Austin Farm, West-Roxbury district; the Marcella-street Home, for pauper boys and girls, and neglected children of both sexes, who are kept in separate buildings; and the steamboat "J. Putnam Bradlee," which is used for conveying prisoners, passengers, provisions, etc., to and from the city to the Deer and Rainsford Island institutions [see *Almshouses*, *Deer Island*, *Lunatic Asylum*, *Marcella-street Home*, and *Rainsford Island*]. The board of directors for public institutions consists of 12 members, one-half of whom are chosen annually by the city council.

Public Latin School. — See Latin School.

Public Latin School for Girls. — See Latin School for Girls.

Public Library (The Boston). — Boylston Street, near Tremont Street. This great library, with its eight branches and four deliveries, one of the most important and praiseworthy of the institutions of Boston, now numbering over 400,000 volumes, is of comparatively recent origin; and its growth has been remarkably rapid. Between the years 1841 and 1851, various attempts at establishing a free public library in Boston were made. Sums of money were conditionally offered, and an attempt was at one time made to avail of the existing library of the Boston Athenæum. After a while, a few books were given for a free library; others had been acquired by exchange with the city of Paris through Alexander Vatlemore; and Edward Everett gave his large collection of United-States public documents for this purpose. In one way or another, in these few years, 2,000 volumes were collected; and in 1852 the movement had so far developed, that a librarian was appointed, and a real interest began to be manifested in the undertaking. During this year, 1852, the board of trustees was organized, under an Act of incorporation which had been obtained four years before. Fortunate it was that this first board was composed of men of broad and large views and of practical good sense. Edward Everett was the first president of the board; and to him, and to the late George Ticknor his successor, the city is mainly indebted for the plan adopted, and the successful organization of the enterprise. The project laid down in the first report of the trustees attracted the attention of Joshua Bates, of the great banking-house of Baring Brothers of London, himself Boston-born; and he was moved to give towards it $50,000. Others gave money or books, or both; so that in a year the library had collected not far from 10,000 volumes. In 1854 the library, with a reading-room, was opened in Mason Street. In 1858 the present library-building was completed, at a cost of $365,000; and the library, then numbering 70,000 volumes, was in part opened for the use of the public. From that date the library has increased at an unprecedented rate; whole libraries have been given to it, while bequests and gifts of money and books, added to the purchases which are made from the annual appropriations granted by the city, have given frequent accessions to its shelves: so that now the building, though in 1858 supposed to be ample for many years, is crowded to its utmost limit, and a new edifice in the Back-bay district on Dartmouth Street is to be at once erected. Among the libraries which have been acquired by the Public Library are those of the eminent mathematician Nathaniel Bowditch, of 2,550 volumes, which was given by his children; Theodore Parker's rare and valuable collection of 11,061 volumes, received under his will; George Ticknor's Spanish and Portuguese library, which he had gathered during his life for the purpose of writing the "History of Spanish Literature," in all about 4,000 volumes, which was received under his will; also 3,000 other volumes from Mr. Ticknor's library, given before his death; the library of Rev. Thomas Prince, which had been bequeathed by him in 1758 to the deacons of the Old-South Church, of rare and curious New-England history and theology, and now placed on deposit here; and the Barton Library, very complete in Shakspeare literature, and widely recognized as such by Shakspearian scholars, which contains 12,000 volumes, and was purchased in New York and added to the collection in 1873. These libraries are kept by themselves, but all are accessible to the public. Among the gifts of money to the institution, Abbott Lawrence bequeathed $10,000 to it, Mary P. Townsend gave $4,000, Jonathan Phillips $30,000, and Joshua Bates supplemented his first gift of $50,000 with $50,000 worth of books. The present library-building is of brick, and sandstone trimmings, with two lofty stories and basement; and it measures in the main 82 by 128 feet. On the first floor are an entrance-hall, distribution-room, lower library-hall, and two large reading-rooms. On the second floor is Bates Hall, named in honor of Joshua Bates. Here most of the books are stored in 60 alcoves and six galleries. It is the main hall of the building, and is to a great extent a library-room for consultation and reference. In the Periodical Reading-room, on the lower floor, all the leading periodicals of this country and Europe are kept on file, and are accessible to every one. The Lower Library Hall contains books largely of fiction, juvenile, and the more popular books, having an immense daily circulation. Still below, in the basement, is the bindery, where the books of the library are bound and repaired upon the premises. The use of the library for consultation is free to all comers; while the privilege of taking books for home use is restricted to the "inhabitants of Boston above the age of 16." No pecuniary guaranty or deposit is required: the simple subscription to an agreement to obey the prescribed rules, with the reference to some one citizen, is the only formality required to obtain the privilege, which is granted after the inquiry has been made to the satisfaction of the agents of the library, as to the genuineness of the reference and the honesty of the applicant. By successive annexations to the territory of the city, the libraries of the several cities and towns annexed have become branches of the Public Library, and are carried on as such: other branches have been added, as required, in different sections of the city. These are now eight in number, and are in daily connection with the central library, — as the main library is called, which is also equally open to those making use of the branches. The library has been fortunate in having for its librarians a succession of accomplished and competent men. But to none has it been more indebted for the extension of its usefulness, its development, and the high rank which it has attained among the libraries of the country, than to its late superintendent, Professor Justin Winsor, whose energy, intelligence, and practical sense were devoted for ten years to this great institution. His rare abilities, though lost to the city, have found a more congenial sphere as librarian of the University at Cambridge. The present librarian is Hon. Mellen Chamberlain, formerly judge of the Municipal Court. The first librarian, appointed in May, 1852, was Edward Capen; C. C. Jewett succeeded him as superintendent; on the death of the latter, in 1868, Justin Winsor was appointed; Mr. Winsor resigning in 1877, Dr. Samuel A. Green, librarian of the Historical Society (mayor during 1882), acted temporarily as superintendent; and in August, 1878, Mellen Chamberlain, the present librarian, was elected. The title of the head of the library is now librarian, instead of superintendent; the latter term being dropped in the Act of 1878, incorporating the "Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library." The corporation, as at present constituted, consists of seven trustees, one member chosen annually from each branch of the city council, while the other five are appointed by the mayor for a term of five years, one going out at the end of every year. Under the Act of incorporation, the trustees are authorized to receive and hold real and personal estate which may be given, bequeathed, or devised, to an amount not exceeding $1,000,000. By the incorporation of the trustees, the institution was made partially independent, and the interference of the city council with its administration was rendered less easy. The executive force of the library consists of about 150 persons, organized as a central staff under the chief librarian; and, also subordinate to him, eight branch staffs with their librarians. More than two-thirds of the persons employed are women. Quarterly bulletins, showing the most important accessions to the library, and other partial catalogues, or "class-lists," are issued, such as History and Biography, Fiction, Prince Library, etc., also branch catalogues; but no complete single catalogue in book-form is issued: there is, instead, a card-catalogue, with subjects and authors alphabetically arranged, in drawers, open to the public; there is, besides, an official card-catalogue. About 1,300,000 issues a year are now recorded. Only one book lost out of every 9,000 delivered, is the average, which is considered a remarkably low one. All departments of the library are open every secular day, except legal holidays; and the reading-room for periodicals is open every day in the week, including Sundays. The several branches are as follows: —

East-Boston Branch, in the old Lyman Schoolhouse, on Meridian Street. This comprises the library begun by the East-Boston Library Association in 1852, and in 1860 merged in the Sumner Library; to which additions have been made from the central library. This branch was opened to the public in 1870, and dedicated March 22, 1871. It contains from 11,000 to 12,000 volumes.

South-Boston Branch, in the Savings Bank Building, on the corner of Broadway and E Street. The nucleus of this branch was the library of the Mattapan Literary Association, of about 1,500 volumes. To these have been added books either bought or withdrawn from the central library. This branch was opened May 1, 1872. It contains about 11,000 volumes.

Roxbury Branch. — Corner of Millmont Street and Lambert Avenue. This is the result of a union with the Fellowes Athenæum. Under the will of Caleb Fellowes, Rev. George Putnam, D.D., Supply C. Thwing, and William Whiting, and associates were, by an Act of incorporation, vested with a trust, the purpose of which was to establish a library, and erect a building for it, "within half a mile of the meeting-house of the First Religious Society of Roxbury, on Eliot Square." Subsequently the mayor, authorized by the city council, signed an indenture with the trustees of the Fellowes Athenæum, by which that institution and the branch library were united. The agreement in effect gives the citizens of Roxbury a library the same in kind with the Bates-hall collection, though on a smaller scale, to be increased by the Fellowes fund, yielding at present about $3,000 a year; while the city maintains a popular library in connection with it, of the character of the Lower Hall of the central library and of the other branches. The library thus arranged for was opened in the summer of 1873. It contains about 20,000 volumes.

Jamaica-Plain Branch, in Curtis Hall. This was established in December, 1877. It had previously been a delivery-branch of the Roxbury Library. A delivery of this branch was established at Roslindale in December, 1878, and another at the West-Roxbury delivery, January, 1880, where books are applied for and received three afternoons and evenings in the week. It contains about 8,300 volumes.

Charlestown Branch, second story of the former City Hall, in the Charlestown district. This was formerly the Public Library of Charlestown, established in 1862. It became the Charlestown branch of the Boston Public Library on Jan. 5, 1874, through the annexation of Charlestown to Boston. In July, 1877, it received, by the will of Miss Charlotte Harris, a fund of $10,000, and the testator's private library. It contains about 24,000 volumes.

Brighton Branch. — This was formerly the Holton Library, owned and maintained by the town of Brighton, and established in 1864. By annexation in 1874 it became the Brighton branch of the main library. The present attractive and convenient library-building, begun by the town of Brighton, was completed in 1874. In October of that year it was formally dedicated. It contains about 13,500 volumes.

Dorchester Branch, in the new city building at Field's Corner. This was opened in January, 1875. A delivery of the branch has been established at the Lower Mills, and books are asked for and received there daily. It contains about 11,000 volumes.

South-End Branch, in the new English High-School building, on Montgomery Street. The nucleus of this branch is the valuable collection of the Mercantile-library Association, given to the city by that organization in May, 1877. For the first three years after its establishment in that year, it was located in the rooms of the Mercantile-library Association, on the corner of Newton and Tremont Streets. It contains about 10,000 volumes.

West-Roxbury Delivery, in Westerly Hall. The West-Roxbury Free Library having transferred its collection of over 3,000 volumes to the city, in November, 1879, this delivery was established in January, 1880, of books from the Jamaica-Plain branch and the central library.

In October, 1882, a branch-library for the North End was opened in two large rooms on the first floor of the Hancock-school building on Parmenter Street. The books here include history, biography, travel, encyclopædias, and volumes of reference. Any person, male or female, over 14 years old, who has properly registered, may receive a book from the central library by giving 24 hours' notice. There is a reading-room supplied with weekly and monthly papers, American and foreign. Two ladies, ready to give advice about books, or find special subjects for which applicants desire, are in attendance from 4 o'clock until 10 in the evening. The majority of those using the reading-room, and enjoying the advantages of the new branch, are young men.

The Public Library, with its eight regular branches, is supported by an annual appropriation by the city council of about $120,000. This is for the payment of salaries and the purchase of books, in addition to the income of certain funds derived from gifts or bequests. The present building has been enlarged somewhat since its erection.

In 1872 the city appropriated $70,000 to buy the adjoining Richardson estate, providing for future expansion; and the following year an appropriation of $30,000 was made for an addition to the building. In 1880 the Commonwealth gave to the city a lot of land on Dartmouth and Boylston Streets for a new library-building, which was accepted in the spring of 1883, and preparations made to erect the new structure. The Public Library is now the largest in the world for free circulation. Within the thirty years of its existence, nearly all the public libraries in the State, about 150 in number, have been established.

Public-Parks System. — Though fully appreciating the beautiful Common in the heart of the city, and the dainty Public Garden next beyond it, introducing the stately Back-bay district of the present day, there has been for years a popular demand for larger and more elaborate parks of the modern order; and the establishment of such parks has finally come to be the policy of the later city governments. In 1874 a commission was appointed to formally consider the question, and, if deemed advisable, report a plan. In 1877 the Park Commission was established as one of the regular commissions connected with the city government; and in that year the so-called "Back-bay-park project" was adopted, and its development authorized. In 1881 the system of connecting parkways and parks, extending from the Back Bay into the West-Roxbury district with individual parks in outlying sections of the city, which had been recommended, was formally indorsed; the city council making the necessary appropriations therefor. The new policy has been approached step by step, and in the conservative way which is peculiar to Boston; and it was not accepted until the various plans had been most thoroughly examined, and the "park-question" had been exhaustively discussed, and had held a prominent place among the "issues" in the several city campaigns. The subject was first formally brought before the city council in 1869, but no action was that year reached; and, although the matter was much discussed, the next step was not taken until 1874, when the commission of inquiry was created. This consisted of the mayor, two aldermen, three councilmen, and three citizens at large. It was appointed on Feb. 17, but did not report until late in November. Its report favored the idea, and proposed laying out a park in some part of the territory between Arlington Street in the Back-bay district and Parker's Hill in the Roxbury district, and also a series of parks of moderate size between the third and fourth mile-circles of the city. This report, however, was not acted upon, owing to the lateness of the season; but the whole matter was "referred to the next city council." The following year more rapid strides were taken; an Act being secured from the Legislature granting leave to the city to purchase land for a park or parks, then accepted by the people, and then commissioners being appointed to locate one or more parks under certain duly defined conditions. Nothing further, however, was done in the matter, owing to the depression in business which at that time prevailed, until 1877, when the city council authorized the park-commissioners to purchase not less than 100 acres of lands or flats in the Back-bay district, at a cost of not over ten cents a foot, for the establishment of a public park; and authorized a loan of $450,000 to meet the cost of such purchase. This was the beginning of the Back-bay-park project. In February, 1878, the commissioners were authorized to make further expenditures here; $16,000 more being appropriated for land, and $25,000 for filling, grading, surveying, and laying out. In 1881 an Act was obtained from the Legislature, enabling the city to take land along the flats known as the Charles-river embankment, beginning at Leverett Street, near Cragie's Bridge, and extending along the border of the Charles River to Cottage-farms Bridge, for park purposes. During the same year the question of the purchase of property in connection with the Arnold Arboretum, in the West-Roxbury district, was considered, and finally acted upon favorably; and during the last month of that year the entire system of new and extensive parks, with the exception of a proposed Brighton Park, was indorsed, and the appropriations made. The loans thus authorized for this purpose are: for the West-Roxbury Park, $600,000; the Charles-river Embankment, $300,000; Muddy-river Improvement, $200,000; City-Point Park (or Battery), $100,000; the Arnold Arboretum, $60,000; the East-Boston Park, $50,000: total, $1,310,000. The loan for the Brighton Park was to have been $200,000; but the order providing for it, after passing the board of aldermen, failed of passage in the common council, and a new order introduced was referred to the next city government. Further appropriations were made also in 1881 for the Back-bay Parkway of $202,000. The new loans are negotiated only as the money is called for to pay for lands purchased or taken.

The new park-system, as at present authorized, then, consists of the Charles-river Embankment, from Cragie's Bridge, along the water-line back of Charles Street and in the rear of Beacon Street to the Cottage-farms Bridge; the Back-bay and Muddy-river parkways; the Arnold Arboretum; the large park in the West-Roxbury district; the City-point bay-side Park, or Battery; and the East-Boston Park. The chain of parks will be from the Back Bay, — practically a continuation of the Common and Public Garden, through Commonwealth Avenue, — along the Muddy-river improvement, Jamaica Pond, the Arnold Arboretum, and ending in the spacious and picturesque natural park in the West-Roxbury district. The Charles-river Embankment will be separated from the Back-bay Parkway only by Beacon Street, which is itself a popular driveway; but the City-point and East-Boston parks, as remarked above, will be independent enterprises. The most striking merit of the system of the chain of parks is the individual character of its constituent parts. The feature of the Back-bay Park, or Parkway as it should be termed, will be its roads, bridle-pads, and foot-paths along a waterway, characterized at its farther end by wide expanses of meadows, tree and shrub covered slopes; the Muddy-river Parkway will pass along by groups of large trees, diversified by thickets and open glades, and following up a fresh-water course bordered by passages of rushy meadow and varied slopes from the adjoining upland, agreeably introducing the beautiful scenery of Jamaica Pond, a natural sheet of water, with quiet, graceful shores, rear banks of varied elevation and contour, for the most part shaded by a fine natural forest-growth; the impressive feature of the Arnold Arboretum is its great natural beauty, rocky hillsides partly wooded with numerous great trees, and eminences commanding distant and charming prospects; while the West-Roxbury Park will afford the varied landscape effects which can only be obtained in an extensive tract, such as masses of forest, woodland glades, and picturesque groupings of shrubbery; its features are a charming valley, nearly a mile in length, gently winding between wooded slopes. The work on the new parks-system is farthest advanced in the Back-bay Parkway, though the Arnold Arboretum will probably be the first of the parks to be made available. In the Back-bay Parkway there are to be five bridges: the Beacon and Boylston street bridges, the Commonwealth-avenue bridge, the railroad-bridge for the Boston and Albany, and the bridge to carry the parkway-road across the railroad. To avoid the building of two bridges across the railroad, the roadway here, instead of being carried along both sides of the waterway, is carried entirely on the west side, the east-side road joining it in a gradual curve across the Commonwealth-avenue and Boylston-street bridges, forming a graceful crescent between the two thoroughfares. These three bridges will be graceful and simple in their construction. The Boylston-street Bridge is to be one of the leading features of the scheme. It is designed by H. H. Richardson, architect of Trinity Church. It will span the water by a single arch, constructed of stone with rough surface, and rise 23 feet above the water. Vines and clinging plants will give it beauty. It will have a commanding view over the fens bordering the waterway on one side, and over Charles River on the other. Mr. Olmsted, in a recent report, says of it, "Its arch will be the frame of a quiet distant rural scene, from the bridge on Commonwealth Avenue." Granite from the Beacon-hill Reservoir now being removed [see *Beacon-hill Reservoir*] is used in the parapet-work along the roadways here; and the dam where the Back Bay joins Charles River is to be made of great strength in order to resist the pressure of the water, as in the basin there is to be allowed a tidal rise and fall of only about a foot, enough to keep up a gentle current and prevent stagnation. The waterway is to be navigated by steam-launches, and there will be frequent landing-places along it. The launches will not be allowed north of the railroad-bridge; and in the quieter south side of the waterway, shy water-fowl will be placed. Along the slopes of the roadway, grass will be sown, and trees and shrubs planted. The meadows bordering the waterway will begin on the south side of the Boylston-street bridge. The Arnold Arboretum and the Charles-river Embankment are elsewhere described in this book; the former under "A," and the latter under "C." The City-point Battery is to be a marine park, or esplanade, at City Point, South Boston, as recommended by the park-commissioners in 1876. The point commands a close view of the lower harbor and a distant outlook over the ocean. The East-Boston Park is to be upland. The Brighton Park, if it should be authorized, will contain an area of 160 acres, a picturesque tract, with great variety of surface, ledges, abrupt and gentle sloping hillsides, meadows and forests. Its highest elevation commands a view of the distant Wachusett and Monadnock Mountains. It would be connected with the parkway from the city, and the Charles-river Embankment at Cottage-farms Bridge, and also connect with the Chestnut-hill Reservoir drive [see *Water-Works*]. The board of commissioners of the department of parks consists of Charles H. Dalton, William Gray, jun., and Henry Lee. Frederick Law Olmsted is the landscape-architect advisory.

Public Schools (The). — The history of the public-school system of Boston begins with the earliest days of the colony. The colonists first established the church, and then the school. In 1635 the first school was gathered; and "it was then generally agreed upon that our brother Philemon Purmont shall be entreated to become schoolmaster for the teaching and nurturing of children with us." This was the famous Boston Latin School, which has flourished from that time to this, so many of whose graduates have attained eminence in the arts and sciences, in the various professions, and in mercantile life. The first schoolhouse was on School Street, very near the spot, if not upon it, where the statue of Franklin now stands; the second school-building was on the opposite side of the street, the site of which is now occupied by a part of the Parker House; next the school was removed to a newer and larger building, on Bedford Street; and then to the present magnificent Public Latin and High School building on

Montgomery and Dartmouth Streets and Warren Avenue [see *Latin and High Schools*, and *Public-school Buildings*]. The chief function of the Latin School, after the establishment of Harvard College, was, and has ever since been, to "fit youths for the university." Until 1682 this was the only public school in the town. In that year it was voted in town-meeting, "that a committee with the selectmen consider and provide one or more free schools for the teaching of children to write and cipher within this town." Two such schools were then established; and soon after others were opened to teach reading, spelling, and the elements of English grammar. These reading and writing schools gradually developed into what were afterward classified as grammar-schools. The Latin School, with a grammar school on Bennet Street, and three writing-schools, were sufficient to instruct all the youths of Boston previous to the Revolution. Until 1789 the schools were only for boys. Girls were first permitted to attend the reading and writing schools for a part of the year; and it was not until 1828 that girls were allowed to attend the public schools generally during the entire school-year. Primary-schools were first established in 1818. They were to fit pupils of both sexes for the grammar-schools; and children four years old and upwards were admitted to them. In 1821 the English High School was established, having its origin in the want, felt in the early part of the present century, for a school where those who did not care to obtain a collegiate education, or could not for lack of means, might receive instruction in some of the branches then only taught in colleges. This school was instituted "with the design of furnishing the young men of this city who are not intended for a collegiate course of study, and who have enjoyed the usual advantages of the other public schools, with the means of completing a good English education." In 1852 the City Normal School, for the education of female teachers, was opened; and in 1855 its plan was so far modified as to constitute also a high-school for girls, when its name was changed to the Girls' High and Normal School; and in 1872 this was separated into two distinct schools, — a normal-school for girls, and a high-school for girls. In 1868 elementary evening-schools and day-schools for newsboys and bootblacks (licensed minors) were established; and in 1869 an evening high-school; in the same year, a school for deaf-mutes; and in 1870 evening industrial schools, and in the same year a kindergarten. The latest and most important addition to the school-system is the establishment of the Girls' Latin School, similar to the Latin School for Boys [see *Girls' Latin School*]. By annexation five mixed high-schools have been added to the free public schools for secondary instruction. The number of regular schools is 522, and of special schools 22. The latter include the Horace Mann School for the deaf, 2 schools for licensed minors, 1 evening high, and several grammar and primary evening schools. The number of regular and special instructors on the city pay-rolls is 1,275. The amount paid for salaries of instructors during the school-year of 1882 was $1,109,635.88; salaries of officers, $55,993.83; school-expenses, $225,962.57; total net expenditures for the year, exclusive of new schoolhouses, $1,522,029.35. During the year there were paid to special teachers for instruction in sewing, in 191 divisions, $14,306.87; music, $10,920; drawing, $2,783.33; French, $3,802.50; military drill and calisthenics, $3,095.27; German, $858.75; sciences, $605, — amounting to $36,371.72. The expenses of the evening high and elementary schools amounted to $22,904.38. The expenses of the evening drawing-schools amounted to $7,767.58. The average number of pupils belonging to all the schools was 55,900, and the average cost per pupil was $26.98 for the year. The average number attending the evening-schools was 2,585. The total value of the school-buildings and other school-property is nearly $8,500,000.

Until the year 1792, the selectmen of the town had the entire charge of the schools, and all matters pertaining to them. In that year 12 persons were chosen in town-meeting to constitute, with the selectmen, the school-committee of Boston. The school-committee remained thus constituted until 1835, when the Legislature, by special Act, provided that 24 persons, annually elected by the people, two from each ward, together with the mayor as chairman, and the president of the common council, should compose the board. In 1855 the committee was enlarged, by Act of the Legislature, to consist of 74 members, — six elected by the people of each ward of the city, — to hold office for three years, two being chosen annually, and the mayor and president of the common council added to the number as before, the mayor being president of the board. The primary-schools, which at the time of their establishment were placed under the control of a committee consisting of one member for each school, elected annually by the school-committee, were at this time, with all the other schools, placed under the management and control of the school-committee. Through annexation of adjoining municipalities, the number of members of the school-committee became increased to 116. In 1876 a radical change was made in the administration of the school; the large committee being abolished, and a new board substituted for it, consisting of the mayor and 24 persons elected by the people on a general ticket to hold office for three years, 8 chosen annually. The office of superintendent, established in 1851, was continued; but a board of salaried supervisors was added, to be elected by the school-committee, whose principal duties are to examine candidates for teachers, examine the schools in detail twice a year, and conduct the annual examination of pupils in the different grades of schools who are candidates for graduating-diplomas. There are also a general director of drawing, and one of music, each with several assistants. The first superintendent of schools was Nathan Bishop: he was succeeded by John D. Philbrick, who held the office for about 19 years. The present superintendent is Edwin P. Seaver. The board of supervisors for 1883 is constituted as follows: Samuel W. Mason, Lucretia Crocker, Ellis Peterson, Robert C. Metcalf, Lyman R. Williston, John Kneeland. Women have been eligible to membership in the school-committee since 1874. The course of the primary-school is three years; of the grammar-school, six years; and of the high-school, three, with advanced instruction in the two central high-schools. When preparing for college, boys at nine years of age, and girls at twelve, are admitted to their respective Latin-schools, where the course for the former is eight years, and for the latter six. The majority of the primary-schools throughout the city, and nearly all the suburban schools, are mixed; but the tendency at present is to separate the sexes in all but the youngest classes. The school-committee rooms are on Mason Street, a few steps from West Street. Here the school-committee meets, and the superintendent has his office, where he can be found daily from 12.30 to 1.30 P. M. [See *Franklin Medals, The.*]

Public-School Buildings. — There are 165 school-buildings in the city, occupying, altogether, about 2,776,522 square feet of land, and valued, with the lands, at about $8,331,000; while the total number of general schools is 522 (1 normal, 10 Latin and high, 50 grammar, and 461 primary); and special schools, 22 [see *Public Schools*]. The largest of the school-buildings are the new High and Latin School building, on Dartmouth and Montgomery Streets and Warren Avenue, containing 78 rooms and halls; and the Girls' High Schoolhouse on Newton Street, containing 66 rooms and halls. There are five containing 16 rooms each, 22 containing 14; 3 containing 13; and eight containing 12 rooms and halls each. The remainder have from 2 to 10 rooms each. The newest and most imposing of the school-buildings are those of the High and Latin School, and the Prince School. The former occupies a parallelogram 423 feet long by 220 feet wide, the longest sides, or main buildings, fronting on Warren Avenue and Montgomery Street. Within the block are two courts of equal size; the division between the two being made by the location a central building, connected with the two main street-fronts by a transverse corridor. These courts are arranged to afford light and air to the buildings, and also separate playgrounds for the pupils of each school, in addition to the enclosed playgrounds in the basement. Across the easterly end of the block, and connecting its two sides, are the drill-hall and gymnasium; and across the westerly end, fronting on Dartmouth Street, is ultimately to be built a building for the accommodation of the school-board and its officers. Each of the street-fronts of the main building is divided into three pavilions, one central and two end, and is three stories and a basement, the latter a clear-story facing the courts. The building is of brick, in the modern Renaissance style, all the lines of strength treated architecturally in buff sandstone, and the frieze courses inlaid with terra-cotta. The plinth of the street-fronts is laid in solid buff sandstone, dressed and relieved with mouldings. The underpinning is of dressed granite. The exterior ornamentation, from designs by the sculptor T. H. Bartlett, consists mainly of terra-cotta heads in the gables of the dormer-windows, the terra-cotta frieze courses, the decoration of the friezes on all the piers and buttresses, with festoons of various designs in relief cut in the stone. Longitudinal corridors extend the full length of the main buildings, and parallel with the street-fronts. The two grand entrances, one from each street, are in the central pavilions, opposite the ends of the tranverse corridor, and at its intersections with the longitudinal corridors. There are also four other entrances from the streets, — two in each main building at the terminations of the longitudinal corridor, one being in each end-pavilion. There are eight staircases, — two in each of the central pavilions, right and left of the grand entrances, and one in each end-pavilion connecting with the entrances at the terminations of the longitudinal corridors. On the first floor in the central building, near the principal entrances, are a teachers' conference-room for each school, with reception-room adjoining, a head master's office, and a janitor's room; and on the second floor, adjacent to the transverse corridor, are two suites of rooms for the janitors' dwellings, each connected with the basement by a separate staircase. There are 48 schoolrooms in the buildings, 20 of them on the first floor, 20 on the second, and 8 on the third. Of these, 36 occupy the street-fronts, and the remainder open into the courts. The pupils are so seated that they receive the light on their left. Cabinets are placed under the windows in the schoolrooms for the outside coats and the hats of the pupils; and the teachers use for their street-garments closets sunk into the end wall, against which the teacher's platform is raised. On the first floor of the central building, at the right and left from the transverse corridor, are the library-rooms, each 54 feet long and 32 feet wide, with octagon ends. The floor is of Italian marble tiles, the tinted walls are adorned with pictures, and the library-cases are of light oak. The windows come down to the top of the cases, which are ornamented on top with busts. On the second floor, over the libraries, are the lecture-halls for the natural sciences, with connecting rooms for physical apparatus, and specimens of natural history. On the third floor are the assembly-halls, 82 feet long, 62 wide, and 25 high, each arranged after the amphitheatre fashion, and each capable of seating 850 pupils. There are also on the third floor two large drawing-rooms for each school, — one for model drawing, the other for drawing from copy. Both have side and sky lights. The drill-hall at the easterly end of the block is 130 feet long, 62 wide, and 30 high, with galleries at the ends; the floor and galleries capable of seating 2,500 persons. The floor is of thick maple wood, laid on a bed of concrete. It is on the street-level, and has four spacious entrances. The interior of the hall is finished in hard woods and open timber-work. Connected with the hall are rooms for the officers, and an armorer's room furnished with a work-bench and tools. Over it is the gymnasium. Between the drill-hall and the main building, on the Montgomery-street front, is the laboratory-building of the English High School, separated from the remainder of the structure by fire-proof walls. On the lower floor is the lecture-room, with tiers of benches seating 100 pupils; and on the second floor, the laboratory. This is of rectangular shape, with an alcove, and surmounted by a dome-like roof. The working-benches of the pupils occupy the middle of the room. On one side of the room is a "hood," or "fume-chamber," connecting with a ventilating-flue. Connecting with the laboratory are two small rooms, — one for a balance and storage of apparatus, and so arranged that it can be darkened for spectroscopic experiments; and the other for a preparing-room, and also a storeroom for chemicals. The buildings are practically fire-proof throughout. They are heated and ventilated by the system of indirect steam; fresh air being admitted against the heated coils in enclosed iron chambers in the basement, and conducted into the rooms from which it passes at the opposite side, from which it is admitted through ventiducts continuing to the roofs, into which are inserted steam-pipes to rarefy the air, and keep up the ventilation. The entrance to the Latin School is on the Warren-avenue front; and that to the English High, on the Montgomery-street front. Both of the grand vestibules are decorated with statuary. On the Latin-school side is the marble monument, designed by Richard S. Greenough, to the memory of the graduates of the school who fell during the civil war, and in honor of those who were in the Federal service and happily survived. It represents the *alma mater* of the school resting on a shield which bears the names of the dead heroes, and extending a laurel crown to those who returned from the war. The names of the latter are engraved on marble tablets on either side of the vestibule. This statue was dedicated in 1870, when William M. Evarts delivered an oration, and William Everett read a poem. Both of the gentlemen were graduates of the school. In the English High-school vestibule is a marble group by Benzoni of Rome, of the "Flight from Pompeii," which stands on an African-marble pedestal, octagon in form, with panels representing dancing-girls in bas-relief. This was the gift of Henry P. Kidder of Boston, a graduate of the school. The cost of the buildings thus far, with the land, has been about $750,000. It is the largest structure in existence used for a free public school. It was begun in 1877, and the schools' portion completed at the close of 1880. The dedication took place on Feb. 22, 1881. There were addresses on the occasion by Mayor Prince; Charles L. Flint, chairman of the committee on high-schools of the school-committee; Moses Merrill, head master of the Latin School; Francis A. Waterhouse, master of the

English High; Gov. Long; Robert C. Winthrop; the late William B. Rogers of the Institute of Technology; Samuel K. Lothrop, D.D.; Phillips Brooks of Trinity Church; Charles K. Dillaway, president of the Latin-school Association; Robert C. Waterston; Henry P. Kidder; Edwin P. Seaver, superintendent of schools; Thomas Wentworth Higginson; and Thomas Gaffield. The music was by a select chorus of pupils from the Girls' High, the Girls' Latin, the English High, and the Boys' Latin schools; with instrumental performances of the Beethoven Quintet Club.

The Prince-school building is the first example in New England of the German and Austrian plan of school-buildings, by which the rooms are placed on one side of a corridor, — the width of the building being the width only of a schoolroom with the width of the corridor added, — instead of grouped around a common hall in the centre. The advantages claimed for the Prince-school plan over the more common one are, freer and better circulation of air, better light, and a more direct connection between staircases, corridors, and entrances. The lot on which the building stands is a corner one, having a frontage on Newbury Street of 205 feet, with 112 feet on Exeter. The design is a central and two end pavilions, with 12 schoolrooms and exhibition-hall on two floors. In the central pavilion is a broad entrance, with a master's room on the first floor and the exhibition-hall on the second floor. Each of the two end pavilions contains four of the 12 schoolrooms; and each bay, between the central and end pavilions, two more. The building as completed measures 174 feet on Newbury Street, 71 feet 4 inches on Exeter Street at the widest point, and about 36 feet between the end pavilions at the narrowest. It is built of brick, with trimmings of Connecticut brown-stone. The roofs are of a gradual slope, that over the exhibition-hall being much the highest; and upon the highest point of those of each of the end pavilions rises a ventilating turret. The schoolrooms measure 34 by 26 feet; and each has its separate wardrobe and teachers' closet, each of the former being provided with an outside window. Each schoolroom has four windows, arranged with regard to an equal distribution of the light at all points. The heating and ventilation are on the system of indirect steam, as in the English High and Latin School building. The exhibition-hall is provided with a light balcony across the end opposite the platform, and across the two sides. In the basement is a large play-room, a clear-story on the play-yard side, and about five feet above the grass-plats on the street-side, allowing ample light and air. Beside the main entrance, there are two others, one in each of the end pavilions; and the staircases connect with each of the three entrances. This schoolhouse was dedicated Nov. 11, 1881. The addresses were by John C. Crowley, chairman of the division committee; E. Bentley Young, the master of the school; Gov. Long, Mayor Prince, John D. Philbrick, A. A. Miner, D.D., Edwin P. Seaver, and John E. Fitzgerald. The school is named for ex-Mayor Prince. George A. Clough, the former city architect, was the architect of both the school-buildings above described.

Public Squares. — See Parks and Squares.

Publishers. — Boston well maintains the leading position she early assumed as a publishing-place of the best American books. Though the number annually published is far below that issued from New York, the standard is well sustained; and the Boston imprint is sought by many writers of the present day, as in earlier times, when her publishers found less competition from other cities than now; and it is yet regarded as a flattering introduction to the best reading-public.

There are now few great publishing-houses in the city; but these few do a wide business, and are favorably known on both sides of the Atlantic. The house of Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., publishers of the "Atlantic Monthly," and proprietors of the great printing-establishment in Cambridge known as the Riverside Press, issue the largest number of books yearly, and the greatest variety. Their lists of authors include many of the foremost of modern American writers; they are the publishers of Longfellow, Whittier, Emerson, and Hawthorne; and they reproduce a large number of the most noteworthy of modern English works, recognized as the American publishers of many of the foremost writers of England of the present time. Beside the "Atlantic," they publish the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," the "Law Reporter," the "Postal Guide," and the American editions of the "Quarterly Review" and the "Edinburgh Review." Their Boston rooms are at No. 4 Park Street, where is also the editorial room of the "Atlantic." The house of James R. Osgood & Co., No. 211 Tremont Street, is also one of the large and widely known publishing-houses of the city. The firm include the sons of William D. Ticknor, the founder of the house of William D. Ticknor & Co. and of Ticknor & Fields, which in its day, from the "Old Corner Bookstore" [see *Old Corner Bookstore*], published so many notable books, and held a foremost position among American publishers. The house of Osgood & Co. also publishes a noteworthy list of books annually; and its list of authors is very large, containing some of the most famous names in American and English literature. Among its many large undertakings is the "Memorial History of Boston," one of the most extensive and elaborate works of its class ever issued in the country. This house is also concerned in the publication of works of art produced by the heliotype process [see *Art-Galleries*]. The house of Roberts Brothers, No. 299 Washington Street, nearly opposite the Old-South Church, is renowned for its high class of publications, always well-made books, excellent examples of American workmanship, and issued in tasteful and often unique bindings. Roberts Brothers are the American publishers of Jean Ingelow, Philip Gilbert Hamerton, and other foreign writers; and also of the writings of Louisa M. Alcott, "Susan Coolidge," and other famous writers for children, besides an extended list of miscellaneous books by writers of recognized ability and merit, and the famous series of "No Name Novels." The firm of Estes & Lauriat, Nos. 301–305 Washington Street, next beyond Roberts Brothers, publishes select works. Among the other Boston publishers are Cupples, Upham, & Co., in the "Old Corner Bookstore;" W. B. Clarke & Carruth, No. 340 Washington Street; Lockwood, Brooks, & Co., No. 17 Franklin Street (who also give much attention to supplying libraries); Lee & Shepard, No. 45 Franklin Street, whose list of publications is very large, including juveniles, miscellaneous works of every variety, and school and text books; and D. Lothrop & Co., No. 32 Franklin Street, who also publish the popular juvenile magazine "Wide Awake," and other periodicals for littler folk. Moses King, whose main publishing-rooms are in Cambridge, Harvard Square, has a Boston office also, on Franklin Street, at No. 117. The law-book publishers are Little, Brown, & Co., No. 254 Washington Street, and Soule & Bugbee, No. 37 Court Street. The former is the oldest-established book-house in the city. The firm are the lineal successors of the book-shop kept by E. Battelle, in old Marlborough (now Washington) Street, in 1784. The names of Charles C. Little and James Brown first appeared among the owners of the shop about 1825, after various changes in the ownership; and in

1837 these two became sole proprietors. In 1846 Augustus Flagg was admitted to the partnership, and the present firm-name was at that time adopted. The firm now consists of Augustus Flagg, John Bartlett, Thomas W. Deland, John Murray Brown, and George Flagg. The house imports many rare and valuable books pertaining to law and general literature; and its own lists of publications embrace history, volumes of orations of American statesmen, scientific works, and other classes of literature sought by students and cultivated men of letters. Until the winter of 1883 it published monthly the "American Law Review," now published from St. Louis. As educational publishers Ginn, Heath, & Co. rank foremost in New England; and S. E. Cassino & Co. publish many scientific works. Besides these general publishers, there are importers of French and German works who occasionally publish; Carl Schoenhof, No. 146 Tremont Street, having the most extensive establishment. Sampson, Davenport, & Co., No. 155 Franklin Street, publish the Boston and a long line of other Directories; and the Boston School-Supply Company is at No. 15 Bromfield Street. Agencies of Harper Brothers, Scribner & Co., and D. Appleton & Co., of New York, are also established in Boston. Of Harper Brothers, Lee & Shepard are the Boston agents; the agency of Scribner & Co. is at No. 22 Hawley Street; and D. Appleton, No. 6 Hawley Street. The several denominational publishing-houses are mostly situated on Beacon and Bromfield Streets, Tremont Place, and their vicinity. The New-England branch of the American Baptist Publishing Society, and the Baptist Sunday-school Depository, are at No. 4 Beacon Street; the Congregational Publication Society and the American Missionary Society are in the Congregational House, corner of Beacon and Somerset Streets; and the Massachusetts Bible Society is at No. 8 Beacon Street. In Tremont Place, off of Tremont Street and in the rear of the Tremont House, is the publishing-house of the American Unitarian Association and of the Unitarian Sunday-school Society, at No. 7. Farther up on Beacon Hill, No. 2 Beacon-hill Place, from Bowdoin to Mount-Vernon Streets, is the Willard Tract Repository. On Bromfield Street, at No. 52, is the house of the American Tract Society; at No. 38 is the Methodist Book Depository; and at No. 16, the Universalist Publishing House. On Hamilton Place, off Tremont, opposite the Park-street Church, are the Episcopal Publishing-rooms. On Tremont Street, at No. 169, are the publishing-rooms of the New-Church Union. The principal Catholic publishing and book-selling establishments are at No. 597 Washington Street, the Pilot Publishing Company; and at No. 630 Washington Street, and No. 19 Boylston Street. At No. 144 Hanover Street is the Advent Publishing Company; and at No. 9 Montgomery Place, off Tremont Street, is the publishing-house of papers, pamphlets, and books on Spiritualism. [See *Booksellers*.]

Pullen (or **Pulling**) **Point.** — One of the boundaries of Noddle's Island, near East Boston [see *East Boston*], at the time of the grant in 1633. It was formerly a part of North Chelsea; and on March 27, 1852, it was incorporated as the town of Winthrop. As early as 1632 it is mentioned in the proceedings of the General Court, where it is ordered "that the necke of land betwixte Powder Horn Hill and Pullen Poynte shall belonge to Boston to be enjoyed by the inhabitants thereof foreuer." On the 3d of April of that year, it was ordered "that no person whatsoever shall shoot at *Fowl* upon Pullen's Point or Noddle's Island; but that the said places shall be reserved for John Perkins to catch Fowl with *Nets*." This Point, therefore, became the subject of the first game-law of the Colony. Why Mr. Perkins should have been thus specially favored, is left a matter of conjecture; but, that he did not enjoy his exclusive privilege long, appears from the fact, that on the 1st of April, 1633, just a year from the time he received the grant, "Noddle's Island was granted to Mr. Samuel Maverick to enjoy to him and his heirs and assigns forever." It is rather remarkable, or at least interesting, that the strip of land which yielded to Mr. Perkins, and later to Mr. Maverick, a fine revenue in the way of ducks, plover, and wild pigeons, should in later years have been chosen as a suitable place for the location of one of the most famous game-hotels in the country. [See *Point Shirley.*]

Putnam Square. — On Putnam, White, and Trenton Streets, East Boston. One of the smaller squares in the "Island Ward," containing 11,628 square feet, and enclosed by an iron fence.

Q.

Quakers in Boston. — The chapters of the early history of the town which tell of the cruel persecutions of the Quakers, and the final establishment of their faith here after great bodily and mental torture, are among the gloomiest pictures of the intolerance of the Puritan Boston of that day. The early Quakers suffered imprisonment, scourging, some of them slavery, some banishment, several the cutting-off of an ear by the public executioner, and four of them met death on the gallows; but the sect throve through it all, and at last won the right to worship as they pleased, without molestation. They built the first brick meeting-house in the town; and they accomplished other things displaying the persistency and fanatical devotion of martyrs to their faith, prepared to bear every ill and suffer every torture for its sake. The first Quakers to arrive in the town were two women, Mary Fisher and Ann Austin. They came from England by way of Barbadoes. This was in July, 1655. The following August, eight more came in another vessel direct from England. They were soon brought before the court of assistants; their Quaker books were taken from them, and burned in the market-place, and they themselves were thrown into prison; subsequently, after an informal examination, they were apprehended as Quakers (though no law at that time existed against Quakers), and were ordered to be sent out of the country; the two women, Mary Fisher and Ann Austin, to be taken beyond the jurisdiction of the colony, no one to be allowed to speak to them, and the others to be landed "nowhere but in England." At the next session of the General Court, laws were made to meet the case of the Quakers. It was provided, that "whereas there is a cursed Sect of Hereticks lately risen up in the world, which are commonly called Quakers, who take upon them to be immediately sent of God, and infallibly assisted by the Spirit, to speak and write blasphemous opinions . . . Speaking evil of dignities, reproaching and reviling magistrates and ministers," etc., masters of vessels bringing a Quaker into any port of the colony should be subjected to a fine of £100, and should give security to take him away again; and that a Quaker coming within the jurisdiction should be sent to the House of Correction, and whipped twenty stripes. The next year further laws were passed. It was provided that any person entertaining a Quaker an hour should be fined 40 shillings; if the offence were persisted in, then he should have one of his ears cut off; if then repeated, he should lose the other ear; and if he still persisted, then he should be whipped, and his tongue bored with a hot iron. Then the next year, in 1658, a fine of 10 shillings was levied on any person apprehended in attending a Quaker meeting, and 5 pounds upon a speaker at such a meeting; and later that year the penalty of death was decreed against all banished Quakers who should return to the colony. These laws were published through the streets of the town with the beat of the drum. But they did not drive off the "cursed sect of Hereticks." Among the tortures practised on them was whipping with a knotted whip of three cords. Two women were imprisoned three days without food, and then "whipped with a threefold knotted whip, tearing off their flesh;" then they were imprisoned eight days more, when they were banished. Josiah Southick was sentenced "to be whipt at a cart's tail, ten stripes in Boston, the same in Roxbury, and the same in Dedham." John Rouse, Christopher Holder, and John Copeland had their right ears cut off while in prison. William Robinson and Marmaduke Stevenson were hanged on the Common, where they were buried; and Mary Dyar, "a comely, grave woman, and of a goodly personage, and one of a good report, having an husband of an estate, fearing the Lord, and a mother of children," "after she was upon the ladder, with her arms and legs tied, and the rope about her neck, was spared at the earnest solicitation of her son, and sent out of the colony." She returned, however, the next year, and was then executed. George Wilson and John Chamberlain were "sentenced to be tied to the cart's tail, and whipped through three towns into the wilderness, which was cruelly executed, especially at the last of the three, where the executioner had provided a cruel instrument, with which he miserably tore their flesh." The Quakers exclaimed against the "monstrous illegality" of their treatment, and declared that a day of wrath would overtake their persecutors. Whatever evil befell the colonists, they declared to be the "vengeance of Heaven" upon them. They demanded a trial by jury; and, this being denied them, they appealed to England. At length, after the Restoration, through the representations of the Quakers in England, Charles the Second issued a letter to Endicott, requiring him to desist from further proceedings against Quakers here. Samuel Shattock, one of those who had been banished from the colony on pain of death, was made the bearer of the king's missive; and he was brought to Boston, with other Quakers, in a ship, the master of which was a Quaker. The morning after their arrival, Goldsmith the ship's master, and Shattock the king's deputy, went on shore. "They two went directly through the town to the governor's house, and knockt at the door. He sending a man to know their business, they sent him word that their message was from the king of England, and that they would deliver it to none but himself. Then they were admitted to go in, and the governor came to them, and commanded Samuel Shattock's hat to be taken off; and having received the deputation and the mandamus, he laid off his own hat; and ordering Shattock's hat to be given him again, perused the papers, and then went out to the deputy-governor's, bidding the king's deputy and Capt. Goldsmith to follow him. When he had consulted with the deputy-governor, he returned to Shattock and Goldsmith and said, 'We shall obey his majesty's command.' After this the master of the ship gave liberty to his passengers to come on shore, which they did, and had a religious meeting with their friends of the town, where they returned praises to God for his mercy manifested in this wonderful deliverance." The governor soon after issued an order for the discharge from prison of all Quakers then confined. Subsequently, in 1661, the king, in his mandate returned by the commissioners sent to him from the colonists, Bradstreet and Norton, demanded, among other things, that the Quakers should be let alone, and allowed go about their affairs unmolested, and that liberty to people of all denominations should be accorded. But the proceedings against "hereticks" did not altogether cease. In 1675 more Quakers were whipped. In 1677 new laws were enacted against them. Constables were ordered to search them out, and to apprehend them. If Quakers were found holding meetings, they were to be imprisoned, compelled to labor, kept on bread and water for three days, or fined. Officers failing to carry out these provisions were to be fined. It was also required that the oath of fidelity to the country should be taken by all. As the Quakers could not take an oath, they were not protected in person or estate by the laws. In a word, they were "boycotted" in those days. On July 8, 1677, Margaret Brewster, with others, went into the Old-South Church "in time of the publick dispensing of the word," arrayed "in sackcloth, with ashes upon her head, barefoot, and her face blackened," in performance of the service of warning the town of a "grevious calamity," "called the black pox," which was soon to come upon it as a penalty for its persecutions. For this she was "whipt at a cart's tail, up and down the town with twenty lashes." Others apprehended soon after holding a Quaker-meeting were also whipped. Through all these trials and tribulations, the sect in the town increased in numbers. As early as 1677, — Drake says perhaps as early as 1665, — they had established a regular place of worship. In 1697 their brick meeting-house, referred to at the beginning of this paragraph, was built. It stood on Brattle Street, where the Quincy House now stands. It was a little building 24 by 20 feet. In 1708 a new meeting-house was built on Congress Street, which for some time after was called Quaker Lane. Here was the Quaker burying-ground adjoining the meeting-house [see *Old Burial-Places*]. This meeting-house was also of brick, and it stood just north of Water Street. It was nearly destroyed in the great fire of 1760, but was soon after repaired. Here the Quakers worshipped with diminishing numbers until 1808, when the property was sold, and the remains in the burying-ground removed to Lynn. Then, until 1827, there was no Quaker meeting-house in the town. In that year a stone meeting-house was built in Milton Place, Federal Street, and this was occupied until regular services were discontinued. At the present time occasional Friends' meetings are held in Wesleyan Hall, Bromfield Street. —— It is a curious fact, that, while the persecutions continued, the sect increased; but when these ceased, and they were allowed to go their own way unmolested, they began to diminish in numbers. For nearly 20 years after the Revolution it is said that their numbers were so small that their meet-house was not occupied for regular services. —— In their persecution of the Quakers, the authorities did not have the entire support of the people. There were many protests, and much distress of mind, over the cruelties practised. But the Puritans honestly regarded these strange people, with their talk of "inspirations" and "revelations," and "movings of the spirit in them," which they held higher than the written law, their "warnings," and their weird and altogether extraordinary performances, as wild, reckless, dangerous fanatics, who must be got rid of for the safety of the community, and must be dealt with rigorously for their defiance of the magistrates and the great men of the colony, and their contempt for its religion. In its petition to the king, in 1660–61, the General Court explained, in extenuation of the course of the authorities towards these "Hereticks," that "the Quakers died, not because of their other crimes, how capital soever, but upon their superadded presumptions and incorrigible contempt of authority." It was their amazing defiance of authority, which the austere Puritans demanded must be upheld at all hazards, that constituted their greatest crime in the eyes of the stern fathers of the colony.

Quarantine-Grounds (The) comprise those portions of the harbor lying between Deer Island and Gallop's Island. The hospital for this department is located on Gallop's Island. The rules for the inspection of incoming vessels from foreign ports are rigidly observed by the officers here stationed. It is required that all immigrants, on arrival at quarantine, shall be subjected to examination as regards their protection from small-pox; also, that all children under ten years of age who have not been successfully vaccinated, and all persons over ten years of age who have not recently been successfully vaccinated or revaccinated, be considered as unprotected from the effect of the contagion of small-pox, persons having had an attack of small-pox only excepted. For each vaccination the fee is 25 cents. Quarantine is connected with the city by the steamer "Samuel Little," which is subject to the orders of the board of health, who have control of this department of the city. [See *Health of the City*.]

Quincy House. — Brattle Street and Brattle Square. One of the older hotels of the city. It stands on the site of the first Quaker meeting-house in the town, which was also the first meeting-house built of brick [see *Quakers in Boston*]. The oldest part of the present structure includes the first structure of Quincy granite in Boston. Extensive additions have been made from time to time to the original building, until now it is one of the larger of the down-town hotels. Though it has also been modernized from time to time, it has never lost its air of old-fashioned comfort. The main entrance is into a spacious hall, which is provided with a lot of roomy, comfortable-looking chairs; and all the public sitting-rooms and parlors have the same inviting look. The main dining-room is on the street-floor, with a pleasant outlook on Brattle Square. The Quincy is one of the houses patronized by those whose first desire is comfort and good cheer, rather than luxurious surroundings and modern "style." In 1882 the house was again enlarged, and generally burnished and freshened. It is much patronized as a winter residence by families. Since 1879 the proprietors of the house have been James W. Johnson & Co.

Quincy Market. — See Faneuil-hall Market.

Quincy Statue. — This bronze statue, standing in one of the spaces in front of the City Hall, at the right of the path leading to the entrance, represents one of the foremost citizens of Boston, Josiah Quincy, who, during a long life, was perhaps more instrumental than any other individual in developing the prosperity of the city. The son of one of the great patriots of the Revolution, he became the second mayor of the city in 1823. In his inaugural address he said, "The destinies of the city of Boston are of a nature too plain to be denied or misconceived. The prognostics of its future greatness are written on the face of nature too legibly and too indelibly to be mistaken. The indications are apparent from the location of our city, from its harbor, and its relative position among rival towns and cities; above all, from the character of its inhabitants, and the singular degree of enterprise and intelligence which are diffused through every class of its citizens." To fulfil these predictions, Mr. Quincy gave the best years of a life prolonged to over 90 years, and applied "all the power of a mind vigorous, inventive, resolute, and expanded, with such prudence and courage, that he has added lustre to a name distinguished in the annals of this colony and of the country, from the date of the first patent to the present day." He represented Boston in Congress; was afterwards, for many years, president of Harvard College, returning in old age to the city of his early affections. The statue represents him as he appeared in early life when mayor. It is by Thomas Ball. The pedestal is of Italian marble, also designed by Ball. The statue was placed in position on Sept. 17, 1879. Its cost of $18,000 was defrayed by the income of a fund of $20,000 left in 1860 by Jonathan Phillips to adorn and embellish streets and public places [see *Phillips Fund*]. A fine marble statue, by Story, in the Memorial Hall at Cambridge, represents Quincy later in life, as president of the college.

R.

Radical Club. — See "Isms."

Railroads. — The several railroads starting from Boston are: the New-York and New-England; the Boston, Revere-beach, and Lynn; the Old-Colony; and the Boston and Albany, — having their stations at the south side of the business portion of the city; the Boston and Providence on the west side; and the Boston and Lowell, Eastern, Fitchburg, and Maine, on the north. Each of these is described in detail in this Dictionary. They connect the great trunk-lines of the country with the port of Boston, and reach tide-water by means of the improved terminal facilities established along the water-front in recent years [see *Terminal Facilities*]. The magnitude of their operations is shown by the following figures, compiled from "Poor's Railroad Manual" for 1882. The total net earnings of the nine roads in 1881 was $6,699,011. Of this amount, the Boston and Albany, operating 371.36 miles, 240.80 within the limits of the State, earned $2,111,873; the Boston and Lowell, operating 139.92, 75.18 in the State, $390,719; the Boston and Maine, operating 199.70, 42 in the State, $859,956; the Boston and Providence, operating 67.75, 53.33 in the State, $395,403; the Eastern, 283.47, 118.33 in the State, $906,270; the Fitchburg, 189.12, 83.95 in the State, $290,581; the New-York and New-England, 358.17, 101.80 in the State, $692,034; the Old-Colony, 455.56, 284.62 in the State, 904.071; the Boston, Revere-beach, and Lynn, 8.80, and with the Boston, Winthrop, and Point-Shirley branch, 11.33, $48,104 ($749 earned by the Winthrop and Point-Shirley branch). The dividends paid during the year were: Albany, Maine, and Providence, 8 per cent each; Fitchburg, 7 per cent; Old-Colony, and Boston, Revere-beach, and Lynn, 6 per cent each; Lowell, 4 per cent. The others paid no dividend. The cost of the various roads and their equipments is given as follows: Albany, $28,736,444; Lowell, $7,161,236; Maine, $11,539,821; Providence, $5,132,444; Eastern, $9,619,421; Fitchburg, $8,542,724; New-York and New-England, $31,781,949; Old-Colony, $13,478,094; Boston, Revere-beach, and Lynn, $755,318; and Boston, Winthrop, and Point-Shirley, $55,362. The last two are narrow-gauge. The total mileage of railroads in the State was 1,934.94; the total cost of roads and equipments, $167,848,510; and total net earnings, $8,429,721. —— The first railroads in the country were built in this State, and from Boston. The first charter granted was for an experimental road at Quincy, in connection with the granite-quarries, to transport the stone to the place of shipment. This was established in 1836, and was a road three miles in length. Before that, in 1827, a board of commissioners was appointed by order of the Legislature, to cause surveys to be made of the most practicable routes for a railroad from Boston to the Hudson River, at or near Albany. This commission made an exploration of the most difficult portions of several proposed routes, and had surveyed a large part of the route deemed most eligible. A "board of directors of internal improvement" was next created, by the Legislature of the following year; and under its direction a route from Boston to the Hudson, and three from Boston to Providence, were thoroughly surveyed. The board reported upon its work in 1829, and recommended that the State begin the building of roads in both these directions. The State, however, declined to undertake the construction of these roads on the public account. In 1830 the charter of the Boston and Lowell was granted; and in 1831 those of the Boston and Worcester (now of the Boston and Albany combination), and the Boston and Providence, were granted. These three companies were organized in the latter year; and, new surveys being made, the work of construction was actively prosecuted on each during the succeeding year. Of the three, the Worcester was organized at first conditionally, with the reservation of the right of the subscribers to withdraw on receiving the report of definitive surveys and estimates: this report at length made and accepted, the conditional subscriptions were made absolute. The larger part of the original stock in the latter road was taken by business-men desirous of promoting the project of a road to the Hudson, and who regarded the establishment of this line as a promising beginning; the stock in the Boston and Lowell was largely taken by those concerned in the Lowell manufacturing establishments; and much of that in the Boston and Providence by New-York capitalists interested in the direct connection with Boston which a road from Providence would give, the latter being reached by the water-lines from New York. The Lowell and the Providence roads were the first opened throughout for public travel in June, 1835; in April, 1834, the Worcester was partially opened to public travel, on which occasion the use of locomotive-engines was introduced for the first time in New England; and on the 4th of July, 1835, was opened throughout. In a sketch of the Massachusetts Railroad-System, written in 1851 by Nathan Hale, the second editor of the "Advertiser" newspaper, warm praise is given the engineers under whose direction these roads were constructed. They had never seen the English works, wrote Mr. Hale; "and although they adopted, for the most part, the general principles on which those roads were constructed, they did not blindly copy from them, but modified their respective works in many particulars to adapt them to their difference of situation, arising from differences of locality, as well as of the amount of population and business." They were the first to adopt ties of wood instead of stone blocks, which the English engineers soon abandoned, substituting the wooden as used here. Sixteen years after the opening of these pioneer roads, the great Railroad Jubilee, to celebrate the opening of railroad communication between Boston, the Canadas, and the West, and the establishment of American lines of steamers between Boston and Liverpool, was held, continuing through three days, — Sept. 17, 18, 19, of 1851. Mayor Bigelow, in announcing the proposed celebration through a circular addressed to the citizens, called attention to the fact, that there were at that time completed and in operation, in Massachusetts alone, about 1,200 miles of railroad, and in New England about 2,400 miles; that Massachusetts had expended in the completion of these roads $54,000,000; that during the year 1850 over the Massachusetts roads alone 9,500,000 passengers and 2,500,000 tons of freight had been transported; and that Boston was at length united by railroad and steam navigation with "thirteen States of the Union, comprising an area of 428,795 square miles, the two Canadas, and the lakes, with their 5,000 miles of coast." The Jubilee was attended by Lord Elgin, the governor-general of British North America, and his suite, President Fillmore and members of his cabinet, and other men of distinction in Canada as well as in the United States. There were receptions, parades, and feasts, and a brilliant night illumination of the city. The great procession was a great military and civic affair, with a moving exhibition of the trades and industries of Boston; and the great dinner was under a pavilion on the parade-ground and Charles-street mall of the Common. George S. Boutwell was then governor of the State, Henry Wilson was president of the State senate, and Daniel Webster was of Mr. Fillmore's cabinet. At the dinner-table Mayor Bigelow presided; and the main speeches were by the mayor, President Fillmore, Lord Elgin, Gov. Boutwell, Edward Everett, Robert C. Winthrop, Joseph Howe (provincial secretary of Nova Scotia), Francis Hicks (inspector-general of Canada), and Josiah Quincy, jun. —— Besides being the starting-point of eight extensive railway-lines with their important connections, Boston is the headquarters of a large number of railroad corporations operating in the great North-west and South-west, and other distant parts; while Boston capital is interested in many great railroad enterprises, not only in different sections of our own country, but in Mexico. The development of the great trunk-line of the South-west — the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé — was the work of Boston men, and the result largely of the employment of Boston capital; and Boston men and capital control and direct the greatest railroad enterprises developing in Mexico, notably the Mexican Central and the Sonora road. The headquarters of these enterprises, and their main financial offices, are in Boston. Among other prominent railroad-offices located in this city are: the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy; the Union Pacific; the Atlantic and Pacific; the California Southern; the Burlington and South-western; Burlington and Missouri-river; Fort Wayne, Cincinnati, and Southern; Kansas City, Fort Scott, and the Gulf; Kansas City, Lawrence, and Southern; Kansas City, Springfield, and Memphis; Little-Rock and Fort Smith; Denver, Longmont, and North-western; and Denver, Western, and Pacific. Quite a large number of railroad-offices are located in the Sears Building, on the corner of Washington and Court Streets; and many important ones are also to be found in the Equitable Building on Milk Street. All the great through freight-lines are represented by their own agents in Boston; and along Washington Street, from Court to Milk, are many railroad-offices for the sale of through tickets on the trunk-lines in all directions, west, north, and south.

Railway Clearing-House Association. — This association was organized in May, 1878, for the purpose of keeping track of the movements of all freight-cars on the New-England railways, and to provide for the settlement of balances for car-service between the different railroad companies. It comprises 60 different roads and lines, and employs about 65 clerks. The system by which the work of the clearing-house is pursued is quite simple. All roads are furnished with two sets of blanks, — conductors' reports and station-masters' reports. Each conductor fills out his blank every trip, designating to what roads the cars of his train belong, from what place they started, and to what place they have arrived. Likewise, at regular intervals, the station-master reports the cars standing at his station. At the clearing-house each road and line has its set of books upon which the reports of its cars are entered as fast as they arrive, so that at any moment any railway-company can be told where any or all of its cars are situated, how much the several cars have been used by the different roads, and how much compensation is due for such use; and also how much compensation is due from each company to other companies for its use of other companies' cars. Formerly, only the accounts were kept by the clearing-house, the settlement of balances being left to the different roads. Now the association not only keeps the accounts and furnishes all desired information, but it has general control of the movement of cars, and sends them home when called for by the owners. At the end of every month the mileage of all cars is computed, the debts of the several roads compared, and the balances ascertained. The clearing-house then pays the companies to whom balances are due, and draws on the others from whom balances are due. The amount of work done by the clearing-house is shown by the fact that the total mileage of a month averages twenty-five millions of miles. The affairs of the association are administered by an executive committee elected by the railroad companies belonging to it; and the operating expenses are shared by the companies in the association on the basis of the total mileage of cars on each road. The offices of the association are in the passenger-station of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, on Causeway Street. The present manager, E. B. Hill, formerly of the Erie railroad, was the originator of this enterprise.

Railroad Club (The New-England). — This is one of the newest of the several part business and part social clubs of the city [see *Club-life in Boston*]. It was organized in the winter of 1883. Its constitution defines the object of the club to be the "mutual improvement of its members in all that pertains to railroad construction and service." Any person connected with railroad business is eligible for membership. A yearly assessment at the low figure of one dollar is laid. The club meets on the second Wednesday of each month. Sometimes on these occasions the members dine together with guests, and railroad questions are discussed in the after-dinner speeches. The place of meeting is generally the Quincy House, on Brattle Street. F. D. Adams, master car-builder of the Boston and Albany Railroad, is the president for 1883. All sections of New England are represented in the club.

Reformed Episcopal Church. — Thers is one society of this denomination in Boston, which was founded by Rev. Samuel Cutler in 1877. Mr. Cutler died July 13, 1880; and under the administration of Rev. James M. Gray, who succeeded him, the society was incorporated, and the present church-building erected. This is on the corner of Dartmouth and Harwich Streets. It is a modest meeting-house, of brick, with freestone trimmings, in the Romanesque style of architecture. The lecture-room is simply furnished, and is bright and cheerful. The church was dedicated in the autumn of 1882, and occupied for regular services on the first Sunday in April, 1883. Previous to its occupancy of its own meeting-house, the society held regular services in the old Somerset-street Church until the sale of the property to the Boston University [see *Boston University*]; and thereafter in Hawthorne. Rooms, on Park Street. In December, 1882, the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the church in Boston, and the ninth anniversary of the organization of the denomination in this country, were observed by special services. This denomination is an off-shoot of the Protestant-Episcopal Church of the United States. In some respects it is held to be broader in its sympathies than what is called the "Broad Church," and in others less broad. Its ministers exchange pulpits from time to time with ministers of other evangelical denominations; it adheres to episcopacy, "not as of divine right, but as a very ancient and desirable form of church polity," and condemns the doctrine that "Christian ministers are 'priests' in another sense than that in which all believers are 'a royal priesthood;'" but it has no sympathy with "that Broad-church school which takes in all men who have loose views in regard to the inspiration of the Scriptures, or are doubtful about the deity of the Second Person of the Trinity, or are uncertain in regard to the atonement, or are unsettled in regard to any of the commonly received evangelical doctrines." It exalts the work of the laity; encourages extemporaneous prayer at all of its services; does not require members of other churches to be confirmed before joining it, neither does it demand that children shall be baptized whose parents do not believe in infant-baptism.

Registration of Voters. — See Elections.

Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County. — Nos. 28 Court Square and 32 Tremont Street, occupying the building with the courts of probate and insolvency. Entrances from both places; the main entrance from Court Square. The building is severely plain. The interior is well arranged for the purposes to which it is devoted. The transactions of the register and his assistant and clerks are very extensive, increasing yearly. In 1880 the first volume of Suffolk Deeds was printed *verbatim*, with great care, by order of the board of aldermen, in response to a petition from leading members of the bar, asking that this be done to preserve the early records, seriously worn by time and use, and further impaired by the introduction of steam-heat and gas into the building. In the introduction to this volume some interesting facts are given concerning the early records, by John T. Hassam. It is herein stated, that the first book of the records begins with two letters in cipher; and a *facsimile* of the page containing them is given. The book itself is in the handwriting of different persons; but the greater part of it, Mr. Hassam states, was written by William Aspinwall, who in 1644 succeeded Stephen Winthrop, the first recorder, and by Edward Rawson, who was appointed recorder on the removal of Aspinwall in 1651. To show the changes which have taken place since the time when "M^{r}. Steven Winthrope was chosen to record things," Mr. Hassam gives these statistics: "The first book served to contain all the records prior to April 7, 1654; Lib. II. beginning, according to the entry made by the recorder on one of its fly-leaves, on that date. Nineteen books sufficed for all deeds and other instruments left for record prior to 1700. On the 1st of January, 1800, the number had risen to 193. The end of the first quarter of the present century saw 294 books on the shelves; the second quarter, 606; while the last 30 years have made great additions to the records, there being now in the Suffolk Registry of Deeds no fewer than 1,510 huge folio MSS. volumes, containing, most of them, 640 pages each. The average rate of increase has been, for the last 10 years, nearly 50 of these volumes each year. For the years 1871–79 inclusive, 189,685 deeds and other instruments were left for record, an average of 21,076$\frac{1}{9}$ each year." The number of instruments recorded has steadily increased in succeeding years. The register of deeds is Thomas F. Temple, who has held the position for several terms. The register is elected by the people for a term of 3 years.

Restaurants and Cafés. — Within the business-sections of the city there are several hundred establishments classed as restaurants, ranging from the highly embellished and sumptuously furnished dining-rooms of the leading hotels, conducted on the European plan, to the modestly equipped lunch-counter of the beer-shop, or the "full-dinner-for-fifteen-cents" places of the humblest down-town parts. Yet, with all these, the stranger in town, especially if he comes from the larger cities of the Middle States or the West, or from the great cities on the other side of the Atlantic, is frequently heard to complain of the lack in Boston of restaurants of the second class, whose prices are reasonable, and whose viands are of the best. Bostonians who know the city well, and those out-of-towners who have become acquainted with it, find less trouble in meeting their wants in this respect; but the same complaint is often heard from them, as well as from those visiting the city for the first time. There are many first-class establishments, and more of the third class, especially for men; but the third-class places too often assume the airs, and, what is more exasperating, demand the prices, of first-class establishments; while the second-class places, making no lofty pretensions, are the exception. Recognized universally as the leading restaurants are those connected with Young's Hotel and the Parker House. The former is very extensive, occupying the greater portion of the ground-floor of that large establishment. It is conveniently arranged to meet all demands, having sumptuous dining-rooms for ladies and gentlemen, extensive lunch-rooms, and convenient oyster and lunch counters. There are entrances to the main dining-rooms from the court at the rear of Washington Street, upon which the older portion of the house fronts, and from Court Street, where the new portion fronts, and which is known as the ladies' entrance. Parker's restaurant consists of the large main dining-room at the rear of the main hall; the *café* to the right of the main hall; the ladies' dining-room at the left, and also having a special entrance from the street; and the lunch-counter in the basement. [See *Parker House* and *Young's Hotel*.] Connected with the Tremont House on Tremont Street, and with the Revere House on Bowdoin Square, are small *cafés*, which are much visited by regular patrons, and are inviting to those desiring quiet comfort with the attention to details generally to be found in hotel restaurants. In the busiest portions of the city, business-men's restaurants abound. Several are to be found on Summer Street; a number on Federal, Devonshire, Milk, Water, and Washington Streets. On Exchange Place is "Smith's," which has for years been a favorite dining-place with business-men. On Brattle Street is one of the most extensive of down-town restaurants, long and favorably known as "Marston's;" just above, towards Court Street, is the restaurant of the Crawford House, open until 1 o'clock in the morning; and on the corner, in the basement of the Crawford-house building, is a combined oyster-house and restaurant kept by the successors of one of the oldest firms in the business, who succeeded the famous Peter B. Brigham, caterer to many old-time Bostonians. Farther down town, about the Faneuil-hall markets, are several restaurants largely patronized by market-men, produce-men, and milkmen, and by down-town merchants as well, who find them eminently satisfactory because of the richness of their meats, and their generally fresh and wholesome fare. These are equipped with un-æsthetic ware. There is no "style" about them, but to the hungry man they have peculiar charms. In several of them the blazing fires upon which the cooking to order is done are in full view of the patrons; and the cooks, arrayed in white aprons, and wearing paper caps, assume a confident air, conscious of their ability to excel in their special line, and proud of the reputation of the "market-men's eating-houses," which they do so much to sustain. At Nos. 243–247 Atlantic Avenue is the large restaurant of Samuel I. Coy (formerly Brock & Coy), a great resort for the steamboat-men of the Southern and Eastern lines, and for the wholesale merchants of Broad, India, and adjoining streets, and also of many "up-town" men who desire a wholesome meal at reasonable prices. In City-hall Square and School Street are several restaurants which have occupied their stands for many years. Chief among these, on School Street, is "Mrs. Harrington's," famous for its "home-made" dishes, and especially for its boiled coffee. On Temple Place is Weber's, a favorite place with ladies and with business-men in retail-trade in the neighborhood; around the corner, on Washington Street, is Copeland's; another Copeland is on Tremont Street, near Winter; on Avon Street, just off from Washington, is Cook's, a popular ladies' restaurant; and Fera's is at No. 162 Tremont Street,—all of the same class. On Tremont Street, No. 173, is the large establishment of Engelhardt, a wine-house and restaurant of the first class, with ladies' dining and supper room on the second floor overlooking the Common. Near by is "Perkins's," formerly the "Colonnade," a famous oyster and private-dinner-party house. Farther up Tremont Street, in the Hotel Boylston, is a *café* much patronized by the neighborhood as well as by residents in the hotel, which is an apartment-house [see *Apartment-Houses*]. In Van-Rensselaer Place, just off of Tremont Street, a few steps above the Common, is a nest of French restaurants, one or two of which are much frequented by artists, journalists, lawyers, and other professional men. Here the prices are reasonable, and the *menu* is considered as of the best. Dining here is a pleasant experience. The rooms are attractive, the service good, and the company about the tables, when business is brisk and "in the season," not a least-interesting part of the entertainment afforded here. In the rear of Boylston Street, opposite the side of the Providence-railroad Station, is the "Carrollton," an Italian restaurant of fragrant reputation. The leading French restaurant of the city is "Ober's," on Winter Place, off Winter Street. This has more than a local fame. It is most patronized by the possessors of long purses. It has a large general dining-room, a *café*, and several private supper-rooms. The viands here are unsurpassed by any place in the city. Another much-patronized French restaurant is "Musset's," on Devonshire Street. Jolly little dinner-parties are occasionally given here. Of those savory and comfortable institutions known as "chop-houses" there are too few in Boston. The most noteworthy one, a veritable English institution, famed for its special dishes, its splendid mutton, its "golden bucks," its "musty ale," and its "broiled live lobsters," is "Park's," on Montgomery Place, off from Tremont Street. This is kept by William D. Park, and is patronized by local epicures with much satisfaction. There are also a few good chop-houses down town, one or two on Essex Street, and one in the quiet Avery Street, just off the busy thoroughfare of Tremont Street. On Hawley Street is a favorite German restaurant; and on Court Street, opposite the Court House, located in a basement, is another of a cheaper grade, which has many patrons. Oyster-houses are many, and of all grades. Among the oldest, which have long sustained an excellent reputation, are "Higgins's," on Court Street, between Sudbury Street and Bowdoin Square; others are "Brigham's," on Washington Street, opposite the Boylston Market; and "Bacon's," on Essex Street, opposite the Essex-street entrance to the Globe Theatre. The railroad-station restaurants of the city are, as a rule, superior. They are generally admirably conducted; and a good meal, well cooked, can be obtained at any of them, at short notice and at reasonable prices.

Revere House (The). — Bowdoin Square. This is one of the older hotels of the city, enjoying a wide reputation. It was built in 1847 by a company of gentlemen connected with the Charitable Mechanic Association [see *Charitable Mechanic Association*], and was named for Paul Revere, the Revolutionary hero, and the first president of the Mechanic Association. It is now owned by a corporation, of which Hon. Uriel Crocker, ex-Mayor Frederic W. Lincoln, ex-Mayor Joseph M. Wightman, Samuel Hatch, and L. Miles Standish are directors, and U. H. Crocker treasurer and clerk. The house stands on the site of the dwelling and grounds of Kirk Boott, one of the eminent merchants of his time, and father of the Kirk Boott who was among those connected with early manufacturing in the city of Lowell. The Revere House, as well as one of the oldest in the city, is one of the most comfortable. Its rooms are large, its halls are spacious, its dining-rooms inviting, and its generous parlors elegantly and tastefully furnished. It is a thoroughly equipped house, combining old-fashioned roominess and solid comfort with modern improvements of every kind. It has always been conducted on the American plan, and been famous, as it is still, for the excellence of its *cuisine*. For many years it was under the management of Paran Stevens, the celebrated landlord who was also for some time lessee of the Fifth-avenue of New York and the Continental of Philadelphia. During a later period it was conducted in common with the Tremont House; Chapin, Gurney, & Co. being the proprietors of the two establishments. The present proprietor is C. B. Ferrin, for 10 years proprietor of the Westminster Hotel, New York, and before that connected for many years with the Parker House in this city. In its day the Revere has entertained many people of distinction. Jenny Lind stopped here during her memorable Boston season; and Presidents Fillmore, Pierce, Johnson; Gen. (and then President) Grant, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan, the Prince of Wales, the Grand Duke Alexis, King Kalakaua, the Emperor Dom Pedro, Christine Nilsson, Parepa Rosa, Theresa Titiens, Adelina Patti, and hosts of other well-known people, have been entertained here. From the balcony in front of one of the large parlor-windows, speeches have been made by many public men of note, guests of the city, in response to the call of the people assembled in the square. The prices at the Revere range from $2.50 to $4 a day, according to the location of rooms. The house accommodates 250 guests. It is much patronized as a winter-residence by families.

Roller-skating Rinks. — Within recent years the pastime of roller-skating has grown into popular favor; and, as a result, roller-skating rinks have been added to the regularly established amusement places of the city. There are at present two large rinks in the new West End, which are arranged on an ambitious scale, and during the season offer a variety of special attractions, as well as opportunities for practice in the sport. These are the rink of the "Olympian Club," in the Charitable Mechanic Association fair-building on Huntington Avenue, and the Boston Roller-skating Rink, on the corner of Clarendon Street and St. James Avenue. The latter is in a building especially built for roller-skating. Inside it is attractive and convenient. The skating surface is 180 feet long, and 70 feet wide, and is laid with two-inch yellow-birch boards. Around the floor, and separated from it by an ornamental railing, is a promenade fifteen feet wide, along which are placed rows of camp-chairs for the accommodation of spectators. At the head of the hall are the skate-room, coat-room (where coats and wraps are checked), and retiring-rooms. The building is of brick, and its entire length is 225 feet; its width, 100 feet. The walls are 20 feet high, and it is 45 feet from the floor to the apex of the roof. At night the rink is lighted in part by the electric light. Robert H. Slack was the architect of the building. The "Alhambra," at City Point, South Boston, is occasionally conducted as a roller-skating rink. Many practise roller-skating outside the rinks on the smooth sidewalks; and on pleasant afternoons, groups of children are often met on the broad streets and avenues of the West and South Ends, forming merry roller-skating parties.

Roxbury Charitable Society. — No. 118 Roxbury Street, Roxbury district. Established 1794, incorporated 1799. This society of venerable age devotes itself to the temporary aid of the destitute poor living within the Roxbury district. It finds employment for those who are without work; gives money when that seems most to be needed to allay suffering and furnish immediate relief; also food, fuel, and clothing. Monthly payments are made to beneficiaries by vote of the committee. The aid is distributed through the society's agent, and over 2,000 people are helped in one way and another annually. Connected with the work is a dispensary department, under the charge of a competent physician. This aids about 500 persons yearly. During 1882 about $5,000 were distributed among beneficiaries of the society. A wood-yard, where employment is given those who want help, and can work for it, is self-sustaining. The society spends in its work the interest of special funds established for charitable work.

Roxbury District (The). — The first settlers of Roxbury, some say, were of the company from Dorchester, England, who came over in the "Mary and John," and founded the new Dorchester, now the Dorchester district of the city [see *Dorchester District* and *Old-Harbor Point*]. But the principal settlers were of those who arrived a month later in the "Arbella." They first called the place "Rocksbury," — or Rocksborough; and it was recognized as a town by the Court of Assistants on Oct. 8, 1630. Here Thomas Dudley afterwards settled. The Universalist Church, Rev. Dr. Patterson, now occupies the site of his house. Three years after the settlement of the town, in 1633, William Wood thus described its appearance: "A mile from this towne [Dorchester] lyeth Roxberry, which is a faire and handsome Countrey-towne; the inhabitants of it being all very rich. This Towne lyeth upon the Maine so that it is well woodded and watered; having a cleare and fresh brooke running through the Towne. Vp which although there come no Alewiues, yet there is a great store of Smelts, and therefore it is called Smelt-brooke. A quarter of a mile to the North-side of the Towne is another river called Stony-river, upon which is built a watermilne. Here is good ground for corne, and medow for cattle. Vp westward from the Towne it is something rocky whence it hath the name of Roxberry. The inhabitants have faire houses, store of Cattle, impaled Corne-fields, and fruitful Gardens. Here is no Harbour for ships, because the Towne is seated in the bottome of a shallow Bay which is made by the necke of land on which Boston is built; so that they can transport all their goods from the Ships in boats from Boston which is the nearest Harbour." The town originally included the present West-Roxbury district (set off in 1851), with Jamaica Plain; and the present town of Brookline, known in the early days as "Punch-bowl Village." The first church was founded in 1632 [see *First Parish of Roxbury*]; and 13 years after the settlement of the town, the "Free Schoole in Roxburie" was established. Roxbury long remained a "faire and handsome countrey-towne." Until well into the present century it was a picturesque village, with a single bustling business-street, a few manufactories, clusters of houses about the "centres," and outlying farms, some of them with fine old-fashioned homesteads occupied by descendants of the original proprietors of the lands. During the Revolutionary period it had scarcely 2,000 inhabitants, a little over 200 dwellings, three meeting-houses, and five schools. In 1800 the population had increased to only about 2,700. Twenty years after, the population is given as 4,135. During the next 10 years many improvements were made. In 1824 Roxbury Street, now Washington Street, and then the one thoroughfare through the town, was paved, and brick sidewalks laid; the next year the several roads were given names as streets; the same year the Norfolk House was opened; the first newspaper was then started, — the "Norfolk Gazette." In 1827 hourly coaches began to run between the town and Boston, — the first in this part of the country. In 1830 the population was about 5,247. During the next 10 years the growth was more rapid. Many new streets were laid out, business extended, and new buildings and new dwellings were erected. In 1840 the population was 9,089. Six years after, the town-government was abandoned, and the place became a city. In 1850 it had 18,373 inhabitants. In 1856 the first street-railroad was established; cars running, at the beginning, from Guild Row to Boylston Street in Boston. In 1867, when it was annexed to Boston, and became the Roxbury district, it had a population of 30,000; and its property was valued at $18,265,400 real, and $8,286,300 personal, a total valuation of $26,551,700 [see *Annexation*]. In 1870 its population was 34,772; and in 1880, 78,799. Though it has expanded and grown metropolitan of late years, the Roxbury district is to-day one of the most attractive portions of the city, with beautiful walks, fine drives, broad shaded streets over its hills and through its vales, lined with pleasant dwellings, — few unsightly blocks, but mostly detached houses, many of them with neatly laid-out grounds and trees about them, and not a small number extensive estates with fine lawns and large gardens. In an early edition of "Hayward's Gazetteer," it is said of Roxbury: "A great degree of taste and skill has been displayed here, both in horticultural and architectural embellishments, for which the 'highlands' in the southern part of the city especially furnish a beautiful advantage. Many parts of Roxbury, which until recently were improved as farms or rural walks, are now covered with wide streets and beautiful buildings. Several of the church-edifices in Roxbury, being located on elevated positions, make a beautiful appearance." As complimentary language can be employed in describing the Roxbury district of to-day. A few of the old landmarks of Roxbury yet remain, the most noteworthy of which are mentioned in the paragraph on "Old Landmarks" in this Dictionary. The Cochituate stand-pipe, on the hill between Beech-glen Avenue and Fort Avenue, stands on the site of the earthworks thrown up in June, 1775, and known as the "Roxbury High Fort." This fort was built under the direction of Gen. Thomas, and crowned the Roxbury lines of investment at the siege of Boston. This was the strongest of the several Roxbury forts, others of which guarded the only land entrance to Boston, which was over the Neck [see *Neck, The Boston*], defended the road to Dorchester, covered the old landing-place, and commanded Muddy River. The steeple of the First Parish Meeting-house was the signal-station of the besieging army on this side, and was a conspicuous mark for the enemy's cannon. Roxbury, small as she was, had a conspicuous part in the early events of the Revolution. It was the native place of the immortal Warren, and of Heath and Greaton, generals in the Continental army. Gen. Horace Binney Sargent, in his oration on the occasion of the Roxbury celebration in November of the centennial year of 1876, recalled the meetings of the Sons of Liberty in the Greyhound Tavern in Roxbury Street, where Graham's block now stands. "Its walls rang with wit and patriotic eloquence." Greaton, the inn-keeper, who afterward became a brigadier-general in the army, was at Lexington and Bunker Hill. The first "general order" for the army was signed by Heath, who was the son of a Roxbury farmer.

He was at Lexington and Bunker Hill, and commanded a part of the right wing in the siege of Boston. Later he was appointed to the command of West Point by Washington, after the treason of Arnold. Moses Whiting and William Draper of Roxbury commanded companies at Lexington, and 140 Roxbury men were there. Robert Williams, master of the Latin School, "changed his ferule for a sword," taking a commission in the army. Major-Gen. Dearborn, on the staff of Washington, lived and died in Roxbury.

Roxbury Home for Children and Aged Women. — Burton Avenue, off Copeland Street, Roxbury district. Incorporated 1856. A comfortable home, mainly for aged women, who pay three dollars a week towards their board. The institution is maintained by a small organization of benevolent people, mostly ladies. The president of the corporation is John W. Bush. The average number of inmates is 17. The average annual cost of maintaining the Home is about $4,500. The house in which the Home is situated is owned by the corporation. In 1882 a gift of $5,000 was received from Mrs. William Whiting for free beds. [See *Asylums and Homes*.]

Roxbury Latin School (The). — Founded in 1645 by the apostle John Eliot, Gov. Thomas Dudley, and others conspicuous in the early days, this school, long known as "the Grammar School in the easterly part of the Town of Roxbury," stands equal in rank, with any school of its class in the country, while it is second in age. Though free to residents of Boston, it is not a part of the public-school system. It is controlled by a board of trustees, a close corporation, chartered in 1789, the members of which fill any vacancies that occur in the board. Its support is chiefly from the income of a tax voluntarily imposed upon certain citizens of the Roxbury district, and from several bequests received from individuals. Its teachers before the Revolution included Judge William Cushing, Gen. Joseph Warren, Rev. Bishop Samuel Parker, and Gov. Increase Sumner; and since that time its lists of teachers and pupils have borne the names of many men who have attained eminence. The school has now two six-years' courses, one of which is an English course, and the other a course preparatory for college, especially for Harvard. The school-building is a plain wooden structure on Kearsarge Avenue, and comfortably accommodates its present number of pupils, about 130. The present head-master is William C. Collar.

Roxbury Pudding-stone. — A somewhat peculiar conglomerate stone which abounds in the Roxbury district, and is one of its principal natural features, and has been employed in the construction of quite a number of public and other buildings in the city. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in a poem entitled the "Dorchester Giant," fancifully gives its origin as the giant's pudding flung over the Roxbury Hills: —

> "The suet is hard as a marrow-bone,
> And every plum is turned to stone;
> But there the puddings lie."

This stone is admirably adapted for building purposes, having a great variety and richness of color. It quite resembles the well-known English pudding-stone, though it is coarser and has not its susceptibility to polish. Among the buildings which have been constructed from this material are the Central Church, on the corner of Berkeley and Newbury Streets, and the Emmanuel Church, also on Newbury Street, Back-Bay district [see these].

Roxbury Soldiers' Monument. — See Cemeteries, paragraph concerning Forest-hills Cemetery.

Roxbury Young Men's Free Union. — Established in 1877. Maintains reading-room and library, for working young men, at No. 4 Pynchon Street. Membership is free to working young men over seventeen years of age. The rooms are open from 7 to 9.30 every evening, and on Sundays from 3 in the afternoon to 9 in the evening. Members are aided in many ways. Classes in history, penmanship, and other branches, are sustained; and there is an employment-bureau, through which permanent employment is secured. The Union is maintained by the First Religious Society, but it is not a religious or in any way a denominational organization. The rooms are in charge of a superintendent.

S.

St. Botolph Club. — Club-house, No. 85 Boylston Street, opposite the Public Garden. This is one of the newest of Boston clubs, and one in which the professional life of the city is best represented. It was organized in 1880, and the purpose of its projectors was to establish a club similar to that of the Century in New York. It has had a large membership from the start, composed of leading men in the various professions, including several of the most distinguished of the liberal clergymen of the city, representative literary men, journalists, artists, and members of the bar. Its formation was the subject of public criticism by the "free lance," Rev. Joseph Cook, in several of his "Monday Lectures;" a private circular to gentlemen invited to join the movement, stating its object and the intention to establish a modern club-house, having got into the newspapers. Mr. Cook took especial exception to the statement that the house would be supplied with wine, liquors, and cigars, which members could obtain, though there would be no restaurant. The breeze thus raised, however, was an ineffective one, and the club opened brilliantly. As now organized, it has both an artistic and a literary flavor; and its receptions to visiting men of letters and leading artists of other cities, and men of distinction from abroad, are noteworthy occasions. A feature of the club-house is its large art-gallery. Among the artist members of the club are a number of the foremost painters in the city; and the regular and occasional exhibitions in the club-gallery, to which they contribute, rank with the very best shown in the city. The club's Saturday-night receptions during the winter season are very enjoyable affairs. The club-house is agreeably decorated, and comfortably furnished. It is thoroughly equipped in every particular, and its library-tables are generously supplied with the leading foreign and domestic periodical and other literature of the day. Names of candidates for admission to the club must be presented by two members and posted, after which they are passed upon by a special committee who alone elect. The entrance-fee is $50, and the annual assessment $30. Francis Parkman, the historian, is the president, and has held this office since the establishment of the club. The club was in 1882 presented with a silver-gilt "loving-cup," formerly belonging to the corporation of Boston, Lincolnshire, England. The gift was from Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis, a member of the club; and it was made on the condition "that if ever the club shall be disbanded, or its assets disperse, the cup shall revert to the Massachusetts Historical Society." [See *Club-life in Boston.*]

St. John's Church. — See Episcopal (Protestant) Church in Boston.

St. Joseph's Home. — See Asylums and Homes; also, Charitable, etc., Societies.

St. Luke's Home. — See Asylums and Homes; also, Charitable, etc., Societies.

St. Mary's Church. — See Catholicism and Catholic Churches; also, Episcopal (Protestant) Church in Boston.

St. Mary's Infant Asylum.—See Asylums and Homes; also, Charitable, etc., Societies.

St. Paul's Church (Episcopalian).—Tremont Street, opposite the Common, between Winter Street and Temple Place. This parish was formed in 1820, principally out of Trinity Church. Its organization was the result of a movement on the part of men of wealth and prominence in the community, to build a costly and impressive church-building. On the building-committee were such men as David Sears, William Shimmin, and Daniel Webster. The corner-stone of the building was laid on Sept. 4, 1819; and on June 30, 1820, the church was consecrated by Bishop Griswold, assisted by Bishop Brownell of Connecticut. This church, says Rev. Phillips Brooks, in his chapter on the "Episcopal Church" in the "Memorial History," "made a notable and permanent addition to the power of Episcopacy in the city. Its Grecian temple seemed, to the men who built it, to be a triumph of architectural beauty and of fitness for the Church's service." It was designed by Capt. Alexander Parris, assisted by Solomon Willard, the architect of the Bunker-hill Monument. The walls are of gray granite, and the portico, with the columns supporting it, of Potomac sandstone. The Ionic capitals were carved by Willard. The interior is simple, and at the same time much more impressive than the exterior. When finished, the building had cost $83,000, a large sum in those days of simplicity in church architecture and embellishment. The first rector of the church was Rev. Samuel F. Jarvis, D.D. His service continued from 1820 to 1825. Then, in 1826, Rev. Alonzo Potter, LL.D., afterwards bishop of Pennsylvania, was settled as rector. He resigned in September, 1831, and was succeeded by Rev. John S. Stone, D.D. During Dr. Stone's rectorship a mission-school on "the Neck" was established. Dr. Stone resigned early in 1841; and then, in June, 1842, the long rectorship of Rev. Alexander Vinton, D.D., began. This continued through 17 years; and Dr. Brooks says of it, "His work may be considered as having done more than that of any other man who ever preached in Boston to bring the Episcopal Church into the understanding, the sympathy, and the respect of the people." In 1882 the memorial tablet in honor of Dr. Vinton, on the wall of the church on the Epistle side of the chancel, was placed in position and formally consecrated. The tablet is of heavily moulded brass, and bears this inscription:—

IN MEMORY OF
ALEXANDER HAMILTON VINTON,
BORN IN
PROVIDENCE, MAY 2, 1807,
DIED IN
PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 29, 1881.
RECTOR OF THIS CHURCH FROM 1842 TO 1858.

"Now, therefore, we are ambassadors
for Christ, as though God did
beseech you by us: we pray you
in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled
unto God."

On the occasion of the consecration of this memorial tablet, an address on the work and character of Dr. Vinton was made by Rev. Phillips Brooks, and prayer was read by Bishop Paddock. Dr. Vinton was succeeded in the rectorship of St. Paul's by Rev. William R. Nicholson, D.D., in 1860; and he in turn was followed by Rev. Treadwell Walden. Rev. William Wilberforce Newton was the next rector, succeeding Mr. Walden in 1877. The present rector is Rev. Frederick Courtney, D.D., whose term of service began in 1882. In one of the tombs beneath the church (that of Dr. John C. Warren) the remains of Gen. Warren were deposited for a time until their removal in 1855 to the family vault in the Forest-hills Cemetery, Roxbury district. Interments ceased in St. Paul's tombs in 1878. The question of the removal of this church to the Back-bay district is agitated.

St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum. — See Asylums and Homes.

Saturday Evening Gazette. — See Gazette, The Saturday Evening.

Saturday-Morning Club (The) is a club of young women, bent on mutual improvement. It was formed 10 years ago, with a membership of about 25 young girls, some of them not out of school, most of them bred in the small circle about Mount-Vernon, Boylston, Beacon, and Chestnut Streets; and the meetings were held at the homes of the several members on Saturday mornings from 10 to 12. Every alternate Saturday was devoted to listening to a paper from some well-known speaker, and the following one to a discussion of the subject treated by the writer of the paper. No one but members was allowed to be present at the club on "discussion-days;" but friends were frequently invited to listen to the papers. The club is still kept up on the same plan, and with most of the original members. A few have been added, but admittance to it is not easy. Among the speakers who have entertained and instructed the club are Emerson, Alcott, Col. Higginson, Mrs. Howe, Tom Hughes, Miss Eastman, Mrs. Woolson, Dr. Hedge, and Rev. William R. Alger. Emerson has said that he never talked to a brighter or more appreciative audience than that one that comprised the Saturday-Morning Club. [See *Club-life in Boston.*]

Savings-Banks. — The first savings-bank established in the country was the "Provident Institution for Savings in the Town of Boston." This was chartered in 1816, and still exists, one of the most conservative and admirable institutions of its kind, in which the deposits are at the present time larger in amount than those in any other savings-bank in the city, or in the country, with but a single exception. In 1882 there were 13 savings-banks in successful operation, and the total deposits, as shown by the statements published in the report of the savings-bank commissioners for 1882, were $67,425,945.93; while the total in all the savings-banks in the State, 165 in number, was $230,444,479.10. Over the savings-banks a careful supervision has always been maintained; and the laws have been framed to restrict the investment of the funds held by them. They have, as a rule, enjoyed public confidence, and have had the reputation of prudent management. During the long depression following the panic of 1873, however, when the depreciation in real estate was so disastrous, several of the savings-banks in the State suffered serious loss, and a number fell into the hands of receivers. Since the failures which began in 1875, 15 banks in all, located in different sections of the State, had been wound up in 1882. They had nominally assets of $12,271,783.24. The amount due depositors was $11,958,833.42, and the number of depositors was 37,505. The loss to depositors on the principal of their deposits was, according to the estimate of the savings-bank commissioners, about $1,900,000. In 1878, to protect the savings-banks from disastrous and unnecessary runs in time of panic or uneasiness, a so-called "stay-law" was passed by the Legislature, giving the bank-commissioners authority to limit and restrict the payments on deposits. Under this law the commissioners are empowered to order, on request of a bank or whenever they may deem it necessary, that depositors be paid only such proportion of their deposits, and at such times, as the bank can pay them without affecting its solvency or subjecting it to great loss. Several of the distressed banks which were able to avail themselves of this law were saved from disaster. The following table presents a list of the savings-banks now in full operation in the city, with their location, dates of incorporation, and total amount of deposits in each: —

NAME OF BANK.	LOCATION.	INCORPORATED.	AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS.
Boston Five-Cents	38 School Street	1854	$9,612,566 75
Boston Penny	1371 Washington Street	1861	753,790 34
Brighton Five-Cent	Brighton District	1861	172,129 37
East-Boston	16 Maverick Sq., E. Boston	1849	1,070,623 49
Eliot Five-Cents	114 Dudley St., Roxbury Dist.	1864	1,260,358 36
Franklin	20 Boylston Street	1861	3,048,412 82
Home	Masonic Build'g, Tremont St.	1869	1,846,541 98
Institution for Savings in Roxbury,	2343 Washington Street	1825	2,683,155 91
Provident Institution for Savings	36 Temple Place	1816	23,975,481 07
South Boston	368 Broadway, South Boston	1863	1,045,362 10
Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and others	47 and 49 Tremont Street	1833	15,009,648 25
Union Institution for Savings	37 Bedford Street	1865	2,533,840 34
Warren Institution for Savings	25 Main Street, Charlestown	1829	4,414,035 14
Total			$67,425,945 93

Schools. — See Private Schools; also Public Schools.

School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Children. — No. 723 East Eighth Street, South Boston. Incorporated 1848. A State institution; an outgrowth of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind [which see], near which it is situated. Its establishment was due to the efforts of Dr. Samuel G. Howe, the founder of the latter institution, begun about the year 1840. At the beginning, an experimental school was started with 10 idiot children; and this was so satisfactory, that, two years after, the institution was established permanently, the State appropriating $5,000 therefor. It now grants to it about $18,000 annually. The children confided to the institution are taught, as well as cared for. For children whose parents or guardians are able to pay, a small charge is made, proportionate to their means and the trouble and cost of treatment. Those bringing a certificate from overseers of the poor, stating that their parents and immediate relatives are unable to meet the expense of their treatment and training, are admitted free. Candidates for gratuitous admission must be over 6 and under 14. Persons applying for admission of children must fill certain blanks, which, on application, are forwarded to any address. Children are received on trial for three months, when a report is made to the parents. Epileptic, insane, incurably hydrocephalic, or paralytic pupils are not retained to the exclusion of more improvable subjects. The institution is open to visitors on Thursdays, at 10 A. M. Dr. Edward Jarvis is superintendent; Dr. George G. Tarbell, No. 105 Boylston Street (where application can be made as well as at the school), is assistant superintendent; and Dr. Samuel Eliot is president of the board of trustees. The average number of inmates and pupils in the school is 90; the beneficiaries numbering from 50 to 75.

School of Art Needlework. — No. 8 Park Square. This school is an outcome of the decorative-art movement which has grown so extensively in recent years. It was formed in 1878, for the purpose of directing the taste of workers in this direction. In their haste to do something, women were satisfied with bad methods and worse results, because they did not know that better things existed. At the beginning, the classes were held in the Art Museum; but in 1879 the school was absorbed into the Decorative-art Society, and has since grown to be a most prominent adjunct of that institution [see *Decorative-art Society*]. Instruction is given in the school in all branches of art needlework, both secular and ecclesiastical, in silks, crewels, linens, or gold. It is under the direction of Mrs. Smith, from the Royal School at South Kensington, who has had several years experience in the best London schools. The prices for instruction are $5 for 6 class-lessons, and $8 for 12 class-lessons. Special arrangements are made for private instruction. There is a limited number of free pupils received, who show remarkable aptitude and are preparing for teachers: this number, however, is quite small, as only a few can be accommodated without interfering with the paying pupils. The orders which come into the society are executed by the more advanced free pupils; and in this way they pay for their instruction, so that they do not feel entirely dependent; and this very fact seems to give them an added ambition, and a feeling of self-dependence that is very pleasant.

School of Drawing and Sculpture. — Connected with the Museum of Fine Arts. It admits both men and women as students. There are two classes in drawing, and an advanced class in painting. The first class in drawing is mainly occupied with elementary and disciplinary work, embracing ornament, still life, and drapery, as well as the antique, and occasionally the living model. The work of this class embraces the elementary training needed not only by painters, but by engravers, lithographers, and designers, for ornament and metal-work, as well as by teachers of drawing. The class receives stated instruction, partly by lectures and text-books, in the elements of artistic anatomy, of shades, shadows, and perspective, and of architectural and decorative form. Students who attend the lectures are expected to take notes, and to make illustrative drawings and sketches as may be required of them. The second class in drawing is occupied with the more advanced study of draughtsmanship and with the acquisition of a more thorough knowledge of the human figure. This class draws from the life, from still-life, and from the antique. A more advanced course of lectures is given to this class in anatomy and in the proportions and action of the human figure, with exercises and problems. This class is intended mainly for those who mean to become professional artists, and it furnishes the necessary preparation for the painting-class. The class in painting is free from minute and merely disciplinary supervision, the instructors visiting it only often enough to make sure that the students are working to advantage and in the right direction. Candidates for promotion to this class must satisfy the instructors, and the special committee having charge of this school, that they have sufficiently profited by the instruction they have already received, both in the class-room and the lecture-room, and have so thoroughly mastered the elementary and preparatory work that they can give their attention freely to painting. There is a free class for drawing from the nude model, without instruction, for artists and experienced draughtsmen, the members of which are assessed a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of the class. Students in the school are assigned to one class or another at the discretion of the instructors. Besides the instruction above mentioned, students have the benefit of lectures or lessons given in conjunction with the Lowell Institute, the Institute of Technology, and the Society of Decorative Art [see these], on the history of painting, sculpture, and architecture; on mythological, legendary, and sacred art; on costume;

on the theory of color; and on the theory and history of ornament. A small fee is charged for some of these courses; and they are open to persons not otherwise connected with the school, on moderate terms. An admittance-fee of $10 to this school of painting is charged each student, and $45 a term. For artists already in the practice of their profession, the fee is but $25 a term. New students are received only at the beginning of a term, except in special cases. Fees for two terms only are required in any one year, the rest of the instruction after 25 weeks of attendance being gratuitous. The school is open from the beginning of October to about the middle of June each year; and there are three terms of twelve weeks each, with a week's vacation at Christmas and another at the end of March. Persons desiring to join the school must make application in writing to the secretary at the Museum, giving the name and address of some person to whom they are known, by way of reference. Only those applicants are received who propose to give not less than three hours a day for four days in a week. The school is under the care of a permanent committee. The trustees of the museum grant this committee the use of their collections; and the galleries of the museum are open to the students of the school, except on Saturdays, for study and practice during both term-time and vacation. The immediate direction of the instruction is in the hands of a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Edward C. Cabot (chairman), Francis D. Millet, William R. Ware (secretary), Otto Grundmann, and Frederic Crowninshield. The last two mentioned are the instructors. The school was established in the autumn of 1876.

School of Modelling. — The art of modelling and sculpture has not yet passed beyond a primitive condition in this community. There is but one school of sculpture in the city; and this is the undertaking of a single individual, T. H. Bartlett, one of the foremost of Boston sculptors, not for profit to himself, but for the advancement of this branch of art. It is the first school of the kind ever opened in New England; and it is the only place where a pupil can find a comfortable room to work in and the common conveniences necessary to a beginner. The school is as unique in its material aspect as it is in its character and aims. It is located in rooms above and adjoining Mr. Bartlett's picturesque studio down by the water-side off Federal Street (the studio entrance being from No. 394 that street). A few plaster casts and bronzes are provided for the use of the pupils, but the chief aim is to work from life. With the exception of occasional copies made from some good model, the work executed by the pupils is mostly confined to the decoration of vases. The pupil first builds the form, and then decorates it with animals, insects, fishes, flowers, or leaves. The clay used is prepared by the Boston Terra-cotta Company, and the work is burned in a small kiln provided by them for the school. There are in the school day and evening pupils. Two young women from the school are at present studying in Paris; and it is proposed by one of them to return when her studies are completed, and open here a modelling-school for children and young women. A few of the granite-cutters in Quincy have fitted up a room with the primitive conveniences of a modelling-studio; and they work here evenings, Mr. Bartlett going down twice a week to give them instruction.

Scientific Society (The Boston). — Rooms No. 419 Washington Street. A small, select society organized in 1876, and incorporated January, 1880. Though it numbers but about 40 members, such care has been exercised in admission, that its meetings are well attended, and much work has been accomplished. The tendency of the society has been in the direction of astronomy; and in this field it has been especially active, earning for itself an excellent reputation, particularly among foreign societies. Other departments have not been neglected; and among its members are men well known in natural history, geology, and physics. As several admirable museums are close at hand, the society has not attempted the formation of a cabinet; but it maintains for its members a reading-room in which are to be found all the astronomical periodicals published, many of a general scientific nature, and the reports of proceedings of many scientific societies. Its rooms are not open to the public, but the keys are to be found in the building. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month; and on Saturday evening of each week an informal meeting is in order for the discussion of the latest scientific topics. The society publishes the "Science Observer," which contains outline reports of its proceedings and of papers read at its meetings. This little publication is the leading authority in this country in astronomical matters, and it is sent regularly to scientific associations and institutions abroad. Candidates for membership are proposed by one or more members, and considered by the council, and, if reported upon favorably, are balloted for at a regular meeting of members. A majority elects. The initiation-fee is $2, and the assessments 50 cents a month. William Bellamy is president of the society, and O. B. Cole secretary. The annual meeting is held in March. The rooms of the society are those formerly occupied by the Sketch Club, immediately under those of the Paint-and-Clay Club [see these].

Scollay Square, through which Court Street passes, — Court Street on the north side of the square, and Tremont Row on the south side, to the great confusion of strangers, — and from which Tremont Street at the south, and Cornhill at the north, start, takes its name from Scollay's Building, which for many years stood in the midst of the thoroughfare, with a streetway on either side. Scollay's Building was the remnant of a long row of buildings, mostly wooden, extending from the line between Tremont Street and Cornhill to Hanover Street. These were shaped like a wedge, the narrowest portion at the Hanover-street end. Just when the wooden row was built, is not definitely known; but it is supposed that the brick structure so long bearing the name of Scollay was built in 1795, by Patrick Jeffrey, who, says Drake, married Madam Haley, sister of the celebrated John Wilkes of the "North Briton," and was for several years the owner of the extensive John-Cotton estate, which embraced all the central portion of the present Pemberton Square, and extended over the hill as far as the Mount-Vernon Church on Ashburton Place. William Scollay purchased Jeffrey's building, with what was left of the row of wooden structures adjoining it, about 1800; and it was for him that they were named. The wooden buildings disappeared about 35 years ago; but the brick building, so long a familiar object, stood until 1871, when it was removed, and the open area given the name it bore. William Scollay was an apothecary, whose shop was in the portion of the present Washington Street at one time called Cornhill, and who lived for many years on the site of the Museum on Tremont Street. His father, John Scollay, was a man of considerable note, says Drake. He was one of the first fire-wards of the town, and a selectman during the siege. Scollay Square is now a street-railway centre; and it is adorned by the bronze statue of Gov. Winthrop, put in place on Sept. 17, 1880 [see *Winthrop Statue*].

"Sconce" (The). — See Batteries, the old North and South.

Scots' Charitable Society. — No. 77 Camden Street. Established 1657, incorporated 1786. A benevolent organization of Scotch-Americans, — one of the earliest organized charities in the town, — whose object is to afford temporary relief to worthy Scotch people or their families, and to help them when in difficulty or distress. It gives food when that seems to be most needed, fuel, clothing, or money: it helps in paying rent, and in various other ways. It maintains the Scots' Temporary Home, at No. 77 Camden Street, where shelter is given, food, and other aid; and an organization of women, known as the Woman's Auxiliary Board, obtains and distributes the clothing that is given out by the society. Besides furnishing temporary aid, the society in extreme cases meets the expense of transportation to distant friends of the unfortunates, in this country or Scotland. The society has a lot in Mount-Auburn Cemetery, and permits for burial in it are given by the trustees. James Bogle is president of this society, and Alexander Laughton is secretary. Its frequent social meetings are exceedingly pleasant occasions.

Sculptors. — See Painters and Sculptors; also, School of Modelling.

Sea-shore Home (The), at Winthrop, on the corner of Main and Herman Streets, is a summer-home on the shore for poor infants and little children, established by a group of benevolent and thoughtful Bostonians, and supported by private contributions. It was first opened in 1875, and was incorporated two years later. The Home admits, without distinction, any of the city children who are sick, and need change of air; and, when needful, their mothers. No suitable case is ever refused, except when the house is full. During 1882 an addition was made to the house, and the grounds enlarged by the purchase of more land. Other improvements add greatly to the comfort of the Home, and go farther than ever towards making it a model institution of its kind. As a proof of its success, and of the good it has already accomplished, it may be mentioned that the Thomas Wilson Sanitarium of Baltimore, an institution which has an endowment of half a million dollars, adopted in 1882 a plan of operations almost identical with that of this Sea-shore Home, — a plan differing in essential particulars from that of any similar institution. Rev. Edward E. Hale, pastor of the South Congregational Church, is president of the board of directors; and Benjamin Kimball, No. 8 Congress Street, is treasurer. Applications for admission to the Home are to be made to Dr. Hastings, superintendent of the Boston Dispensary, corner of Bennett and Ash Streets, who gives all necessary information, and furnishes free tickets to go and come from the Home.

Second Church in Boston (Congregational - Unitarian). — The edifice of this society is situated on Boylston Street, near Dartmouth, in company with the New Old-South and Trinity, and facing the Art Museum. The stucture is of freestone, presenting an unostentatious appearance without; but the interior is very attractive. The chapel by its side is quite commodious. The pastor is Rev. Edward A. Horton. It is a vigorous and flourishing church, and has been so through most of its long history. The first gathering was made in 1649, and the first house of worship was built that year in North Square. This was burnt in 1676, and rebuilt in 1677. Among the wanton deeds of the Revolution was the destruction of this church for fuel by the British troops, in 1775 [see *North Square*]. The society was homeless, but not dispersed, until 1779, when possession was taken of the "New Brick" Church in Hanover Street. This building was erected in 1721, by seceders from the New North; their numbers decreasing, they offered their house of worship to the

Second-Church people, who took it, and occupied it until 1844. This region was then the "court end," the fashionable section, of Boston. In 1845 a new edifice, on the same spot as the old one, was dedicated; but in 1849 it was sold, and Freeman-place Chapel purchased from the society ministered to by Rev. James Freeman Clarke, in 1850. This was also sold in 1854, and the meeting-house of the Church of the Saviour (Rev. R. C. Waterston) on Bedford Street was bought. Here the society continued until business encroachments compelled a change. The church was taken down, and the land sold, in 1872. The stones of the old church were carried to the present location on Boylston Street, and there used in the structure that now stands as the Second Church house of worship. It was dedicated in 1874. The following list of pastors will prove interesting to many. Revs. John Mayo, 1655–73; Increase Mather, 1664–1723; Cotton Mather, 1685–1728; Joshua Gee, 1723–48; Samuel Mather, 1732–41; Samuel Checkley, jun., 1747–68; John Lathrop, 1768–1816; Henry Ware, jun., 1817–30; Ralph Waldo Emerson, 1829–32; Chandler Robbins, 1833–74; Robert Laird Collier, 1876–78. Mr. Horton was installed in 1880. The communion-service of this church contains some very old and highly interesting pieces: the baptismal basin has been used for one hundred and seventy-six years. In the first house of worship there were some pews that had special doors leading to the street. The cockerel of the Hanover-street church is still preserved, and crowns the steeple of the Methodist church on the old site. The first bell cast in Boston, by Paul Revere, in 1792, was hung in the belfry of the Second Church meeting-house. The interior of the church now in use is finished in rich dark colors; it has a lofty ceiling, and transepts. The organ is considered exceptionally fine. The chapel-parlor is not equalled, probably, by any in the city for beauty and adaptation.

Second Church, Dorchester. — Corner of Washington and Centre Streets, Dorchester district (Congregational Trinitarian). From 1630, when the town was founded, until 1808, there was but one church in Dorchester. In October, 1806, a new edifice was erected by a private company of stockholders, because the increasing population, then about 3,000, demanded a second place of worship. This was the beginning of the present church. The new building was built in the conventional style of the period, to accommodate about 850 persons; and although somewhat altered 30 years since in its interior, it remains to-day a dignified and attractive building. The original pulpit is kept as a relic. A clock on the gallery was given by Hon. James Bowdoin. In the communion-service are two very ancient cups in use since Dorchester existed, and possibly before. The chapel seating about 400, attached to the church, was enlarged in 1869 by private donations, at a cost of about $11,000. The church was not formed until the edifice had stood for a year and a half. In January, 1808, 64 persons united to form the new church, and were duly incorporated as such. At that time the doctrinal differences which soon after appeared in the State, in the orthodox churches, had not defined themselves; and it is probable they had no influence in the formation of the new enterprise. Rev. John Codman, D.D., of Boston, then a recent graduate of Harvard College, and of a school of theology in Scotland, was soon settled as pastor; Rev. Dr. Channing preaching the sermon at his ordination. Soon after his settlement, troubles arose upon the question of his pulpit exchanges; several of his parishioners petitioning for larger variety and for the introduction of ministers of a liberal type. This led to a bitter controversy, which raged for three years, was the occasion of several councils, and created quite a literature by itself.

Mr. Codman, however, was left master of the field. Upon one occasion he entered the church, and found his entrance to the pulpit blocked by a guard upon the stairs; but, standing below, he conducted the services as usual. Another minister was admitted to the pulpit, who preached after Mr. Codman and his friends had retired, and, holding the fortress during the intermission, preached again; after which the pastor conducted in his place the usual services of the afternoon. Dr. Codman justly held a high place among the ministers of the State. He had an ample fortune, which he used generously; was a most affectionate friend and pastor, an earnest preacher, a zealous promoter of the schools of the town, and was known in a larger sphere as a patron and adviser in the benevolent societies, and a person of excellent practical judgment. He is buried near his church. Rev. James H. Means, D.D., who had been invited by Dr. Codman to become his assistant, was almost immediately ordained and installed as his successor in February, 1848. In this relation he continued for a period of over 30 years, until obliged by ill-health to resign his charge, Jan. 1, 1879. No church in the State shows at this day two pastorates so prolonged as these, which covered a period of 70 years. Under Dr. Means's admirable care the church grew steadily from year to year in numbers, benevolent gifts, and in all departments of Christian activity. In 1879, on the accession of the present pastor, a beautiful parsonage was built on Melville Avenue; the funds being derived from an ancient endowment made in 1660, when Rev. Richard Mather was pastor, by the town to the society, for the benefit of its ministers. During the entire history of the church, over 1,200 persons have been enrolled as its members, who now number nearly 400. Its Sunday school, instituted in 1818, numbers the same. Fourteen have entered the ministry from the church. It was well represented in the War of the Rebellion, both on the field and in gifts at home. Dr. Means's administration was in the highest degree happy and successful, and his resignation was reluctantly accepted. The present incumbent is Rev. Edward N. Packard, who was installed April 8, 1879. Mr. Packard holds a leading and honored place among the clergymen of his denomination in the city.

Secret Societies. — Of these there are a large number in the city, with a large membership. The headquarters of the Masonic societies are in the handsome and impressive Masonic Temple, on the corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets [see *Masonic Temple*]. The meetings of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts are held here on the second Wednesday in December, March, June, September, and on Dec. 27. The several lodges in the city proper which also meet here at stated times are: St. John's, Mount-Lebanon, Massachusetts, Germania, Revere, Aberdour, Zetland, Joseph Warren, Columbian, St. Andrew's, Eleusis, Winslow Lewis, Joseph Webb; in East Boston, Mount-Tabor, Baalbec, Hammatt, and Temple; in South Boston, St. Paul's, Gate of the Temple, Rabboni, and Adelphi; Roxbury district, Washington and Lafayette; Dorchester district, Union; Charlestown district, King Solomon, Henry Price, and Faith; Brighton district, Bethesda; and Jamaica Plain, West-Roxbury district, Eliot. The Grand Royal Arch Chapter meets on Tuesday preceding the second Wednesday of March, June, September, and December. The chapters are: St. Andrew's, and St. Paul's; St. John's, East Boston; St. Matthew's, South Boston; Mount-Vernon, Roxbury district; St. Stephen's, Dorchester district; and Chapter of the Signet, Charlestown district. The Grand Council Royal and Select Masters has its annual meeting the second Wednesday in December. The councils are: the Boston, East Boston, South Boston, and Roxbury. The Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island meets in May and October. There are the Boston, the De Molay, the St. Bernard; the William Parkman, East Boston; the St. Omer, South Boston; the Cœur de Lion, Charlestown district; and the Joseph Warren, Roxbury district. The lodges of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite are: the Lafayette Lodge of Perfection, the Boston Lodge of Perfection, the Giles F. Yates Council of Princes of Jerusalem, the Mount-Olivet Chapter of Rose Croix, the Massachusetts Consistory, and Ancient Accepted Association. The Prince-hall Grand Lodge, composed of colored men, meets at No. 20 Blossom Street; the several lodges which also meet here are the Union, Rising Sun of St. John, Celestial, Star of the East. There is also the St. Stephen's Chapter, and Lewis Hayden Commandery of Knights Templars, all meeting in rooms at the above number in Blossom Street.

The first Masonic lodge in the country was organized in Boston in July, 1733; and Henry Price was the first provincial grand master of New England. The St. Andrew's Lodge, which owned the famous Green Dragon Tavern, or "Freemasons' Arms" as it was sometimes called, for more than a century [see *Old Landmarks*], was organized in 1756, under a charter from the Grand Lodge of Scotland; and it united with several lodges in the British regiments which came in 1768 and later, in forming the first grand lodge. Gen. Warren was the first grand master. Subsequently Paul Revere was grand master.

The first lodge of Odd Fellows in Boston was organized March 26, 1820. It was the second in the country. The first was established in Baltimore, April 26, 1819. The headquarters of the several organizations in the city are in Odd-Fellows' Building, No. 515 Tremont Street, corner of Berkeley [see *Odd-Fellows' Building*]. The Grand Lodge meets semi-annually, the first Thursdays in February and August; and the Grand Encampment, annually, the first Thursday in November. There are 13 lodges which meet in the several halls of the building; 2 meeting in Eagle Hall, No. 616 Washington Street; 2 in South Boston; 2 in East Boston; 2 in the Roxbury district; 5 in the Dorchester district; 3 in the Charlestown district; 2 in the Brighton district; and 1 in Jamaica Plain. Of the encampments, 3 meet in Encampment Hall, Odd-Fellows' Building; 1 in Pythian Hall, No. 176 Tremont Street; 1 in Fraternity Hall, South Boston; 1 in the Roxbury district; 2 in the Dorchester district; 1 in the Charlestown district. The Grand United Order of Odd Fellows has headquarters in Federhen Hall, Cambridge, corner of North Russell Street. Of the United Order of Independent Odd Ladies, instituted in East Boston in 1845, there are now 4 lodges, — 1 in East Boston, 1 in the city proper, and 2 in the Charlestown district.

Of Knights of Pythias, there are 10 lodges in the city. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts meets in the city, and its office is at No. 10 Pemberton Square. There is a Knights of Pythias beneficial association of Massachusetts, whose office is also at No. 10 Pemberton Square. Section No. 10 of the Endowment Rank Knights of Pythias meets at Pythian Hall, No. 176 Tremont Street; and Section No. 49 at Ivanhoe Hall, Charlestown district.

Of other secret societies, there are the United Ancient Order of Druids, meeting at Boston Hall, No. 176 Tremont Street; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks [see this], Boston Lodge, at No. 724 Washington Street; the American Legion of Honor, with 20 councils; the Knights of Honor, the Grand Lodge in Knights of Honor Hall, No. 730 Washington Street, and 25 lodges in different sections of the city; the Knights and Ladies of Honor, Grand Lodge at No. 730 Washington Street, and 12 lodges; the Knights of the Golden Eagle, with 3 castles; the Golden-Rule Alliance, the Supreme Parliament meeting at No. 700 Shawmut Avenue, and 8 chapters; the Home Circle, with a Supreme Council and 5 subordinate councils; the United Fellowship, with a Supreme Council and 7 local councils; the Ancient Order of United Workingmen, with the Grand Lodge and 10 lodges; the United Order Golden Cross, with 7 commanderies, the office of the grand commander of the grand commandery at No. 19 Tremont Row; the Independent Order of Red Men, the New-England Encampment, No. 19, meeting at Kossuth Hall, No. 1087 Tremont Street, weekly, and 5 lodges; the United American Mechanics, holding its annual and semi-annual sessions in Boston, and council-meetings in South Boston and the Charlestown district; the Royal Arcanum, with the Supreme Council, office No. 66 State Street, the Grand Council of Massachusetts No. 30 Court Street, and 23 subordinate councils in different sections of the city; the Independent Order of Good Templars, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, secretary's office No. 28 School Street, and 17 lodges in the city, and the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts under the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the World, with 5 lodges; the Templars of Honor, 8 subordinate temples, 3 councils, and 2 social temples; the Sons of Temperance, the annual session of the Grand Division of Massachusetts meeting in Boston, and regular division-meetings in various sections of the city; the Ancient Order of Foresters, with 6 courts; the Catholic Order of Foresters, with 25 courts; the Massachusetts United Order of Foresters, with 3 courts; and the Massachusetts Independent Order of Foresters, with 19 courts; the Independent Order of United Essenians, with the Supreme Lodge and Pioneer Lodge No. 1; the Order of United Friends, the Grand Council of Massachusetts meeting in Boston, and 2 Boston councils; the United Order of Pilgrim Fathers, with the Supreme Colony and 6 subordinate colonies; the Order of Alfredians, the Provincial Council of Massachusetts meeting in Boston, and Brigade No. 1; the German Order of Harugari, with the Grand Lodge and 3 local lodges; and 14 associations of the Catholic Total-abstinence Union of the Archdiocese of Boston.

Sewerage System of the City. — In August, 1877, the city having long before outgrown its system of sewerage, and the pressing need of a new and greatly improved system having long been urged by the newspaper-press and leading citizens, the city council authorized the construction of an elaborate system, on an extensive scale, in accordance with plans approved by a commission created for the purpose of considering the question and reporting upon it. Contracts were immediately awarded, and the great work begun; and it has so far progressed that the greater portion was completed in the summer of 1882. The scheme involves the construction of a great main sewer from the Back-bay district across the city to Old-Harbor Point; about 13 miles of intercepting-sewers; a pumping-station and pumps at Old-Harbor Point; a tunnel under Dorchester Bay; and a reservoir at Moon Island, with an outlet at Moon Head into the harbor from which the sewage is to be swept far out to sea. The work is the most formidable piece of engineering construction ever undertaken in the city, and perhaps, excepting the Hoosac Tunnel, in this section of the country. The main sewer, at present beginning at Huntington Avenue, in the Back-bay district (ultimately to begin near Cottage-farms Station, and extend across the entire Back-bay district), covers, to the Moon-Head outlet, a distance of nearly 6 miles. It is cylindrical in form, built of brick, excepting along a distance of a little more than quarter of a mile in East-Chester Park, near the New-York and New-England Railroad, where it is a wooden cylinder lined with brick. Its diameter at Huntington Avenue is 7 feet 8 inches; at Tremont Street, 8 feet 5 inches; at Albany Street, 9 feet; and at the intersection of the South-Boston sewer, near the Old-Colony Railroad, it becomes 10 feet 6 inches, which is also the diameter at the terminus. The places where the increase is made are those where a considerable volume is added to the flow from important intercepting-sewers. Of the intercepting-sewers the following have been completed: A line extending from Cambridge Street, through Charles, Beacon, Hereford, Dalton, Falmouth, and Camden Streets, designed to intercept and prevent the flowing into the sea of the sewage of all the streets of the West End and the settled part of the Back-bay territory; a line in Ruggles, Elmwood, Hampshire, Cabot, and Tremont Streets, entering the main at Camden Street, and designed to intercept and prevent the flow into Charles River of all the sewage of Roxbury and West Roxbury heretofore flowing into Stony Brook; a line beginning on Federal Street, near the bridge, crossing under the Old-Colony and the Albany Railroad tracks, and extending through Lehigh and Albany Streets to East-Chester Park, and there entering the main, designed to intercept and prevent the flow into South Bay and Fort-point Channel of the sewage of the city proper heretofore escaping into those waters. The South-Boston intercepting-sewer enters the main near the foot of Mount-Vernon Street, in the Dorchester district. It extends northerly to Washington Village, and there branches into two, known as the west-side and the south-side intercepting-sewers. The west-side sewer is carried along Dorchester Avenue nearly to the Federal-street Bridge. The south-side sewer will extend to City Point. These will intercept the discharge of all South-Boston sewage which now finds an outlet on the borders of South Bay on the one side or Old Harbor on the other. A trunk sewer that follows the line of an old brook which formed the boundary between Roxbury and Dorchester, reaching from Grove Hall to South Bay, will be connected with the main at the East Chester-park extension. Thus Charles River above Cambridge Bridge, South Bay and Old Harbor, and their adjacent flats, may at an early date be relieved from the sewage flow of the old city and of the densely populated part of the annexed territory.

The distance from Huntington Avenue to the pumping-station is 3⅙ miles. The grade of the sewer bottom at the start is nearly 5 feet below the low-tide level of the harbor; at the pumping-station it is 13 feet below the low-tide level, showing a fall of nearly 8 feet in moving from end to end. At the terminus of the main sewer, the sewage is to be received into the "filth-hoist." This is a structure of heavy masonry, built up from the level of the sewer-bottom to the surface-level of the ground, and is divided into 5 chambers, or pits, by vertical partition-walls. In 4 of these, cages of heavy iron grating are hung, the purpose of which is to catch and retain any floating material which might injure the pumps. The pits are arranged in pairs; and the whole current may, by lowering an iron gate, be carried through either pair. The cages of the other may then be hoisted and cleared of their accumulated filth; and these two pits, the water being excluded by the gate, may also be cleansed. The filth-hoist has two outlets, which are 9-foot sewers, extending 120 feet to the engine-house. These carry the sewage forward to the pump-wells. Thus two pumps may be used at once if desired. From the pump-wells the sewage is raised to an average height of 35 feet, or from 13 feet below the level of mean low tide to 28 above that level. Thence it may go with a rush through 4 iron force-mains of 48 inches diameter each, into the 2 tank-sewers, a distance of 200 feet or more; the flow being regulated by an adjustment of gates in the gate-chamber which connects the force-mains with the tank-sewers. The tank-sewers are oval in form, each 16 feet high and eight feet wide. They extend from the gate-chambers to the west shaft of the Dorchester-bay tunnel, a distance of about 1,200 feet. In general, to facilitate the deposit of sediment, the movement will be sluggish in these tank-sewers, the bottom being but slightly inclined from the horizontal. The grade at the top of the shaft is 15.5 feet above low water. If, however, it is desired at any time to flush or scour out the tunnel, the movement may be increased by adjusting the gates at the force-mains, and a current produced in the tunnel powerful enough to sweep along whole bricks if any were lying on the tunnel bottom. Arrived at the west shaft, the sewage will pour perpendicularly down 157 feet or to 142 below low-tide level. Thence it passes through the tunnel a distance of 6,090 feet, or 1⅙ mile, to the bottom of the east shaft, descending but 2 feet in this distance. Then the tunnel makes a sudden ascent of 1 foot in 6, and over the remaining horizontal distance to the Squantum shore of 903 feet. The sewage will be forced upward 158 feet, or to grade 14.4 above low-tide level. While it is not anticipated that any trouble will arise through accumulation of heavy substances in the tunnel, a "sump," or catch-basin, 6 feet deep, is constructed at the bottom of this shaft; and, as the shaft will be kept permanently open, any accumulations may be dredged out from the catch-basin through the shaft. The sewage, as it thus appears, leaves one side of Dorchester Bay at grade 15.5 above low tide, and after a downward movement of 169½ feet, and a forward movement of 1⅓ mile, finds itself but $1\frac{1}{10}$ foot lower than when it started. Thenceforth, however, it will glide on an easy slope of 1 foot fall in 2,500 horizontal, over a distance of a little more than a mile, to the five-acre reservoir at Moon Island. This difference of 1.1 foot does not indicate the full forward pressure by which the current moves. The depth of the current which may possibly be run in the tank-sewer is also to be taken into account in estimating the "head" of water. The reservoir is to be constructed almost entirely in excavation, and will be bounded by retaining-walls of rubble masonry, and divided into four parts by partition-walls of similar masonry. It will have concrete floors and paved gutters, and a large number of gates for admitting and discharging sewage. It will hold nearly 25,000,000 gallons; and sewage will be allowed to accumulate in it during the time of one tide, and will be discharged into the harbor two hours after the ebb tidal currents are well established. From the reservoir the sewage is conducted about 1,000 feet to the end of a pier, through 8 wooden sewers, each 6 feet square, and there poured into the sea. The grade of the floor of the reservoir bottom is about 9 feet above low-tide level, and the grade of the bottoms of the sewers at the end of the pier 1½ foot above that level.

The interior of the Dorchester-bay tunnel is a circle 7½ feet in diameter. The outfall sewer that extends from Squantum Head to the reservoir is slightly oval in form, being 11 feet high by 12 feet wide. This difference of capacity is owing to the fact that provision is thus made for taking at Squantum Head the flow of the high-level sewerage system which at some distant day the expansion of the city will require. The twofold system of high-level and low-level sewerage has been in contemplation from the start. The territory, the drainage of which it is thus proposed shall ultimately be delivered into the sea at Moon Island, comprises all that is bounded on the south, west, and north by Neponset and Charles Rivers, and on the east by Boston Harbor. Its area is about 58 square miles. Of this about 46 square miles is more than 40 feet above the mean low-tide level. Twelve square miles, which now includes, and which, in all probability, always will include, the most densely populated part of the city, is below that level; and its drainage will always need to be pumped. At present, and for an indefinite period, the combined high and low level drainage will not be more than can readily be disposed of in that way. But when the pumping-limits of the works now projected shall have been reached, it is proposed to establish two systems, and deliver the sewage of the larger area by the simple force of gravity. When the construction of the new system was authorized, the sum of $3,713,000 was appropriated to meet the expense. Additional appropriations have since been made, so that the total amount thus far appropriated is $5,253,000. Nearly $3,000,000 had been expended by the summer of 1882.

Shawmut Congregational Church, corner Tremont and Brookline Streets (Congregational Trinitarian). This church grew out of an organization formed Nov. 20, 1845, under the direction of the City Missionary Society, as the Suffolk-street Union Church; which itself was preceded by an informal organization maintaining a regular Sunday-evening lecture. The services of the Suffolk-street Union Church were held in a chapel on Shawmut Avenue, and were conducted by George A. Oviatt, general agent of the City Missionary Society. The new Shawmut Congregational Society was organized here; and the first regular pastor, Rev. William Cowper Foster, was installed Oct. 24, 1849. In 1852 the first meeting-house of the society was built, and it was dedicated on Nov. 18 that year. This is the present Shawmut Universalist Church, on Shawmut Avenue, near Blackstone Square, which was purchased from the Shawmut Congregational Society on its removal to its present church-building [see *Shawmut Universalist Church*]. Mr. Foster was succeeded by Rev. Charles Smith, formerly of Andover, who was installed Dec. 8, 1853. Mr. Smith continued as pastor until 1858. The church was without a regular pastor until 1860, when, on June 14 that year, Rev. Edwin B. Webb, D.D., the present pastor, was installed. The present church-edifice was built in 1863–64, and dedicated on Feb. 11, 1864. It is a substantial building, admirably arranged for the purposes of the society. The most impressive feature of its exterior is the heavy side tower, terminating in a short steeple. The society is large, and its members are active in mission and charitable work. It maintains a mission-chapel, which was dedicated Nov. 1, 1865. The church poor are aided privately through the deacons, who expend annually in this work about $1,000.

Shawmut Universalist Church. — Shawmut Avenue, near Brookline Street. Formed in April, 1863, by a union of the Fifth Universalist Church, organized in 1836, and the Church of the Paternity, organized in 1859. The new organization purchased its present church-building from the Shawmut Congregational Church on the removal of the latter to Tremont Street [see *Shawmut Congregational Church*]. Rev. Thomas B. Thayer, D.D., who had been the pastor of the Fifth Church since 1857, continued as senior pastor of the new society; and Rev. Sumner Ellis was installed as associate pastor April 20, 1864, the day of the re-dedication of the church-building. Mr. Ellis resigning in October, 1865, Dr. Thayer became the sole pastor. He in turn resigning, on account of ill health, April 1, 1867, in the following November Rev. L. L. Briggs was installed as pastor. Mr. Briggs's pastorate continued until November, 1876. Rev. J. K. Mason, a graduate of Tufts Divinity School, immediately succeeded to the pulpit; and his service as pastor continued until June, 1880, when Rev. Henry Blanchard, also a graduate of Tufts, was called to the position. In the early summer of 1882, Mr. Blanchard, accepting a call to Portland, Me., left the pulpit vacant. During the nearly 20 years of its existence, the society has steadily increased in numbers and influence. It is concerned in many good works; one of no small importance being its flower and fruit mission, by means of which flowers and fruits are distributed generously among the South-End poor [see *Flower and Fruit Missions*]. During the winter of 1882, the subject of the removal of the society to the Roxbury district was agitated.

Shipping-Interests. — See Commerce; also Steamships.

Shoe-and-Leather Exchange. — On Bedford Street, near Chauncy. This exchange was established by the New-England Shoe-and-Leather Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association, incorporated in 1871, "for the purpose of promoting the general welfare of the hide-and-leather and boot-and-shoe interests of New England." Its quarters were at first at the junction of Summer and Bedford Streets, established in 1877. A daily register is kept in the exchange-rooms of the arrivals of out-of-town dealers, and trade-reports are regularly bulletined. Two important departments of the association are the Bureau of Credits, and the Bureau of Debts and Debtors. The Bureau of Credits keeps books of ratings of the commercial standing of persons and firms dealing in hides, leather, boots and shoes, and findings, not only in New England, but in all parts of the country. These books are kept with great care, and are repeatedly revised. The Bureau of Debts and Debtors investigates any case of mercantile failure in the trade reported to it by a creditor, and recommends such action as in its judgment will promote the interests of the creditor; and in cases of emergency it undertakes itself the carrying-out of its recommendations. The exchange is open daily during business-hours. On market-days, which are Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week during the "change hour," — which is a long hour, from 12 M. to 2.30 P.M., — the rooms are crowded. The exchange is managed by the officers of the Shoe-and-Leather Association. Gen. A. P. Martin is the president of the association; and Charles S. Ingalls is the secretary, and also general superintendent of the exchange. Previous to the establishment of the present exchange, the headquarters of the trade were for a while near the American House, on Hanover Street. The first general place of meeting "on change" was in Wilde's Hotel, on Elm Street. Then, for a long time, the headquarters of the trade were at the American House. Before the Great Fire in 1872, there was an exchange on Pearl Street, which was much frequented by members of the trade.

Siege of Boston. — This practically began immediately after the British retreat from Lexington on the 19th of April, 1775; and ended with the evacuation of the town on March 4, 1776, and the entrance of the victorious Washington with his patriot army. Gage arrived in the town shortly after the passage of the Boston Port Bill, March 31, 1774 [see *Port Bill*]. Before the close of the year his force was 11 regiments of infantry and 4 companies of artillery. After the affair at Lexington his force was less than 4,000. In May, re-enforcements arrived, with Gens. Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne. During the early summer the British generals began fortifying the town, and after the battle of Bunker Hill an extensive system of fortifications was completed. On Copp's Hill, commanding the river and Charlestown, a redoubt was thrown up, the parapets constructed of barrels of earth, and 6 heavy guns and howitzers were mounted; on the west slope of Beacon Hill, where Louisburg Square now is, then considerably higher than now, was a mortar-battery commanding Cambridge; on Fox Hill, on the marsh-land at the foot of the Common, bordering the water, which long since disappeared, cannon were mounted, to command the passes of the Neck; the fortifications on the Neck itself were largely reconstructed and greatly strengthened [these are described in the paragraph on the *Neck*, *Boston*]; where Blackstone and Franklin Squares now are, at the South End, were two *flèches;* a long redoubt occupied the space between Pleasant Street and the water, near where the Providence railway-station now stands; there was an earthwork near the present corner of Boylston and Charles Streets, then at the edge of the marshes; crowning the bluff above, near the present corner of Boylston and Carver Streets, was a bastioned redoubt; breastworks from this to the hill on the Common, where the Army and Navy Monument now stands, where was another redoubt; earthworks across Beacon Street, Mount-Vernon and Pinckney Streets, along the slope of the hill, not far from the shore; an oblong redoubt on the summit of Beacon Hill, back of the State House; and in the Charles River a floating-battery of 6 guns. During the siege great privations and sufferings were endured by the unfortunate inhabitants who remained within the town. As many of those in sympathy with the patriots as could, left the town. Among the loyalists, military organizations were formed for guard and other duty. Food became scarce, and prices of necessities were enormous. Soldiers were quartered in the West Church and the Brattle-square Meeting-house; the Old South was used as a riding-school; Faneuil Hall became a theatre [see these]; thefts and robberies were frequent; "profligacy and dissipation, and want of subordination" among the soldiers, was complained of; and altogether it was a most unhappy town and a distressing and wretched season. When Gage's account of the battle of Bunker Hill was received by the English government, he was recalled. He sailed for England Oct. 10, 1775, and Howe took command. Early in March, Washington seized Dorchester Heights; and formidable works were thrown up there with great promptitude, though the ground was frozen and the weather was harsh. During the progress of the work a vigorous cannonading was kept up by the Americans from East Cambridge and Roxbury; and to still further deaden the noise of the carts passing over the frozen ground, their wheels were bound with wisps of straw, and straw was strewn along the roads over which they passed. When the morning of March 4 came, the British were surprised and alarmed by what they saw of the work accomplished here. Howe determined to storm the new works on the night of Tuesday the 5th. Three thousand men were sent down to the Castle (Fort Independence) to attack from that side, but a great storm arose. This continued until the next day, and then evacuation of the town was determined upon. On the 17th the British fleet, bearing the army with nearly 1,000 loyalists, sailed down the harbor, and Washington entered the town.

Sketch-Club (The Boston).—Organized in August, 1881, for the purpose of promoting a social feeling among the younger men of the profession of architecture, and at the same time encouraging them to work out their own ideas. It was conceived by a few young men, all members of the Architectural Association of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The club for a time occupied the large, pleasant room in the fourth story of the building No. 419 Washington Street, directly under the quarters of the Paint-and-Clay Club, now occupied by the Scientific Club [see *Scientific Club*]. Its quarters are now in the Institute-of-Technology building, Boylston Street. The club-room is at all times open to members, and club-meetings are held once in three weeks. These open with the transaction of whatever business appears for attention, and then sketches by members, made in accordance with a problem given out at a previous meeting, are presented and discussed; and at the close a problem prepared by the officers is given out for competitive sketches to be presented at the meeting next succeeding. The sketches upon these problems are made in ink or water-colors, and are examined, criticised, and judged by a practical architect, who awards to the two most meritorious first and second mention. Public receptions are held towards the close of each year. The club is supported by a small monthly assessment; and the fines imposed upon members who absent themselves from the meetings, or who fail to present sketches for the problems, form a fund for the purchase of works of art for the club-room. The membership includes several architects already working at their profession, as well as students in the Institute of Technology and students and draughtsmen in the offices of architects. The officers are: President, William Martin Aiken; treasurer, J. T. Kelley; secretary, F. E. Alden.

Small-pox Hospital. — See Health of the City.

Society for Home Study for Young Men. — See Young Men's Society for Home Study.

Social Law Library (The). — Court House, Court Square. A library containing about 15,000 law-books, a valuable and carefully selected collection, open under certain conditions to members of the bar and other professional men. The society was organized in 1804, and in 1814 was incorporated; the Act of incorporation granting to the proprietors, for the purpose of enlarging the library, the fees paid by persons admitted to practice as attorneys of "the Boston Court of Common Pleas." The library has grown from small beginnings, and it has been benefited by gifts of valuable volumes from time to time by members of the bar. It was at first kept in a lawyer's office, then in the closet of the room in the old Court House used for the meetings of the grand jury, and then it rose to the dignity of a room of its own. Its present quarters are convenient, and also inviting to those who love snugness in a library-room, and every thing near at hand. The by-laws of the society controlling the library provide for the admission of members on the payment of $25 a share, and $5 annual assessment, and subscribers on payment of $8 annually. Members of the bar not practising at the Suffolk bar are privileged to consult the library at any time free of expense; and judges and jurists from all parts of the country, as well as members of the Legislature, are permitted to use it for reference. The general management of the affairs of the society is under a president and trustees, who also direct the purchase of the books. The librarian is F. W. Vaughan.

Society of Arts (The). — An organization connected with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology [see *Institute of Technology*], whose object is "to awaken and maintain an active interest in the practical sciences, and to aid generally in their advancement in connection with arts, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce." It was established in 1862, and its first meeting was held on April 8 of that year. The president of the Institute is also the official head of this society. The fee of membership is $5. Its meetings are held on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month, from October to May inclusive, in the hall in the Institute building. The subjects considered include steam and its applications, railway-signals, the telephone, the electric light, astronomical investigation, architectural constructions with reference to fire, strength of materials, etc., and great varieties of inventions and useful devices. No attempt is made to establish any connection between the topics presented at the successive meetings; the aim being rather to bring before the society for discussion those subjects in applied or general science that are of leading interest at the time. Abstracts of communications made to the society are annually published in pamphlet form; and it is proposed to publish the proceedings of the first 17 years in a single volume. The society asumes no responsibility for the opinions advanced by any of the speakers before it. The meetings attract many men prominent in scientific pursuits, and are well worth attending; information of a practical and interesting kind being frequently advanced in the papers and discussions.

Society of Decorative Art. — See Decorative Art, The Boston Society of.

Society of Natural History. — See Boston Society of Natural History.

Society to Encourage Studies at Home (The). — This is a modest Boston institution, conducted with little machinery, but exerting a wide influence; its students being in 39 States and three Territories, beside the Canadas. The secretary of the society is Miss Anna E. Ticknor, daughter of the late George Ticknor the historian; and its annual meetings in May are held in the famous Ticknor homestead, on the corner of Park and Beacon Streets. The extent and nature of the work of the society is shown by the statistics given in the report for 1882. During the year 183 teachers had carried on their oversight of pupils by means of correspondence. The separate correspondents numbered 1,051; which represented 8,178 letters to students, and 7,461 letters received from them. Out of the 988 pupils, 74 per cent had persevered, of whom 732 had done work enough to have some rank assigned them. Among the students of the third term, 437 had already studied with the society, 2 for 8 terms, 17 for 7 terms, 10 for 6 terms, and 209 were taking their second year's study. Those known to the teachers were 154, a larger number than ever before. In the order of studies history stood first, and had been selected by 381 students, of whom 275 persevered; English literature, by 367, of whom 254 held out; science, by 114, of whom 84 continued to the end; art, by 107, of whom 78 persevered; German, by 45, of whom 34 did something; French, by 34, of whom 25 did not give up. There is a lending library connected with the society. This contains 1,308 volumes, which are freely though judiciously circulated.

Soldiers' Messenger Corps. — A small organization, composed of veterans of the civil war, for the delivery of messages, letters, small packages, circulars, etc., in the city and its immediate vicinity. It has stations at No. 34 Pemberton Square, the general office; Scollay Square; Washington, corner of State Street (Old State House); Washington Street, corner of Water Street, also corner of Milk, and corner of Summer; Merchants' Row, corner of State Street; front of Merchants' Bank, No. 28 State Street; front of Merchants' Exchange, State Street; Congress Street, corner of Post-office Square; Liberty Square; corner of Devonshire and Milk Streets; Albany, Providence, Lowell, and Eastern railway-stations; front of the Parker House; opposite the Horticultural Building, Tremont Street; the Athenæum Building, Beacon Street; State House; corner of Winter and Tremont Streets; corner of Charles and Chestnut Streets; corner of Arlington and Beacon Streets; front of Boylston Market, Washington and Boylston Streets; Union Park and Concord Square, South End. The tariff is as follows: To any point in the city proper north of Dover Street, and east of Berkeley Street, 15 cents; to any point in the city proper north of Dover Street, and east of Berkeley Street, with return letter or parcel, 25 cents; to any point in the city proper south of Dover Street, and west of Berkeley Street, 20 cents; within the same limits with return letter or parcel, 30 cents; to East or South Boston, Charlestown district, Cambridge, Roxbury district, or any other point outside of the city proper, 25 cents. Circulars are delivered according to agreement with the superintendent of the corps, who is to be found at 34 Pemberton Square. Extra messengers, to be paid by the day or week, are to be had at the superintendent's office at any time. This corps is under the direction of the Massachusetts Employment Bureau for Disabled Soldiers, established in 1865. The messengers wear a red fatigue-cap, which marked "Soldiers' Messenger Corps." [See *Charitable and Benevolent Societies*.]

Soldiers' Monuments. — See Army and Navy Monument; Brighton Soldiers' Monument; Charlestown Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument; Dorchester Soldiers' Monument; Foresthills Cemetery, under Cemeteries, for Roxbury Soldiers' Monument; and West-Roxbury Soldiers' Monument.

Somerset Club. — Club-house, Beacon Street, opposite the Common, between Walnut and Spruce Streets. This was organized in 1852, and was an outgrowth of the Tremont Club. It is recognized as the most fashionable of Boston clubs, and is called the most exclusive. The membership was originally limited to 250, but it is now fixed at 600. Applications for membership are determined wholly by a committee on elections. The admission-fee is $100, and the annual assessment is fixed at the same figure. Its first club-house was the fine granite mansion-house on the corner of Beacon and Somerset Streets, now known as the Congregational House [see *Congregational House*]. In 1872 it moved to its present quarters. This is a granite-front, "double-swell" house, one of the most conspicuous estates on this portion of Beacon Street, from its commanding position and its air of "eminent respectability." Its front is quite imposing, and in summer-time is rendered especially attractive by the rich growth of Japanese ivy that adorns it. The interior of the house can safely be termed elegant. A notable feature is a ladies' restaurant for guests of the members, which is also open to non-members accompanying ladies on club order. There is also a charming ladies' supper-room, overlooking the Common. The house was formerly the mansion-house of the late David Sears; and it stands on the site of the home of Copley, the famous painter. [See *Club-life in Boston*.]

South Boston, originally Dorchester Neck, was set off from Dorchester and joined to Boston in 1804. At that time, according to Shurtleff's book on Boston, it had but 10 families on its 560 acres of territory. Its annexation was the result of a real-estate speculation, the promoters of the movement believing that the city would in reasonable time spread out in that direction. Immediately after its annexation the first bridge connecting it with the city proper, at the Neck, was built, and opened with a military display; but it was not until 1828 that the "down-town" Federal-street Bridge was built [see *Bridges*]. The growth of the section was not as rapid as it was expected to be, nor were the expectations of those who predicted that it would become the "court-end" of the city realized. In the course of time, however, the population increased; many fine residences were built upon the sightly bluffs towards the South-Boston Neck; sundry public institutions were established here; parks were laid out, and the place in many ways made attractive. The most rapid growth occurred after the opening of the street-railway in 1854. South Boston is now the seat of many of the most important manufactories in the city. Here are the extensive iron-works which are so widely known, and other important industries. The public and private institutions located here include the Boston Lunatic Asylum and House of Correction [see *Lunatic Asylum, The Boston*]; the Carney Hospital, so ably conducted by the devoted sisters; the Blind Asylum [see *Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind*]; and the Massachusetts School for Idiots [see *School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Children*]. The street-system of the district is very regular; Broadway, the main thoroughfare, runs through the centre from Albany Street, in the city proper, to City Point at the extreme end of South Boston; the parallel streets on either side are generally numbered, and the cross-streets lettered. Broadway is divided into West and East; that portion from Albany Street to Dorchester Street designated as West Broadway, and that from Dorchester Street to City Point, East Broadway. The district is now connected with the city proper by fine modern bridges; that known as the Broadway Bridge, making the extension of Broadway, being the newest. It was completed in 1872, and its construction was regarded as a most important local improvement. South-Boston Point, with its splendid water-view, is in the summer-season one of the favorite popular resorts; and it is proposed to improve it by establishing a water-park at the extreme end. [See *Public-Parks System*.]

South-Boston Athletic Club. — See Athletics.

South Congregational Church (Congregational Unitarian), Union-park Street. This society was founded in 1827 by an association of citizens mostly residing at that time in the neighborhood of Boylston Market. The chairman of the first meeting was Alden Bradford, ex-Secretary of the Commonwealth. The first church-building was of brick, on the corner of Washington and Castle Streets. It was dedicated Jan. 30, 1828, on which occasion Rev. Henry Ware, jun., D.D., preached the sermon. The first pastor was Rev. Mellish Irving Motte, who had previously been an Episcopalian clergyman settled in Charleston, S.C. He was ordained May 21, 1828, and the ordination sermon was preached by the celebrated Dr. Channing. Two days before Mr. Motte's ordination, the church body was organized, with 23 members. His ministry was continued for 15 years, when he was succeeded by Rev. Frederick D. Huntington, now Bishop Huntington of the Episcopal Church, Bishop of Central New York. Mr. Huntington was ordained on Oct. 19, 1842. His ministry extended over a period of about 13 years, when he resigned to take the position of Plummer Professor of Christian Morals and Preacher to the University at Cambridge. It was after this that he connected himself with the Episcopal Church; becoming in 1862 the first rector of the new Emmanuel Church, Newbury Street [see *Emmanuel Church*]. Dr. Huntington was succeeded by Rev. Edward E. Hale, D.D., the present pastor, — son of Nathan Hale, the founder of the "Advertiser" newspaper, and nephew of Edward Everett, — whose many and brilliant contributions to the literature of the time have made his name widely known. He was ordained in 1856. It was during his ministry that the present church was built. The corner-stone was laid June 8, 1860; and the building was finished in January, 1862, when, on the 8th of that month, it was dedicated "to the glory of God our Father, to the gospel and memory of his Son, and to the communion and fellowship of his Spirit." The interior of the church is bright and inviting. Besides the main audience and Sunday-school rooms, there are parlors and other social rooms for the use of the several organizations of the society. There are in connection with the church various benevolent and philanthropic organizations; and the practical work of the society, in which the active pastor takes a leading interest, is extensive in many directions. The church is a large and prosperous one. The music is one of the noteworthy features of the regular church-service.

South Cove (The). — It is easy to understand the origin of this name for a district of the city now very populous, which may be roughly described as bounded on the south by Dover Street, on the west by Washington Street, on the north by Essex Street, and on the east by Fort-Point Channel. In the early days of the town, this area was covered by the waters of the South Cove, a depression in the shore-line, of which the head was very nearly at the present intersection of Kneeland and Washington Streets. Beach Street naturally derived its name from the beach of the cove, along which this street formerly ran. In the growth of the town this territory was gradually filled, and became solid ground; but within the memory of persons now living, small vessels landed at wharves along what is now Harrison Avenue, between Beach and Dover Streets. The district was originally devoted to the residences of well-to-do citizens, but has been gradually running down in the social scale, and now is largely given up to railway-stations and freight-yards, to lumber-yards, manufacturing and wholesale trade, cheap boarding-houses, and the abodes of laborers and others whose occupations are doubtful. A part of the district has deservedly a bad repute, and many consider some of its streets the worst places for unprotected persons after nightfall. Certainly it is a district held in dread by the police, who are frequently assailed by furious mobs while making arrests, and who find here a very troublesome class of customers to deal with.

South End. — That part of the city south of Dover Street, and extending to the Roxbury district. It is largely of made-land [see *Neck, The Boston*]; and the newer portion, towards the west, joins the new West End or Back-bay district [see these]. In the early days the "old canal" or Mill Creek, which ran on the line of the Boston and Maine Railroad, from Causeway Street to Haymarket Square, thence through Blackstone Street and North to the old town dock, where North-Market Street now is, divided the city into the North and South Ends. The Old-South Church, when erected, was out at the South End: hence its name. For many years the South End contained the principal shops, the finest mansion-houses, and the Common. What is now known as the South End was then the Neck Field. In later times Winter Street made the down-town boundary; then Boylston Street; then Dover, which is now recognized as the line between the central portion of the city and the South End. The modern South End was created by the extensive widening of the Neck by the reclamation of the flats on either side, begun about the year 1853; and when, in 1856, the street-railroad system was introduced, the first line of the Metropolitan Company running from the old Granary Burying-ground on Tremont Street to Roxbury, this part of the city at once became the favorite residence portion, and building was extensively begun. Several years before this time, Harrison Avenue, one of the present thoroughfares to the South End, was laid out, — in 1844; and Tremont Street, on the west side of the Neck, was extended to the Roxbury line, in 1832. Until the building-up of the Back-bay district, the South End was the best residence section; and large portions of it still contain fine estates, occupied by the most substantial citizens of the city. The avenues and streets of the section are broad and handsome. The main thoroughfares from north to south are Albany Street and Harrison Avenue on the east side; Washington Street, of generous width; Shawmut Avenue; Tremont Street, also very wide; and Columbus Avenue on the west, — all of these, above Dover Street, and Harrison Avenue farther down town, on made-land, with the exception of the strip along Washington Street. The cross-streets are numerous; several of them containing handsome residences, and the most of them lined with comfortable dwellings. Among them are Union-park Street, Canton, Brookline, Newton, Rutland, Concord, Worcester, Springfield, and Chester-park Streets. The through streets are designated as East and West, the dividing line being Washington Street. The squares, or small parks of the district, are Franklin and Worcester Squares, either side of Washington Street; and Union and Chester Parks, the latter in the centre of the streets, as is the parkway along Commonwealth Avenue, with a driveway on either side, lined with fine residences. At the South End are several large public and private buildings, a number of impressive church-edifices, several of the most prominent of the many apartment-houses, a noteworthy feature of modern Boston [see *Apartment Houses*]; and on Tremont Street, and on the east side of Washington, a number of large manufactories. Among the public buildings are the elaborate building of the English High and Latin School, the buildings of the Girls' High, Girls' Latin, and Normal Schools [see *Public-School Buildings*]; and the buildings of Boston College, the Normal-Art School, the New-England Conservatory of Music, the City Hospital, the Homœopathic Hospital, and the Odd-Fellows' Hall [see these]. Of churches, the Cathedral of the Holy Cross is here, the Church of the Immaculate Conception, the South Congregational Church, the Church of the Unity, the Shawmut Congregational Church, the Tremont-street Methodist Church, St. Mark's Church, the Church of the Disciples, Warren-avenue Baptist Church, Berkeley-street Church, Columbus-avenue Universalist Church, First Presbyterian Church, Rutland-street Baptist Church, Clarendon-street Baptist Church, and Union Church [see these].

Spectacle Island, in the harbor, so named because of its presumed resemblance, at low tide, to a huge pair of spectacles, its two peninsular portions being connected by a short bar, is about a mile from Long Island [see *Long Island*], and bounds with Thompson's Island [see *Thompson's Island*], about three-quarters of a mile distant, the back-way or western passage out from the harbor [see *Harbor*]. It is an island of about 60 acres, with bluffs at the north and south; and is now utilized, as it has been since 1857, by the great rendering-establishment of Nahum Ward, where dead horses and the refuse from slaughter-houses are rendered, and hides, hair, neat's-foot oil, glue-stock, and bones for manufacture are among the products. In former years the island was of those in the harbor favored by summer-visitors; and in 1847 one Woodroffe opened a house of entertainment upon it, where, says Sweetser in his "King's Handbook of Boston Harbor," "current events were discussed by parties of grave citizens, — the annexation of California, the election of President Taylor, the rise of settlements in the prairie territories, — while the savory dishes of sea-products were in preparation, and the high-flavored punch underwent assimilation." The early history of the island was like that of Deer and Long Islands [see these]. With these and Hog Island it was granted to the town of Boston for the yearly rent of about a shilling; then was allotted by the town to planters for a trifling rent, — about a sixpence an acre annually, — for the benefit of the free school; and at length, about 1667, after much trouble in collecting the rent, was surrendered to the planters, all right of the town in it being relinquished on payment of back-rent due. Then through the purchase of the several planters' rights the most of the property came into the possession of one Samuel Bill, a Boston butcher; who, however, before he could enjoy its ownership unmolested, was obliged to secure a deed of release from the son of Wampatuck, the former sachem of the Massachusetts country, who put in a claim of prior ownership. This deed is dated April 13, 1684, and is still in existence. The island remained in full or in part in the possession of the Bill family until 1741-42, when it was sold to Edward Bromfield, a Boston merchant and gentleman of note at that time, whose mansion-house was for several years in the present Bromfield Street, named after him, near where the Methodist building stands. During the ownership of the Bill family, a portion of the southerly end of the island was conveyed to the treasurer of the province, for the establishment of a quarantine, or "the erecting an Hospital or Pest House there for the reception and entertainm^t of sick persons coming from beyond the Sea and in order to prevent the spreading of Infection." This was in 1717. A small hospital was built here, and the keeper of the light-house and the commanding officer of Castle William [see *Castle, The*] were ordered to notify all infected vessels coming near them to come to anchor near the hospital here, and place the infectious goods into it. In 1736-37 the hospital was removed to Rainsford's Island, and the portion of the island purchased by the Province was sold back again to the Bill family. Spectacle Island, like the others in the harbor, was originally well wooded; and Gov. Winthrop relates the hard experiences of a party of 30 persons who went out to it on a fair day in January, 1637-38, to cut wood, "the town being in great need thereof." While there they were overcome by a sharp change in the weather, with a high wind and intense cold, so that the harbor, except a small channel, was frozen over. In trying to return, 7 were carried by the ice through Broad Sound to the Brewsters, where they were obliged to remain for two days without food and fire; 12 got as far towards home only as Governor's Island; and of the others many suffered from frozen limbs, while one died.

Squares. — See Parks and Squares.

Stamp Act (The). — The "Odious Stamp Act," which threw the colonists into such a fever of indignation, and was the cause of such violent popular demonstrations and outbreaks in Boston, passed the British Parliament in March, 1765. It comprised 55 resolutions, the chief feature of which was the requirement that all deeds, receipts, and other legal and business documents, should be written and printed on stamped paper, which was to be sold only by the tax-collectors, the revenues to go to the British government. As Drake sums it in his "History and Antiquities of Boston," "Nothing could be done legally where any kind of a written instrument was required, unless that instrument bore upon it the odious stamp. Newspapers could not be issued, the business of the courts could not move, no process was valid, no vessel could go to sea, no person could be married, no debts could be collected." When the news of the passage of the Act reached the colonies in April, it was violently denounced, and the people organized to resist its execution. In July the news arrived of a large shipment of the stamped paper for America; on the 5th of August a list of persons who had been appointed to distribute the stamps — among them Andrew Oliver, brother-in-law of Hutchinson — was published in the "Massachusetts Gazette and News-Letter;" on the 12th of August — the birthday of the Prince of Wales, and a holiday — crowds gathered in the streets, and the excitement ran high; and two days after, the outbreak occurred. On the morning of that day there were discovered, suspended from one of the branches of the Liberty Tree, an effigy of Andrew Oliver, and a large boot with a head and horns on it, a caricature of Lord Bute; or, as the "News-Letter" described the exhibition eight days after, "two effigies, one of which by the labels appeared to be designed to represent a Stamp Officer; the other a Jack Boot, with a head and horns peeping out of the top; said by some of the Printers to be the Devil or his Imp; but as we are not acquainted with that species of gentlemen, we cannot so well determine whether it was an exact resemblance or not." Hutchinson ordered the sheriff to remove the effigies; but, by the advice of "some of the graver persons present, he forbore:" and the council convened by the governor, on hearing the sheriff's report, advised that they be not meddled with; their belief being, that they would be taken and buried, after dark, by the people themselves without disturbance; while to attempt to remove them by force might bring on a riot. So they hung suspended from the tree throughout the day, attracting great crowds of people, many coming in from the near country, to which the news quickly spread; and so much were the people "affected with a sense of liberty," said the "News-Letter," "that scarce any could attend to the task of day-labor, but all seemed on the wing for freedom." After dusk the images were taken down, placed on a bier, and a great throng followed their bearers, shouting "Liberty and Prosperity!" "No Stamps!" in a procession through the streets to the Town House; through that building, wherein the council was assembled on the floor above; down King (now State) Street; "turning in their course through Kilby Street, where an edifice had been lately erected which was supposed to be designed for a stamp-office," and which they speedily demolished; then, bearing portions of this with them, to Fort Hill, where they kindled a great bonfire, and burned the effigies in front of Oliver's house, meanwhile pulling down part of his fence, breaking windows, and otherwise displaying their animosity to its owner. The next day Gov. Bernard issued a proclamation, offering a reward of £100 for the apprehension of those engaged in the proceedings; but no arrests were made. Oliver speedily decided to resign his office; and this, when learned, was celebrated by a bonfire on Fort Hill. Next, on the 26th of August, a demonstration was made against Hutchinson. On that evening, after burning the papers of the registrar of the admiralty at that officer's house opposite the Court House, a mob hastened to Hutchinson's elegant mansion-house on Garden Court [see *Old Landmarks*], — plundering on the way the house of the comptroller of customs on Hanover Street, — which they attacked and sacked, destroying the furniture, plate, pictures, the valuable library, and manuscripts relating to the history of the colony, clothing, etc. The governor and his family escaped from the house before the mob reached it. First he himself took refuge in the house of Dr. Mather near by; but from this he was soon obliged to retreat to the house of Thomas Edes, a baker, the mob demanding his person. In these riotous proceedings the leading patriots had no hand; indeed, they deplored them, and denounced the conduct of the rioters vigorously. On Nov. 1, the day on which the Act was to take effect, the bells were tolled in the morning, and the vessels in the harbor displayed their colors at half-mast; effigies of George Grenville, who had been foremost in bringing about the Act, and John Huske, who, it was said, had been the first to advise it, were hung from the Liberty Tree; in the afternoon these were taken down, and paraded through the streets to the Court House, the North End, and back again south to the gallows on the Neck, where they were again hung, then cut down, torn fiercely from limb to limb, and the pieces tossed in the air with shouts and cheers. The next day, the anniversary of the Powder Plot, at about noon, "the Pageantry, representing the Pope, Devil, and several other Effigies, signifying Tyranny, Oppression, Slavery, &c., were brought on stages from the North and South, and met in King Street;" then the south men marched to the north, and the north to the south, when they came together again near the Court House. Then all proceeded to the Liberty Tree, where "they refreshed themselves for awhile;" and then, towards night, proceeding to Copp's Hill, "the whole Pageantry was committed to the flames and consumed." On Dec. 17, Oliver was required by the Sons of Liberty to make a public declaration, under the Liberty Tree, of his resignation as stamp-distributer. This he did before a large assembly; Richard Dana administering an oath to him that "he had never taken any measures to act in the office, and that he never would do so, directly or indirectly." The people determined to resist the Stamp Act, and not to use the stamped paper: business was very nearly suspended; commerce was interrupted; the courts were closed. The stamps which had arrived were landed at the Castle, where they were held. At length the officers of the Province were compelled to pay no regard to the Act, the courts proceeded without stamps, and the Custom House re-opened "for the clearing-out of vessels, a certificate being given that stamp papers are not to be had." Finally the colonists succeeded in their resistance; and the Stamp Act was repealed on March 17, 1766. This great news was received in Boston with every demonstration of joy. The bells were rung; flags were displayed; prisoners imprisoned for debt were released to share the joy; in the evening there were illuminations; on the Common an obelisk was erected, and decked with lanterns; from a platform in front of Hancock's house, which was illuminated, fireworks were set off; and Liberty Tree was hung with lanterns.

Stand-Pipe. — See Water-Works; also, Roxbury District.

Star (The Daily Evening). — A penny evening newspaper, published from the "Star" office, No. 332 Washington Street, next to the Transcript Building. It was started Oct. 18, 1880, by Robert C. McCartney and others, under the name of "The Star Publishing Company." In August, 1881, it passed into the control of a new organization, with Col. Charles H. Lewis, the President of Lewis College at Northfield, Vt., as president; W. D. Lewis, treasurer; William A. Simmons, ex-collector of the port of Boston, general manager; and Charles J. Brooks, ex-State senator, editor. Under this management the present publication-office was established, the composition and press rooms continued at No. 7 Williams Court, where the enterprise was started, and the equipment greatly increased. Subsequently there were further changes in the ownership and management. Mr. Brooks retired from the editorship early in 1882, and was succeeded by John J. McNally, while the business-department was placed in the charge of Charles P. Tower, both experienced journalists. In the autumn of 1882 more changes occurred. Mr. Brooks returned to the editorship, Mr. McNally continued as managing editor, and Mr. Tower retired. Then, a few months later, Mr. McNally retired;

and in the late winter of 1883 a further revolution retired Mr. Brooks from the editorship, and brought back Mr. McCartney into the management and control. The paper was next reduced in size.

State House (The). — The first object that strikes the eye of the stranger approaching Boston in any direction by land or sea is the gilded dome of the State House. The State House was built in 1795, upon what was then known as the "governor's pasture," being a part of the Hancock estate [see *Old Landmarks*]. Charles Bulfinch was one of the agents charged with the erection, and was practically the architect. To his good taste Boston was indebted for many excellent edifices put up at that period. The corner-stone was drawn up the hill by 15 "milk-white" horses, representing the number of the States of the Union at that time; and was laid with much ceremony by the Grand Lodge of Masons, Paul Revere master, in presence of Gov. Samuel Adams, on July 4, 1795. The building was completed and occupied at the session of the Legislature in January, 1798, when the members of the General Court walked in solemn procession from the Old State House, now standing at the head of State Street [see *Old State House*], to take possession of their new quarters. No situation could by any chance have been selected more fit for the Capitol of the State. Standing as it does on the highest point of land, its foundations more than 100 feet above the water, and its dome 110 feet in height, it has ever since its completion been a well-known landmark in every direction; and since it was gilded (in 1874, during the administration of Gov. Banks), it is, at times when the atmosphere is clear, an object too conspicuous to be overlooked even at a great distance. Nor is it less effective as an ornament of the city seen near at hand. Its tasteful proportions, and position at the head of the attractive Common, which seems to be an appurtenance to it, combine to render it one of the most effective public buildings in the country, although very many surpass it in dimensions, architectural pretensions, and cost. Lofty flights of stone steps lead from the street to a large hall on the lower floor, known by the name of the Doric Hall; where, in the recess, closed in by large plates of glass, stands Chantrey's marble statue of Washington, which was procured by the Washington Monument Association at a cost of $15,000, and given to the State in 1828. The general effect of the statue draped in a military cloak is good, although it is not especially remarkable as a faithful delineation of the features of the "Father of his Country." At the close of the War of the Rebellion, the battle-flags of the Massachusetts regiments were deposited in this same enclosure, and now form a most appropriate foreground to the statue [see *Battle-Flags*]. In front of it are *fac-similes* of the tombstones of the ancestors of Washington, from the church of Brington parish, near Althorp, Northamptonshire, Eng.; given to the State by Charles Sumner, Feb. 22, 1861, to whom they were presented by the Right Hon. Earl Spencer. Here are also the tablets from the Beacon-hill Monument, erected in 1790–91, which stood on the site of the old Beacon until removed to make way for the improvements in this section [see *Beacon Hill*], and guns which formerly belonged to the Concord minute-men. In another enclosure, to the left, stands the marble statue of Gov. John A. Andrew [see *Andrew Statue*]. In other niches are marble busts of Samuel Adams of Revolutionary fame, Senators Sumner and Wilson, and Abraham Lincoln, the latter a duplicate of the bust in the United-States Senate-chamber, taken from life by Mrs. Sarah F. Ames, a singularly faithful portrait. Various department-offices are on this floor from broad passage-ways on either side of Doric Hall, and in the basement below; and broad staircases lead to the library [see *State Library*], other department-offices, the legislative halls, and executive chambers. The Senate-chamber is the right or east wing of the building; the hall of the House of Representatives, in the centre; and the executive department and Council-chamber, in the left or west wing. There are many committee-rooms on this and the floors above, several of them quite large; and the private offices of the president of the Senate, speaker of the House, and other officers of the Legislature, are well-arranged and convenient; while the governor's audience-room is spacious, his private office, ante-rooms, and the Council-chamber connecting with it. In the Senate-chamber are valuable portraits of ex-governors and other dignitaries of former times, the drum from Bunker Hill, old muskets from Lexington and Bennington, and other relics. In the Representatives Hall, above the speaker's chair, is the gilded eagle that once surmounted the Beacon monument alluded to above; and opposite hangs suspended from the ceiling the ancient wooden codfish, emblematic of the industry once and still, though to a lesser degree, so valuable to this State, and which hung in the hall in the Old State House. In the governor's audience-room are a few relics; and portraits also of ex-Gov. Long and of Edward Everett. The building has been considerably enlarged from time to time, and its interior greatly changed, though care has been taken to preserve as far as possible the simple, unpretentious, but tasteful architectural effects of its original designers. The first extensive changes, including the addition of a "new part," extending in the rear upon Mount-Vernon Street, were made in the years 1853–56. The most radical alterations, however, were made in 1867, under the direction of a commission consisting, as originally constituted, of President Pond of the Senate, and Speaker Stone of the House; but, President Pond dying, the work was continued under the direction of the speaker of the House alone. The interior of the building was almost entirely reconstructed. Additional height was given to some of the halls and most important rooms; more than 30 new rooms were secured without extending the exterior walls of the building; and an elaborate system of ventilation was introduced. Two new galleries were added to Representatives Hall; the governor's audience-room was enlarged laterally, and increased in height; the ceiling of Doric Hall was raised, and finished in panels; and its floor, with those of the corridors on either side, was laid with marble tile. The general outlines of the larger halls were preserved; the interior of the Council-chamber, especially, was little changed; and its finish is to-day much as in the days of Samuel Adams, though it has been freshened from time to time. The cost of the alterations of 1867, including furniture, was about $250,000. Other slight alterations, to secure still better accommodations, were made in 1869 and in 1881, when extensive alterations were made in the basement, whereby several additional rooms were obtained, and more satisfactory and convenient quarters for several departments. Several times plans have been made for a new State House; but Massachusetts has thus far been conservative enough to prefer the old house in the accustomed place. No visitor to the State House should fail to ascend to the dome, which commands a view unsurpassed. The city, the country, and the ocean lie at the feet of the spectator, rolled out like a map; so that he turns bewildered from the green hills and winding rivers that attract his gaze on the one hand, to the blue sea, dotted with innumerable islands, that spreads far away before him on the other side. Nowhere can one get a clearer idea of the position of the city and its suburbs than will be given here; and the visitor who proposes to extend his wanderings in the city or its neighborhood should not fail to view the premises from this commanding point. It is open free to all visitors, on application to the watchman in charge in Doric Hall, at all times when the Legislature is not in session. These sessions begin annually on the first Wednesday in January, and continue generally until the middle of May; sometimes adjourning finally in April, and then again not until June. The flag flying on the flagstaff at the east end of the building denotes that the Legislature is in session; and that on the staff at the west end, that the governor is in his office.

State Library (The). — This is in the State House, in the rear of the building in the second story of the fireproof addition, built for its reception when the State House was enlarged in 1853–56, on Mount-Vernon Street. It is composed largely of volumes of statutes of the different States, Territories, and the United States; the Acts of the British Parliament, and the French Archives Parlementaires: and it contains also valuable legal documents, law-reports, works on political economy, education, and social science. The number of volumes is at present about 43,000. The library-room is 88 by 37 feet in dimensions, 36½ feet high, with galleries and alcoves. It contains several valuable portraits and busts; among the latter, one of ex-Gov., ex-senator, and ex-secretary of the treasury, George S. Boutwell. The library is open daily for the use of the governor and other officers of the State, members of the Executive Council and the Legislature, and the general public under certain conditions. All persons may use it for consultation or reference. Its conduct is under the direction of a board of trustees, consisting, in 1883, of John C. Ropes of Boston, Arthur Lincoln of Hingham, and Rev. Edward E. Hale of Boston. The librarian is John W. Dickinson, the secretary of the board of education; and the assistant-librarian, C. B. Tillinghast. The establishment of the library, the first State library formed in the country, led to the present universal system of State exchanges of statutes and documents, and the formation of State libraries in other sections of the country.

Statues and Monuments. — Some of the statues and monuments set up in the parks and public places are hardly creditable to a city like Boston, which assumes to be an American art-centre. They do not all represent the best taste of the community, nor the best American or modern art. Several of them have been very severely criticised by Boston critics, whose name is legion, — for criticism in Boston is the freeman's right, and he is no true Bostonian who does not freely exercise it, — and over the adoption of some of them there has been a lively tempest of words. Others there are, however, which are highly commended, and which bask in the sunshine of the approval of the best, or the recognized, critics of the city. Far be it from us to point out here which are the acceptable, and which the condemned. That must be determined by the reader, who is presumed to be abundantly able to instantly discern true art when he sees it. But, as a specimen of Boston criticism, let us reproduce in part a "classic" from the pen of Wendell Phillips, published a few years ago in the Boston "Advertiser;" not because it represents the true sentiment of critical Boston, — for, in truth, some of the work that Mr. Phillips commends most highly has been stamped as "bad art," and some that he condemns most severely has received the approval of those who are looked upon as good judges, and by trained artists, — but that it may introduce the reader to these in some cases miscalled adornments of the city, and provoke him to study them to discover their merit, or lack of merit, for himself.

"Mayor Quincy was a man of Goethe-like presence, rare manly beauty, and a sedate, dignified bearing. In a different way his figure was as impressive as was the grand repose of Webster. But what stands for him in School Street? A dancing-master clogged with horse-blankets. Not a dancing-master taking a position — that might possibly be graceful; but a dancing-master assuming an attitude, which is always ridiculous, and wholly unlike Quincy, who never assumed any thing, but was nature itself, all over. I tender my sincere condolence to those who share the great mayor's blood. Then the poise of the clumsy mass! It seems to feel the uncertainty of its pose, and guards itself by throwing its shoulders to the left, and, by making an angle at the thigh, thrusting its blanket mass far to the right. Any one sensitive to balance nervously longs to prop up that right side, fearful of his tumbling backward, or over on his comical companion, a tipsy old gentleman, somewhat weak on his spindle-shanks, swaying feebly to and fro on a jaunty cane, as with villanous leer he ogles the ladies. And this represents the sturdy, self-centred, quiet dignity of Franklin, which at once charmed and awed the court of Louis! Ball's Quincy has one merit, — it is better than Franklin; and it is lucky for the artist that his clumsy mayor has the dilapidated *roué* for a foil. Then Webster, that mass of ugly iron at the State House! which cheers us as we climb those endless steps, robbing the effort of half its weariness by resting us with a laugh; of which a journal said, with undue frankness, that Everett, well knowing how hideous it was, let it be raised to revenge himself on the man who overshadowed and eclipsed him. But they have supplied him, too, with a foil, which half redeems its shapelessness. It is Horace Mann, waked up so suddenly that in his hurry he has brought half his bed-clothes clinging to his legs and arms. And so we come in our walk to Everett, in trousers too large for him, and a frock-coat which he has slightly outgrown! It requires consummate genius to manage the modern costume. But this figure also seems toppling over backwards, as, with more energy than Everett ever showed in his lifetime, he exclaims, '*That is the road to Brighton!*' pointing with lifted arm and wide-spread fingers to that centre of beef and the races. Story's friends say he never lifted that weary arm, but yielded to a committee's urging, as no true artist ever should do. But who is this riding-master, on a really good horse, staring so heroically up Commonwealth Avenue? Washington? Well, then, my worthy George, drop your legs closer to your horse's side: it must fatigue you to hold them off at that painful distance. Rest yourself, general; subside for a moment, as you used to do at Mount Vernon, into the easy *pose* of a gentleman; don't oblige us to fancy you are exhibiting, and rather caricaturing, a model 'seat' for the guidance of some slow pupil. Cannot you see, right in front of you, Rimmer's Hamilton? Let that teach you the majesty of repose. If this bronze pyramid on Boylston Street be a cask made of staves, why is it set on human legs? And if it is really SUMNER, why do his chest and shoulders rise out of a barrel? Is his broadcloth new felt, too stiff for folds, or is he dressed in shoe-leather? That matters little, however. But no angry Southerner would have needed to smite those overfed cheeks, which may have faced many a snow-storm on the locomotive, or many a north-easter on our coast, but surely must have been far too innocent of thought and passion ever to anger senates or rouse nations to war. This heavy-moulded prize-fighter is the marvellous achievement of that wise committee which rejected Miss Whitney's 'matchless model' (as they confessed it to be) of the seated senator, 'because no woman could make a statue'! No, indeed, I hope not, if this Irish porter in his Sunday clothes is the ideal they desired. Miss Whitney's model of Sumner sits with marvellous ease; the chair almost unseen, the modern costume perfect, and so cleverly managed that one forgets it in the quiet, intellectual, level gaze of the listening senator; and we feel that this man might have awed senates, or, if the satanic elements of his day ever confronted him, their assault would be as vain as the giants' rebellion against Jove. No Ball or Greenough hand ever lifted that proud column which crowns Frog-pond Hill; the drapery of its figures so flowing and graceful, that, without hiding, it adorns them; costumes and figures neither violent nor clumsy, but easy, lifelike, natural, and suggestive, each telling its own story; no sense of weariness in gazing at them; no drawback on your satisfaction. It has only one peer, — that living figure at Concord, so full of life and movement that one fears he shall not see it again if he passes that way the next week. This otherwise perfect column has one defect, — the one I have noticed in every city and town monument raised since the war. For any thing these marble records tell, the war might have been, like that of 1812, for 'free trade and 'sailors' rights,' or for a north-eastern boundary. You search in vain through them all for the broken chain or the negro soldier. Milmore has done better than his fellows; for he gives us, in one bas-relief, the stern and earnest face of J. B. Smith, a suggestion welcome and honorable. He should have done more. Perhaps some time it can be mended, and a broken chain and negro form tell what really saved the Union."

Below is a list of the statues and monuments of the city, with their location, arranged in the order of their erection. Each is described in more detail in separate paragraphs in this Dictionary.

Washington statue, by Chantrey, State House, Doric Hall. Placed here by the Washington-monument Association in 1828.

Columbus statue, Italian work, in the enclosure in Louisburg Square, between Mount-Vernon and Pinckney Streets. Erected in 1849.

Aristides statue, Italian work, also in Louisburg Square. Erected in 1852.

Franklin statue, by Richard S. Greenough, City-hall yard, School Street. Erected in 1856.

Webster statue, by Hiram Powers, State-house yard, Beacon Street. Erected in 1859.

Horace-Mann statue, by Emma Stebbins, State-house yard, Beacon Street. Erected in 1865.

Alexander-Hamilton statue, by Dr. William Rimmer, Commonwealth Avenue. Erected in 1865.

Edward-Everett statue, by W. W. Story, Public Garden, Beacon-street side. Erected in 1867.

Equestrian statue of Washington, by Thomas Ball, Public Garden, at the Arlington-street entrance, opposite the head of Commonwealth Avenue. Erected in 1869.

John A. Andrew statue, by Thomas Ball, State House, Doric Hall. Erected in 1872.

John-Glover statue, by Martin Milmore, Commonwealth Avenue. Erected in 1875.

Charles-Sumner statue, by Thomas Ball, Public Garden, Boylston-street side. Erected in 1878.

Quincy statue, by Thomas Ball, City-hall yard, School Street. Erected in 1879.

Emancipation group, by Thomas Ball, Park Square, in front of the Providence Railway Station. Erected in 1879.

Sam.-Adams statue, by Miss Anne Whitney, Adams Square (now Washington Street) formerly, in part, Dock Square. Erected in 1880.

Winthrop statue, by Richard S. Greenough, Scollay Square. Erected in 1880.

Prescott statue, by William W. Story, Charlestown district, Bunker-hill Monument grounds. Erected in 1881.

Bunker-hill Monument, by Solomon Willard, Charlestown district, Breed's Hill. Erected in 1825-43.

Harvard Monument, Charlestown district, in the old graveyard. Erected in 1828.

Brighton Soldiers' Monument; Brighton district, in Evergreen Cemetery. Erected in 1866.

Dorchester Soldiers' Monument, by B. F. Dwight; Dorchester district, in the open space in front of the old church on Meeting-house Hill. Erected in 1867.

Roxbury Soldiers' Monument, by Martin Milmore, Roxbury district, on Sycamore and Poplar Avenues, Forest-hills Cemetery. Erected in 1867.

Ether Monument, by J. Q. A. Ward, Public Garden, Arlington-street side, near Beacon. Erected in 1868.

West-Roxbury Soldiers' Monument, by W. W. Lummis, West-Roxbury district, corner of Centre and South Streets, near Curtis Hall, Jamaica Plain. Erected in 1871.

Charlestown Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, by Martin Milmore; Charlestown district, in the centre of Winthrop Square, formerly the old militia training-ground set apart in the colonial days. Erected in 1872.

Army and Navy Monument, by Martin Milmore, on Boston Common, Flagstaff Hill. Erected in 1871-77.

During 1882, the movement for the erection of a monument to Col. Robert Gould Shaw, which was begun several years ago, was materially advanced; and it is possible that work will before long be in place. It is proposed to erect it upon the State-house grounds, facing the area immediately in front of the main gate. It is to be an alto-relief in bronze, representing Col. Shaw mounted, with accessory panels, probably representing the presentation of the colors of the regiment by Gov. Andrew, the assault upon Fort Wagner, and the return of the survivors. It is proposed that this bronze work shall be placed over a sort of stone seat, the whole forming one design. The panels will be separated by high fluted columns, on which will be placed a heavy arch, and beneath this will be the equestrian statue. The horse is to be represented full of spirit, and in the act of charging. The artist chosen is Auguste St. Gaudens. Col. Shaw was the commander of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, the first colored regiment organized in a free State. In July, 1863, he took part in the fearful assault on Fort Wagner. He marched his men a long distance for the purpose. He was killed at their head, while leading to the charge, and was buried with those of his devoted black men who fell with him. Col. Shaw was of an old Boston family, a son of the late Francis G. Shaw, one of the early anti-slavery men, and a grandson of Robert G. Shaw, a leading merchant of his time. The first steps in the movement for the establishment of this memorial were taken by Senator Sumner, Dr. S. G. Howe, J. B. Smith (a prominent colored man of this city, since deceased), and several others. Subscriptions were voluntarily offered by many persons, and the fund thus raised has been cared for until it is now sufficient to meet the entire expense. The committee in charge of the work consists of John M. Forbes, Henry Lee, and M. P. Kennard; with Edward Atkinson as treasurer. Another statue soon to be erected, if the plans are successfully carried forward, is that of Theodore Parker. The fund for this purpose was begun with a bequest by the late Nathaniel C. Nash, a leading Bostonian, of $5,000; and it has been increased a like amount by several of Mr. Parker's old parishioners yet living. The Boston Memorial Society [see *Boston Memorial Society*] has the matter in hand; and the artists Gould, Milmore, St. Gaudens, French, Morse, Doyle, and Miss Whitney, have been invited to prepare models to be submitted to a special committee for consideration on the 1st of January next. The site for the statue has not yet been chosen. In 1879 a movement was begun to secure a bronze statue of the Norseman Lief, the son of Eric, who, according to the well-known legends, discovered the coast of New England a thousand years after the death of Christ. The American sculptor J. Q. A. Ward having made a model of Lief, a figure with a fine air of manliness and bravery, the city appropriated a site for it in Post-office Square; and a committee of citizens was formed to secure subscriptions for a fund to meet the expense of a pedestal designed to express the arrival in Vineland, by garlands of grapes in bronze upon a granite surface. But owing, as it has been said, to the reluctant attitude towards the project of the Massachusetts Historical Society, most of whose members consider the sagas of Iceland as untrustworthy, — though European societies have accepted the facts therein narrated as genuine, — it has been determined to allow the project to rest for a while. A part of the fund contributed for it has been sent to the West, where the Scandinavians, by whom it was chiefly furnished, employ it in establishing a memorial church-window in honor of the first (or supposed to be first) discovery of this coast. A movement to secure a monument of Paul Revere was considerably advanced in 1882; and the execution of the work on this and on the Theodore Parker statue is expected in the immediate future.

Steamships and the Steamship-Trade of Boston. — The steamship-trade of Boston has assumed vast proportions within the past few years, and promises to increase very largely in the near future, especially in the foreign service, as efforts are now making to utilize large tracts of territory for terminal facilities, and to further develop the through railroad-system from the West, and the handling of larger amounts of grain and other produce [see *Terminal Facilities*]. The history of the steamship-trade of Boston antedates that of New York by 8 years. The first steamers to cross the Atlantic were the "Sirius" and the "Great Western;" and they both arrived here in 1838, and continued to ply between Boston and English ports until 1846. In 1840 the Cunard Company began a regular service between Boston and Liverpool; and that service has, with one short interval, been continuous to the present time. The first Cunarder was the "Britannia," which left Liverpool July 4, 1840, and arrived at her wharf in East Boston after a passage of 14 days 8 hours. She was greeted with extraordinary enthusiasm, great crowds, salvos of artillery, and, three days afterwards, a public banquet in celebration of the establishment of steam postal communication between Great Britain and America. Following the "Britannia," came the "Acadia," the "Caledonia," the "Columbia," the "Hibernia," and the "Cambria;" and 8 years later the Cunard Company doubled its fleet, and afterwards added steamships of increased size and power. For many years the Cunard Company had a monopoly of the ocean-steamship trade; a few attempts were made to establish rival lines, but these proved unsuccessful. Occasional steamships were run from Galway, London, and Liverpool; but it was not until 1865 that a formidable competitor appeared. In that year the Warren Steamship Company conceived the idea of substituting steamers for sailing-ships for transportation of emigrants; and to that company belongs the credit of introducing a system which has improved and developed the steamship-trade and the country at large. The first steamship of the new line was the "Bosphorus," which arrived at Constitution Wharf, June 1, 1865; and she was followed by the "Gambia," the "Propontis," the "Delaware," the "Concordia," and nearly a score of others, whose names are still well remembered. In November, 1869, the trade was abandoned; the last steamship to arrive being the "Queen," Nov. 3. In the autumn of the year previous, the Cunard Company had withdrawn its regular fortnightly steamship; and thus regular and direct communication by steamship with the port of Liverpool, which Boston had enjoyed for the preceding 28 years, was entirely cut off. There were various reasons for this sudden stoppage, — business was generally depressed; there were no facilities here for shipping grain, a demand for which had suddenly sprung up, and which New York had been quick to see and seize upon; the general trade had largely outgrown the terminal facilities here; and there was a general suspension of passenger-travel. From this date until 1871, the ocean-trade lay dormant; but in the spring of the latter year James Alexander was made the agent of the Cunard Company here, and at once became an enthusiastic believer in a great future for Boston as a terminus for ocean-steamers. Plans were perfected for a greatly increased business: the Cunard Wharf at East Boston was enlarged and improved, so that it was considered the best dock in the country; through bills of lading from the Far West were introduced; the Boston and Albany Railroad was induced to build a stationary grain-elevator close to deep water; and after many discouragements and predictions of failure Cunarders were again in constant communication with Liverpool; and instead of the 26 ocean-steamship departures that took place yearly between the years 1840 and 1868, the numbers soon ran up into the hundreds. Boston became a favorite shipping-port; new docks were made, and old ones were improved; the Boston and Albany Railroad Company enlarged its Western connections; the opening of the Hoosac Tunnel gave new sources of supply; and in 1874 a great trade in the shipment of live cattle was established. English shipping-houses were not slow in taking advantage of these improvements, and an attempt was made to establish an American line of steamers; but this unfortunately proved unsuccessful, notwithstanding the fact that the "Erie" and the "Ontario," the two steamships built for the trade, were admirably fitted for the purpose. English-built steamships multiplied in our waters. In 1870 the Inman Company began a fortnightly service from Liverpool to Boston, the ill-fated "City of Boston" being the pioneer steamship: she arrived here Jan. 16, and, sailing from New York 10 days later, was never heard from again, having probably foundered with all on board. The Inman service was continued for nearly 12 months, and then the steamships were transferred again to New York. The Warren Company resumed business about 1874, with the steamships "Massachusetts," "Minnesota," and "Palestine," and has since been adding new and very large vessels to its fleet, with great success. In 1875 the National Line tried its fortunes in the Boston trade; but the passenger-business not proving as remunerative as was expected, — although some of the best ships then in the service were employed, such as the "Queen" and the "Helvetia," — the steamships were withdrawn after a trial of some months' duration. In 1876 the Leyland Line entered upon a business here that has grown to a wonderful extent. Beginning with three steamships — the "Illyrian," the "Istrian," and the "Iberian" — and a fortnightly service, the agents, Messrs. Thayer & Lincoln, have developed a trade which calls for regular Saturday sailings; and oftentimes it has been found necessary to despatch vessels semi-weekly. The Allan Company has also built up a good and steadily-growing trade with Glasgow and Liverpool. The Anchor Line for nearly 4 years past has sent steamships regularly to London, and has built up a good trade with Mediterranean ports; and the Wilson Line, running between Hull and this port, is doing a good business. A number of companies are also despatching vessels at irregular intervals. Among these vessels are some engaged in the West-Hartlepool trade, some in the London, and others in the Antwerp trade. The domestic steamship-trade has also been growing largely of late years, and direct and regular communication is now had with every section of the Atlantic coast. The growth of the steamship-business, since 1870, is shown by the following table: —

YEAR.	ENTRIES.	TONNAGE.	CLEARANCES.	TONNAGE.
1871	126	184,798	68	49,789
1872	110	181,317	110	174,132
1873	139	210,082	121	192,203
1874	154	235,760	135	203,374
1875	169	285,289	145	218,672
1876	142	260,681	139	259,616
1877	185	372,073	178	353,621
1878	275	570,067	220	465,627
1879	328	717,531	309	675,964
1880	385	867,719	347	786,231
1881	474	1,081,450	458	1,049,065
1882	481	909,513	425	790,451

The ocean-steamship traffic between Boston and the leading ports of Great Britain, during 1881–2, is shown in the following table: —

	1881.	1882.		1881.	1882.
To Liverpool —			*To Glasgow —*		
Cunard Line	54	46	Anchor Line	14	11
Warren Line	62	47	Allan Line	44	40
Leyland Line	49	40	*To West Hartlepool —*		
Allan Line	25	10	Hartlepool Line	7	6
			To Hull —		
To London —			Wilson Line	20	2
Warren Line	1	3	*To other ports —*		
Anchor Line	23	3	———	..	..
Sears Line	26	..			
Pickering Line	..	..		325	208

The depression in freights caused some diminution in the number of ocean sailings during the year 1882, as compared with 1881; but with the revival of trade, which is anticipated soon, the footings will again reach their highest level. The ocean-steamers now sailing from Boston, with dates of departure, etc., are as follows: —

Cunard: Cunard Wharf, East Boston, Saturdays, passengers and freight. Steamers: for Liverpool, "Cephalonia," "Catalonia," "Parthia," "Batavia," "Samaria," "Atlas." Agent, P. H. Du Vernet, 99 State Street.

Warren: Pier 6, East Boston, weekly, passengers and freight. Steamers: for Liverpool, "Kansas," "Missouri," "Iowa," "Victoria," "Palestine," "Norseman." Agents, Warren & Co., 18 Post-office Square.

Allan: Allan Wharf, East Boston, weekly, passengers and freight. Steamers: for Liverpool (occasionally), "Parisian," "Sarmatian," "Sardinian," "Peruvian," "Circassian," "Polynesian;" for Glasgow (all the year round), "Canadian," "Austrian," "Waldensian," "Nestorian," "Prussian." Agents, H. & A. Allan, 80 State Street.

Leyland: Hoosac-tunnel Docks, Charlestown, weekly, freight only. Steamers: for Liverpool, "Virginian," "Bulgarian," "Bavarian," "Illyrian," "Istrian," "Iberian." Agents, Thayer & Lincoln, 114 State Street.

Anchor: Pier No. 1, South Boston, irregular, freight and passengers. Steamers: for London, "Syrian," "Assyria," "Sidonian," "Milanese," "Acadia," "Castalia." Agents, Henderson Brothers, 7 and 9 State Street.

Wilson: Commonwealth Docks, irregular, freight and passengers. Steamers: for London and Hull, "Salerno," "Sorrento," "Romano," "Lepanto," "Galileo," "Bessano." Agent, George W. Preston, 97 State Street.

White Cross: Pier No. 1, New-York and New-England Docks, irregular, freight and passengers. Steamers; for Antwerp, "Pieter de Coninck," "Daniel Steinmann." Agents, Gill & Lootz, 113 Milk Street.

Adamson & Ronaldson (formerly Sears Line): New-York and New-England Pier, South Boston, every 10 days, passengers and freight. Steamers: for London, "Sumatra," "Rochester," "Hansa," "St. Ronan's," "Copia," "Merita." Agent, J. H. Johnston, Merchants' Exchange.

Hartlepool: Grand-junction Wharves, East Boston, irregular, freight. Steamers: for West Hartlepool, "Golden Horn," "Winston," "Pensher," "Renpor." Agents, J. B. Brigham & Co., 38 Central Street.

Furness: Hoosac-Tunnel Docks, Charlestown, irregular, freight and passengers. Steamers: for London, "Boston City," "York City," "Brantford City," "Newcastle City," "Calcutta City." Agents, J. B. Brigham & Co., 38 Central Street.

Cuban: semi-monthly. Steamers: for Cienfuegos, "Gen. Roberts" and "Thetford." Agents, E. Atkins & Co., 35 Broad Street.

In addition to the above, there are a number of steamers engaged in the Mediterranean and Cuban trades, which land their cargoes here, and load elsewhere for their destinations. The coastwise trade is a large and growing one, as will be seen from the subjoined list of sailings: —

For Bangor and intermediate landings on the Penobscot River: Lincoln's Wharf, daily, 5 P.M. Steamers: "Penobscot," "Cambridge," and "Katahdin." James Littlefield superintendent, Lincoln's Wharf.

For Portland: India Wharf, daily, 7 P.M. Steamers: "John Brooks" and "Forest City." William Weeks agent, India Wharf.

For Bath, Richmond, Hallowell, Gardiner, and Augusta: Central Wharf, Tuesdays and Fridays, 6 P.M. Steamer "Star of the East." H. H. Hyde agent, Central Wharf.

For Eastport, St. John, N. B.: Commercial Wharf, four days a week, 8.30 A.M. Steamers: "State of Maine," and "Falmouth." W. H. Kilby agent, Commercial Wharf.

For Yarmouth, N. S., and St. John, N. B.: T Wharf, Wednesdays, 8 A.M. Steamer "New Brunswick." Agents, J. G. Hall & Co., 64 Chatham Street.

For Halifax, Charlottetown, etc.: T Wharf, Saturdays, 12 M. Steamers: "Carroll" and "Worcester." W. H. Ring agent, 18 T Wharf.

For Digby and Annapolis: Foster's Wharf, Wednesdays 8.30 A.M., and Saturdays 3 P.M. Steamers: "Secret" and "Hunter." Hathaway & Co., agents, 22 Central Wharf.

For Savannah: Nickerson's Wharf, Thursdays, P.M. Steamers: "City of Columbus" and "Gate City." W. H. Ring, agent, 18 T Wharf.

For Norfolk and Baltimore: Central Wharf, Wednesdays and Saturdays, P.M. Steamers: "D. H. Miller," "Johns Hopkins," "William Crane," and "William Lawrence." E. Sampson, agent, 53 Central Wharf

For Philadelphia: Long Wharf, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 3 P.M. Steamers: "Roman," "Saxon," "Norman," and "Aries." E. B. Sampson, agent, 70 Long Wharf.

For New York: India Wharf, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, 5 P.M. Steamers: "General Whitney," "Neptune," and "Glaucus." H. M. Whitney, agent, 54 Central Wharf.

For Provincetown: Comey's Wharf, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 A.M. Steamers: "Acushnet" and "City of Bangor." Agent, J. M. Seaver, 19 Broad Street.

For Portsmouth, N. H.: Comey's Wharf, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10.30 A.M. Steamers: "Acushnet" "and "City of Bangor." J. M. Seaver, agent, 19 Broad Street.

For Gloucester: Central Wharf, daily. Steamers: "George A. Chaffee" and "J. M. Todd." E. S. Merchant, agent, 244 Atlantic Avenue.

No mention is made, in the above list, of the numerous summer excursion-steamers, leaving at almost every hour of the day during the summer season for the various beach-resorts.

For Halifax only, steamer "Scud," from Constitution Wharf, Tuesdays, A.M. Heath & Grier, Agents, 50 Long Wharf.

Stock Exchange (The Boston). — Howe's Building, Exchange Street. This exchange came into existence in 1834. The organization was mainly due to the enterprise of Peter Paul F. Degrand, a man of keen foresight and rare judgment, whose influence was felt in many directions. A writer in the "Boston Herald," who has contributed the best and fullest sketch of the history of the Exchange published, says of him: "He was a typical Frenchman, possessing all the polished refinement as well as the noted chivalry of the French nobility. He was a man of power, and had the magnetism in his make-up so essential to a successful leader. After a long residence in Paris and London, he came to America, spent much time in Philadelphia, New York, and other leading cities of the United States, and, early in the present century, came into Boston business-circles well fitted to inaugurate and push to a consummation new and important projects. He was years ahead of his time, keen in his discernment of men and their purposes, shrewd, but strictly honorable, in all his business transactions, kind to the unfortunate, always alive to an opportunity for advantage, and exercising at all times a most excellent judgment. He was, it has well been said, the father of the Western Railroad (now the Boston and Albany); and the securing of aid from the Commonwealth for it in the face of the then all-prevailing ridicule, and which, without question, effected the completion of the line to Worcester, was due more to his efforts than to those of all the other friends of the corporation combined. He foresaw the immense railroad development of the country, and was wont to predict the construction of trunk-lines that have since been built. Indeed, it is said of him, that he had in his office, when the Western Railroad was building, a map of a road through from Boston to the Pacific coast. The route shown on it proved to be almost the identical route chosen for the Union Pacific road 25 years later. Such was the man who saw the need of a permanent and well-established exchange for facilitating the steadily increasing brokerage business of Boston." The organization of the Exchange was perfected by 13 of the then leading brokers, on Oct. 13, 1834. The gentlemen who formed the nucleus of the board were: Samuel Dana, Henry Andrews, S. G. Williams, John E. Thayer, P. P. F. Degrand, Samuel Gilbert, George W. Pratt, Charles Torrey, Matthew Bolles, E. W. Clark, R. B. Schenck, T. R. Sewall, and Benjamin Brown. Of these two only — Messrs. Gilbert and Bolles — are now (1883) living. The first quarters of the Exchange were in the third story of the old Washington-Bank Building, on State Street, where the Boylston Insurance-company now has its office. Samuel Dana was the first president, and T. R. Sewall secretary. The business was then slight and insignificant in comparison with what it has since grown to be. The railroad and the telegraph were then unknown; there were no "tickers" nor district-messenger service at the broker's and his customers' command. There were few "points;" no "puts," "calls," nor "straddles;" very few New-York correspondents, and a still smaller number of foreign ones. Each city had a market, distinctively its own; and the New-York quotations, which are received here now in every leading banking-house almost as soon as given at the board in New York, came then by mail 24 hours late. Indeed, the term "speculation" was then hardly known; the stocks dealt in comprised, beside the United-States Bank, the Boston bank, insurance, manufacturing, and other local securities, and were handled only by investors, who were content with their dividends, and never entertained any desire whatever for manipulation and its accompanying charms and evils. Among the first really speculative securities introduced into the Boston market, was the old Canton Land Company of Baltimore. Then came the speculative "craze" of 1835, with its disastrous consequences. With the gradual building-up of the railroad system of the country, railroad-securities began to come on the market; among the earliest to appear on the Boston board being Reading, Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, Vermont Central, and Rutland. The East-Boston Land, Winnisimmet Land, and Saco Water-power (the latter famous in connection with the Sprague troubles), were also listed about the same time; while the mining-shares did not appear until 1844 and 1845, and the bulk of them not until the 60's. Thus the Boston board's earliest years were full of trouble. It remained in its original quarters until 1844. In May of that year, new quarters were secured in the Merchants' Exchange Building, on the fourth story. Here the board remained 9 years; removing west, in 1853, to a large oblong room in the fourth story of the Union-bank building. This was occupied until January, 1863, when the present quarters in Howe's Building, on Exchange Street, were taken; the membership at that time having increased to 70. In 1880 these were enlarged; 20 feet being added on one side, and about one-half of the third story of the building being taken in, thereby permitting the establishment of a visitors' gallery, and, by an increased height, making the room much more light and airy than before. These improvements were made at an expense of about $7,000, and while they were in progress the Exchange used the rooms of the Board of Trade. The present board-room has 10 long tables, at which every seat is taken; ante-rooms for private telephones; reception and committee rooms; and telegraph-rooms with both the Western and Mutual Union wires. The quarters are spacious, well furnished, and supplied with every facility for the prompt transaction of business. The membership of the board is now 150, which, according to the by-laws, cannot be increased. When the Exchange was first organized, no charge was made for seats in it. After a time a price was fixed at $50; then this was soon increased to $100; and from that figure it has been from time to time advanced, until now a seat is estimated to be worth $5,000 or more. The choice seats command a premium; and the amount of such premium ranges, according to location, from $300 to $1,300, the latter sum having been recently paid for a front seat at the central table. In its early days the Board had only one session, as the business was not sufficient to warrant more; but in time two were established; and at a comparatively recent rate a vote was passed to keep the room open from 10.30 A.M. to 3.30 P.M., for trading, though business regularly closes at 3 P.M. For two months in the summer season the afternoon session, especially on Saturdays, is omitted. Visitors who were formerly allowed on the floor are now restricted entirely to the gallery, and are not permitted in any manner to participate in the business. The several presidents of the Board have been as follows: —

NAMES.	TERM OF SERVICE.
Samuel Dana	Oct. 13, 1834–July 10, 1835.
Simeon Green	July 10, 1835–Sept., 1835.
George W. Pratt	Sept., 1835–Sept., 1837.
P. P. F. Degrand,	Sept., 1837–Nov. 5, 1839.
Enoch Martin	Nov. 5, 1839–March 4, 1845.
C. D. Head	March 4, 1845–Nov. 19, 1845.
J. J. Soley	Nov. 19, 1845–Sept. 17, 1847.

NAMES.	TERM OF SERVICE.
H. W. Pickering	Sept. 27, 1847-Sept., 1852.
C. D. Head	Sept., 1852-Sept., 1855.
O D. Ashley	Sept., 1855-Sept., 1858.
H. W. Pickering	Sept., 1858-Sept., 1860.
A. W. Spencer	Sept., 1860-Sept , 1862.
Gilbert Attwood	Sept., 1862-Feb. 24, 1863.
J. Murray Howe	Feb. 24, 1863-Sept., 1864.
H. W. Pickering	Sept. 1864-Sept., 1870.
Murray R. Ballou	Sept., 1870 (still acting).

The first secretary, T. R. Sewall, resigned in January, 1836. He was succeeded by the following, in the order named: Benjamin Brown, W. W. Keith, F. W. Warren, E. Lobdell, J. J. Soley, J. E. M. Gilley, George F. Swain, W. C. Fisk, F. A. Davis, and W. C. Fisk. Mr. Fisk now performs the duties of the old-time secretary, under the title of clerk; while a secretary, not a member of the board, appointed by the Exchange at a fixed salary, assists him. The president receives a salary of $5,000, the secretary $2,000, and his assistant $1,200, per year. As now organized, the officers of the Exchange consist of a president, vice-president, treasurer, clerk, secretary, standing committee, and committee on mining securities. The duties of the president are, to call the stocks at the regular sessions of the board, settle all questions of order, and enforce the laws and regulations of the Exchange; in doing which, if necessary, he has the authority to impose reasonable fines at his discretion, from which there is no appeal. The vice-president performs the duties of the president in case of the absence of the latter. The treasurer keeps an account of the receipts, expenditures, and funds of the Exchange. The clerk keeps a list of all the fines imposed, and the proceedings of the Exchange outside of the stock transactions. These records are open at all times to the inspection of the members. The secretary records all sales and purchases made at the regular sessions of the Exchange, as well, also, such outside transactions between members as may be reported to him for the purpose. The standing committee consists of five members, including the president and vice-president *ex-officio;* and it considers all applications for listing stocks (excepting mining-stocks, which is the business of the committee on mining-stocks) and also any change in conducting the business of the Exchange, and all applications for membership. As between the members and their customers, the Exchange has certain established rates of commission for doing business; and any violation of these makes the offender liable to expulsion with a forfeiture of his seat. These rates as now established are as follows: —

On bank stocks, per share (except Massachusetts National Bank, which is, per share, 62½c.) . .	25 cents.
On manufacturing stocks, on par value (except Pacific Mills, which is, per share, $5)	¼ per cent.
On insurance stocks, per share . .	25 cents.
On bonds, on par value	⅛ per cent.
On all stocks selling at $10 and over per share	12½ cents.
On all stocks selling below $10 and at $5 or more (except Calumet and Hecla, which is, per share, 50 c.)	6¼ cents.
On all stocks selling under $5 per share	3⅛ cents.

The commission on all bonds in lots of less than $5,000 is one-quarter per cent of the par value; and the commission on land, railroad, and mining stocks (excepting only Calumet and Hecla), in lots of less than 50 shares is double the regular rates. Upon the death of any member of the Exchange, the sum of $20 is levied against each surviving member, and the sum of $3,000 is paid to the representatives of the deceased.

Streets. — It has long been the custom to speak of Boston as a city of narrow and crooked streets, turning and twisting hither and thither into a hopeless tangle, which no stranger can successfully navigate without a pilot. This it undoubtedly was in the earlier days, before the great changes and improvements of modern times; but now with many of the older streets widened and straightened, and a great number of broad, fine, new streets in the old and business portion of the town as well as on the new territory added, it is a city, taken as a whole, of spacious thoroughfares, and broad, convenient ways leading in every direction, well paved, well kept, sometimes agreeably adorned, generally clean and well brushed. It is true that the streets of Boston are not all laid out in straight lines, like the monotonous east-and-west and north-and-south streets of some cities (notably checkerboard-like Philadelphia); quite a number of them turn about occasionally; some are yet left to meander along in an unconventional sort of a way, and run into each other, or bring up nowhere in particular; and there are still remaining a few old-fashioned lanes, narrow "avenues," and "short cuts:" but these are not very difficult to follow after their peculiarities are once well understood, and they are certainly not without charm and picturesqueness. The work of improving the streets of the city began years ago, when Boston was yet a town. Broad Street, with a width of 70 feet, was laid out in 1806; India Street, the year following; in 1824 Washington Street was made out of the several ways through the centre of the town from the old Dock Square — now "improved" out of existence — to Roxbury. In 1825–26 the great street and other improvements carried out with the building of the Faneuil-hall Market-house, through the energy and enterprise of Josiah Quincy, were accomplished [see *Faneuil-hall Market*]. In 1832 Tremont Street, the way-down town portion of it at first called Long Acre Street, was pushed through to the Roxbury line; Blackstone Street, built upon the bed of the old Middlesex Canal, by which canal-boats came down from the up-country, along the Merrimack to the east-side wharves of Boston, was opened in 1834; and Harrison Avenue, as an additional thoroughfare to the then new South End, was opened in 1841. Other great changes followed in the succeeding years, at great expense to the city, notably the building of Atlantic Avenue along the water-front, at an expense of $2,404,078, a thoroughfare 100 feet in width, extending from the junction of Commercial Street and Eastern Avenue to Federal Street, at the head of the wharves on that side of the city. But the most extensive changes, in later years, were those made after the Great Fire of 1872, which swept away so much of the business portion of the town, and obliterated several street-lines. In this undertaking Washington, Summer, Congress, Federal, Milk, Hawley, Arch, and Water Streets were widened; Arch was also extended; Pearl, Franklin, and Oliver were extended; and Post-office Square laid out, the whole at a total cost of more than three and a quarter millions. From June, 1, 1822, one month after the organization of the first city government, to April 30, 1882, the total amount expended by the city for laying out, widening, and extending streets, was $27,728,826.03. In addition to this large sum, $1,183,362.12 was expended for improving the so-called Church-street district; $1,575,000 for levelling Fort Hill, and in making there what is known as the Fort-hill improvement; $489,579.98 in improving the Northampton-street district at the South End; and $2,427,376.75 on the Suffolk-street district: making a grand total of $33,404,145.88. But with all this expense, there is yet more and extensive work to be done in extending, widening, and improving other streets. In the year 1881–82 the sum of $423,295.18 was expended; and for the year 1882–83, there was appropriated for the paving-department alone $1,100,000, and for street widenings and extensions $210,000. Since 1870 the duty of laying out, altering, or discontinuing the streets and ways of the city has devolved upon a commission known as the board of street-commissioners. This consists of three persons, each of whose term of office covers three years, and whose salary is $2,000 per year.

One commissioner is chosen annually by the people at the city election. Assessment and payment of damages for laying out and widening streets are made by the commissioners, under the direction of the board of aldermen. Before the establishment of the commission, the aldermen had direction of the work it now does. There is also a superintendent of streets, elected by the city council. His salary is $3,400. The paving-department is under the direction of the board of aldermen, as "surveyors of highways." The total length of the streets in the city is about 415 miles. [See *Nomenclature of Streets*.]

Street-Lighting. — See Electric Light; also Gas.

Street-Railroads. — The street-railway system was introduced in Boston in 1856, and its growth was very rapid. The Metropolitan Railroad Company was the first to be established, procuring its charter as early as 1853. Its line at first extended only from Scollay's Square to the South End and the Roxbury line. The omnibus-system was at that time extensive; and successful and popular lines, known as "King's" and "Hathorne's," continued to run for some time after the beginning of the running of street-cars. These lines were purchased by the railroad-company, and operated by it for some time together with the line of cars. There are at present 8 companies owning and operating street-railways in the city; and the network of tracks in the main thoroughfares, with the variety of lines, is as bewildering to the stranger as the tangled streets of old Boston used to be. The competition is sharp between the rival lines, and the public benefits accordingly; the lines reaching every section of the city, and extending to all suburbs on all sides. The competition also favorably affects the condition and appearance of the cars and the service. The cars are invariably clean, and many of them are sumptuous in their fittings, and most attractive in their finish. These features are at once remarked by the visiting stranger. Add to these another most important factor, — the general neatness and politeness of the conductors, — and we have what must at once be recognized as the nearest approach to perfection that can be attained in this imperfect world. Still Bostonians are not satisfied: they clamor for quicker service in crowded down-town, more lines, and more cars. The business is a profitable one for all the lines, and street-car companies' stock is held generally as a good investment. The Metropolitan Company, the first to be chartered, has always operated the most extensive line. The wages of its men alone amount to over $500,000 a year. Its capital stock is $1,500,000. Its cars run to different sections of the city proper, including the Back-bay district, to East Boston, and, by way of Washington and Tremont Streets, to all parts of the Roxbury district, Dorchester, Milton Lower Mills, Forest Hills, Jamaica Plain, and Brookline. The Highland Street-railway Company, organized in 1872, is a competitor of the Metropolitan; and it runs the handsomest and best-equipped cars in the city, some of them well worthy the designation of "palace-cars." Its route extends to the Roxbury district, by way of Shawmut and Columbus Avenues, to Grove Hall in one direction, and Mount Pleasant in another. The South-Boston Railroad runs its cars to South Boston; the Middlesex Company, from the Old-Colony and Boston and Albany railroad-stations to and through the Charlestown district, to Union Square and to Winter Hill in Somerville, and to Everett and Malden; and the Union Railway operates lines running from Bowdoin Square to Harvard College and various other sections of Cambridge and Somerville, the Brighton district, Arlington, Watertown, and Newton Corner. A portion of the cars of the Union Railway pass over the tracks through Scollay's Square; some of them swinging around through Cornhill and New-Washington Street, and others circuiting the Common, and passing over the tracks along Charles Street to the West-Boston Bridge. Chelsea, Revere Beach, and Lynn are connected with the city by the Lynn and Boston Street-railroad. A new line was established in Cambridge, in 1882, in competition with the Union Railroad, known as the Charles-river Railroad. Its tracks were laid and the line operated in portions of Cambridge and Somerville, for some months before the right to enter Boston over the tracks on West-Boston Bridge, connecting with the network of lines in the city, was obtained. This was secured in November, 1882. The single fare within the city limits, on all the railroads, is six cents; and tickets are sold at the rate of five for a quarter of a dollar. Tickets of all the companies operating in the city are good on any car, and the system of transfer-tickets is in successful operation. On some of the lines the drivers and conductors are to a slight extent uniformed. The "bell-punch" was until recently part of every conductor's equipment: it was abandoned on several of the roads in the autumn of 1882.

Stoughton Poor-Fund. — A bequest of Lieut.-Gov. William Stoughton, who died July 7, 1701. By his will he gave £50 to the relief of the poor of Dorchester, to be improved by the care of the selectmen, and the income to be distributed to the most needy inhabitants. It is administered by the overseers of the poor [see *Overseers of the Poor*]. The fund amounts to $352.

Students' Aid Society, connected with Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., with its officers in this city. It is designed to aid young women in going through the college course. Established in 1878, it had aided 40 girls each year until the year 1882, when the number was increased to 60. Many of the girls thus assisted are daughters of missionaries, and will themselves ultimately work in foreign lands. All the beneficiaries become teachers, or enter professions; and as fast as they find positions they pay back to the society the money loaned them. All of them seem to regard the assistance as a debt, to be liquidated at as early a date as possible; and thus far those girls receiving it have been found to be very scrupulous regarding their payments. The society has no fixed headquarters, but meets at the call of the president whenever and wherever it is most convenient. The officers of the society are: Mrs. Arthur Wilkinson, president; Mrs. H. B. Goodwin, secretary; and Mrs. Pauline Durant, treasurer.

Suburbs of Boston. — The suburbs of Boston, in the commonly accepted sense, comprise all the surrounding cities and towns within the territory whose limits are the terminal points for the local or suburban trains run by the various steam-railroads centring in the metropolis, together with the semi-rural parts of the city itself, such as Dorchester, West Roxbury, and Brighton. The residents of this territory are closely connected with the city by business and social interests, and may be termed, for the most part, day-residents of Boston. All this territory is geographically a part of the city, although not politically; and, looking suburbanwards from any eminence in the city proper, so continuously does the sea of houses spread away, — rolling off over the hills like populous billows, — that it is impossible to tell where the city ends and the suburbs begin. The terminal points of the suburban trains are, on the average, from 10 to 12 miles from the State House, and are as follows: Braintree and Mattapan (Shawmut and Milton branches), on the Old-Colony Railroad; Norwood, on the New-York and New-England; Readville and Dedham (Dedham branch), on the Boston and Providence; Newton Lower Falls and Newton Highlands (Newton Lower-Falls and Brookline branches), on the Boston and Albany; Waltham (Watertown branch and main line), on the Fitchburg; Arlington, Woburn, and Stoneham (Middlesex-Central, Woburn, and Stoneham branches), on the Boston and Lowell; Reading and Medford (Medford branch), on the Boston and Maine; Lynn, on the Eastern (main line and Saugus branch) and Boston, Revere-beach, and Lynn; and Winthrop, on the Boston, Winthrop, and Point-Shirley. Hundreds of suburban trains run each way daily over these railroads, bringing many thousands of passengers into the city on business and pleasure. Counting the branches, the suburban territory around Boston is served by twenty lines of railroad. The tendency of the day is towards the establishment of very low rates of fare, with numerous trains; and, in consequence, the suburbs are growing at a very rapid rate. The suburban service has been most fully developed by the New-York and New-England Railroad, where tickets are sold on the same principle as in the horse-car service; five tickets, good for any point as far as Dorchester station (over five miles out), being sold for 25 cents, season-tickets for those stations being abolished. The Boston and Albany Railroad has recently established a special suburban service, with tasteful and comfortable cars of a uniform pattern designed for the purpose; and will institute a system of frequent trains, at low fares, running over the Newton Circuit Railroad alternately through Brookline and Auburndale. The patrons of other railroads are also urging the adoption of the New-York and New-England system, which bids fair shortly to become general for the immediate suburbs. The suburbs are classified in an inner and outer tier; the former, or immediate suburbs, comprising those that are connected with the city by the horse-car systems, while the outer tier depends entirely upon steam-cars. The former lie chiefly within the five-miles circle, and comprise the districts of Dorchester, West Roxbury, and Brighton; the cities of Cambridge, Somerville, Chelsea, and Malden; and the towns of Brookline, Watertown, Arlington, Medford, Everett, and Revere: while the outer tier is formed by the cities of Newton and Lynn, and the towns of Quincy, Braintree, Milton, Hyde Park, Readville, Dedham, Norwood, Waltham, Belmont, Winchester, Woburn, Stoneham, Melrose, Wakefield, Saugus, and Winthrop. Both Lynn and Newton are connected with Boston by horse-cars; but these are used principally for local travel, the distance being too great for through passengers. The suburbs of Boston are famed as the most beautiful in the world. They are marked by a great variety of the most charming scenery; and nature has been assisted by art in a way that has entirely girdled the city with a succession of delightful communities, traversed in every direction by picturesque, meandering roads, smooth and finely cared for, and well adapted for driving, riding, bicycling, and walking. Cheap excursions may be made from the city into the surrounding country on every hand by the open horse-cars of the various lines, almost all of which reach delightful spots; while the steam-cars of every railroad bring localities of great beauty within easy distance. The most famous and fashionable of all the suburbs lie to the southward and westward, with beautiful rural estates of Boston's merchant-princes. Milton, Brookline, and Newton, in particular, stand in the front rank in this respect, although but little in advance of Dorchester and West Roxbury. The northern suburbs, also, contain many magnificent estates, and are noted for their wild and romantic scenery, the hills being more rugged than the graceful undulations to the south and west. For aquatic pleasures, the suburbs possess beside the harbor, which bears the largest fleet of yachts in America, the Charles, Neponset, Mystic, and Saugus Rivers, and Jamaica, Fresh, Spy, Mystic, and Spot Ponds, and Lake Quannopowitt in Wakefield, beside the several beautiful ponds in Lynn, and various minor lakes nestling among the chain of hills surrounding the city. Where there is so much to choose from, it is hard to specify particularly attractive localities. From the uplands of Quincy may be seen, for instance, a glorious landscape, with ocean background, and many inlets from the bay threading the woods and meadows; the beautiful homes of a family of statesmen, with the ancestral associations of two presidents; the scenes of the revels of Merry Mount at Wollaston; and the titanic granite-quarries. In Milton there are the slopes and valleys of the mountain-like Blue Hills which gave the name to the State, — the interpretation of Massachusetts Bay being, "The Bay of the Blue Hills," — and the broad acres of the lordly estates whose fortunate possessors have held the land singularly undivided for a Boston suburb, and also kept the town small in population, very wealthy, and low in its debt and tax-rate. Dedham is the stately "shiretown" of Norfolk County, beautifully intersected by the Charles in its rambling course. Brookline is famed for its fine country-seats, its elegant dwellings, its gardens, and ornamental grounds. Newton is known as "The City of Villas," its hill-tops crowned by the homes of wealth and taste; while the Thames cannot surpass the beauty of the Charles as it skirts its borders. Waltham has the eminence of Prospect Hill, which shares with Circle Hill in Arlington (Arlington Heights, as christened by residents upon it) the honor of being the highest land between Boston and Mount Wachusett. Belmont has the famous Waverly Oaks, and many a landscape feature celebrated in Lowell's verse; also a memorial town-hall of ideal beauty. Arlington's soil, now famous for market-gardens, is sacred with the associations of the Lexington battle-day. Medford has, in the Craddock House, the oldest building in New England; and in Medford, Winchester, Stoneham, Malden, and Melrose, is situated the wilderness of woods, lakes, and craggy hills, known as the Middlesex Fells, which it is proposed to devote to a great public forest. In Woburn the Winn Public Library is a noble architectural monument of individual munificence, worth going far to see. In Lynn there is Dungeon Rock, with its legends of pirate treasure, and records of superstitious folly; together with many picturesque points in the Lynn Public Forest, the first of the kind in the State; also High Rock, overlooking city and sea, with the beautiful line of Lynn Beach, like a fragment of Newport, joining hands with Swampscott, and linked with beautiful, surf-beaten Nahant.

Sub-Treasury. — See Post-office and Sub-treasury.

Suffolk Club (The), whose house at No. 4½ Beacon Street is a modest, unpretentious, but exceedingly comfortable and homelike structure, was organized in September, 1845. It is purely social in its nature and purposes; and though politics do not enter into its plans or composition, it so happens that many prominent Democrats are among its members. Its numbers are not limited. Leopold Morse, congressman from the new Fifth District (1883), is president; William Bingham is secretary and treasurer; A. W. Spencer, Thomas E. Moseley, and Jonas H. French are directors; and George D. Allen, C. H. Andrews, Alexis Torrey, H. L. Simonds, and H. B. Thayer compose the membership committee. The club-rooms are on the second floor of No. 4½ Beacon Street, and the bay-window at the front overlooks Beacon Street and the corner of Tremont. [See *Club-life in Boston.*]

Suffolk County. — This county comprises the city of Boston, the city of Chelsea, and the towns of Winthrop and Revere. The United-States census of 1880 gives it a population of 387,626. It was estimated to contain in 1882 a population of at least 430,000. The county buildings are the Court House, Court Square, occupying 15,175 feet of land; the Registry of Deeds and Probate Office building, Court Square and Tremont Street, 2,423 feet of land; the Jail, Charles Street, 135,900 feet of land; the Municipal Court-house, Roxbury district, Roxbury Street, 14,390; and the Municipal Court building, East Boston, — the old Lyman School-house, Meridian Street, 13,616 feet. The East-Boston branch of the Public Library is also situated in the latter building.

Summer Gardens. — Within the past few years two summer gardens have been established in the outlying districts of the city, — one, the Forest Garden, near Egleston Square; and the other, the Oakland Garden, near Grove Hall, — the former in the Roxbury district, and the latter in the Dorchester district. These do not compare with the great summer gardens in some of the Western cities, nor the German beer-gardens of other places, with their music and jollity. They are soberer affairs, pleasant places enough in their way, with attractive restaurants, pleasant walks, and other attractions; but they lack the brilliancy and gayety of the gardens which are features of some of the newer cities, and are not unknown to New York. At both of them the theatrical performances nightly given during the season are the chief attractions; to these are added occasional rounds of out-door sports, and regular band-concerts. The Forest Garden was the first to be established. This was formerly one of the finest private estates in the Roxbury district, long known as the "Peter-Parley" estate, from the fact that it used to be owned and occupied by that famous writer for the world of boys in his day. It is situated on high woodland, and is adorned with a fine growth of noble trees. A broad, winding avenue leads to the old family mansion in the centre of the grounds, which is the chief building of the garden, and is in the season gayly adorned with Chinese lanterns. The theatre here is a somewhat primitive affair. The stage is covered and well appointed; but the auditorium is literally "all out o' doors," the roof being the summer sky. Oakland Garden was also once a private estate of fine proportions and many natural attractions. Its theatre is a covered building, with open sides. The performances in the theatre are given by regularly established companies "on the road," who, during the regular theatrical season in town, are wont to play engagements at the regular theatres. The Forest Garden is on the line of the Metropolitan Street-railroad; and the Oakland Garden, of the Highland Street-railroad, as well as the Metropolitan. A modest admission-fee is charged at the entrance to the gardens, and additional charge is made for seats in the theatres. There are also in the Roxbury district several German gardens, reproductions on a small scale of the gardens "at home," so universally patronized by the beer and music loving Teutons. In the city proper a so-called "in-door garden" has within a year or two been established in the building of the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute, on Huntington Avenue. This is called The Casino; and it offers a bewildering variety of attractions, including a theatre, a roller-skating rink, a bicycle-rink and horse-racing track, bowling-alleys, billiard-rooms, etc.

Sumner's House. — See Old Landmarks.

Sumner Statue. — The statue of Charles Sumner, standing in the Public Garden, near Boylston Street, and facing the inside of the garden, was erected in 1878. It is of bronze, 9½ feet high, and represents him standing, with his left hand in front clasping a roll of manuscript. The attitude is natural, and the expression animated. It is the work of Thomas Ball, whose design was selected from three which were approved by the committee of citizens to whom the duty of selection was assigned by the promoters of the movement. Three prizes of $500 each were offered for the three most approved designs; and they were awarded to Mr. Ball, Miss Anne Whitney, and Martin Milmore. The cost of the statue and pedestal was $15,000, raised by popular subscription. The pedestal is of Quincy granite. At the unveiling of the statue, Dec. 23, 1878, there were no formal ceremonies; but an historical sketch was read by Alexander H. Rice, then governor of the State. Bartlett, the sculptor, in his "Civic Monuments in New England," repeats the criticism made when this statue was first put in place, and remarks that "it is difficult to believe that the intelligence and courage that made the Washington were active in the production of this bronze."

Sunday in Boston is no longer the Puritan Sunday. Its observance in these modern days is in sharp contrast to that which prevailed in the old times. In the times of the Puritans, and later, even within the memory of the middle-aged of the present day, there were rigorous Sunday laws which were enforced with the utmost vigor. For many years Sunday began at sundown on Saturday night, so far as its observance as "the Lord's day" was concerned. It was unlawful then to do any work "on land or water," except work of necessity or charity, between sundown on Saturday night and Monday morning. The public-houses could entertain only strangers and lodgers. "Unnecessary and unreasonable walking in the streets or fields" of the town was prohibited. No funerals could be solemnized on that day; no graves could be dug, or coffins made, without the approval of two of the selectmen. No travel into or out from the town was permitted, and only a magistrate could give permits for travel in cases of emergency. These were some of the provisions of the law of 1692, which held in force, with occasional lapses, for many years. As late as 1746 a notice was published in the "News-Letter" [see *First Newspaper*], announcing that the "justices of the town have agreed to walk, and observe the behavior of the people," on Sundays; and that "all persons profaning the Lord's day by walking, standing in the streets, or in any other way breaking the laws made for the due observance of the Lord's day, may expect execution of the law upon them for all disorders of this kind." Forty years later the Count de Rochambeau, in his letters descriptive of Boston, gave this picture of the Boston Sunday at that time: "All business, how important soever, is then totally at a stand, and the most innocent recreations and pleasures prohibited. Boston, that populous town, where at other times there is such a hurry of business, is on this day a mere desert: you may walk the streets without meeting a single person; or, if by chance you meet one, you scarcely dare to stop and talk with him. A Frenchman that lodged with me took it into his head to play on the flute on Sundays for his amusement; the people, upon hearing it, were greatly enraged, collected in crowds round the house, and would have carried matters to an extremity in a short time with the musician, had not the landlord given him warning of his danger, and forced him to desist. Upon this day of melancholy you cannot go into a house but you find the whole family employed in reading the Bible; and, indeed, it is an affecting sight to see the father of a family surrounded by his household, hearing him explain the sublime truths of this sacred volume." Now it is all changed. The day is decorously observed by the people generally, as of old, but with less rigor and restraint. The churches have their many services, and the larger portion of them their large congregations; but out-of-doors there is much movement, much "walking and standing in the streets." Not only is travel for recreation as well as necessity as general as elsewhere, but recreation is afforded the people, by order of the city government, in various ways. On pleasant Sundays, in the summer season, there are public band-concerts on the Common, and occasionally in other sections of the city. The Common is in all parts common to the people, and the sign, "Keep off the grass," is unheeded on that day; the public fountains play merrily; the street-cars are filled with excursionists to the outlying districts of the city and the suburbs; the Public Library reading-room is open to the public; and in the evening of Sunday, in all seasons of the year, there are frequent Sunday-evening concerts, some of which are announced as "sacred," but others are of the most secular order. Nothing, perhaps, about the Boston of to-day is so significant of the great changes which have come over it during a half-century as the present observance of Sunday. The city has indeed drifted far away from the Puritan standard, and is approaching that of the old Continental cities.

Sunday Papers.— See Budget, The Sunday; Courier, The Boston; Gazette, The Saturday Evening; Globe, The Boston Daily; and Herald, The Boston.

Swedenborgians. — See New-Jerusalem Church in Boston.

Swiss-Aid Society. — Established 1865. For the assistance of needy Swiss immigrants, and Swiss residents in distress. Employment is procured; money sometimes loaned for the purchase of tools; transportation is furnished to those in search of work; relief, pecuniary and otherwise, in cases of sickness given; and burial-expenses paid. Charity-cards are given out to members, by which applicants for aid are referred to the agent who administers the charitable and benevolent work of the society. The annual fee of membership in the society is $2 for men and $1 for women; and this carries with it the right to proper protection or help when in need, from the organization. The agent of the society is F. von Euw, No. 20 Conant Street, Roxbury district, to whom application is to be made.

T.

"Taft's." — See Point Shirley.

"Tea-Party" (The, of 1773). — The story of the destruction of the tea in Boston Harbor, the one article from which the obnoxious tax of the British government, imposed after the repeal of the "odious Stamp Act" [see *Stamp Act*], had not been removed, and which the patriots had determined should not be landed, is one of the most dramatic of the stirring chapters in the history of the events culminating in the Revolution. The refusal of the colonists to use or import the taxed articles had crippled British commerce, and thus the government was driven to abandon all the taxes save that on tea. Upon this the issue was to be tried. To enable the East-India Company to offer the tea, which was accumulating in large quantities upon its hands, at low rates, notwithstanding the tax (three pence on each pound), Parliament relieved it of the duty in England; and vessels were speedily loaded with the chests, and despatched to various American ports, consigned to "tea-commissioners" in the colonies, representing the company. When this news reached Boston, the town was thrown into great excitement. During the night of Nov. 1, summons were left at the houses of each of those who had been named as consignees for Boston, to appear at the Liberty Tree on the following Wednesday to resign their commissions; and at the same time and the following day handbills were posted and circulated throughout Boston and the neighboring towns, calling upon the freemen to also meet at the Liberty Tree at the appointed time, "then and there to hear the persons to whom the tea shipped by the East-India Company is consigned, make a public resignation of their offices as consignees upon oath, and also swear that they will re-ship any teas that may be consigned to them by said company, by the first vessel sailing for London." These handbills were signed "O. C., Secretary;" and this significant line was at the bottom of each: "Show us the man that dare take this down!" To this summons none of the consignees responded. A committee waited upon them, but they refused to comply with its request. Then a legal town-meeting was held; and, through a committee representing the people there assembled, the resignation of the consignees was formally requested. Again they refused. A second town-meeting was held, on the 18th, after the arrival of a vessel reporting that the tea-ships were on the way; and for a third time the resignations were called for, and a third time they were refused. Thereupon, without further action or expression of any opinion whatever, the town-meeting at once dissolved. At this the consignees took alarm, and soon deemed it prudent to seek refuge in the Castle [see *Fort Independence*]. On Sunday, the 28th, the "Dartmouth," the first of the tea-ships to arrive, made her appearance in the harbor. The selectmen of the town at once met; and meetings were also held of the "committee of correspondence," representing the patriots. The latter obtained from the owner of the "Dartmouth," — "Quaker" Rotch, — a promise not to enter the vessel until the following Tuesday; and Samuel Adams was authorized to call a mass-meeting, through the committees, of Charlestown, Roxbury, Dorchester, Brookline, and Cambridge, in Faneuil Hall, on Monday morning. Handbills were also posted and circulated, addressed to "Friends, Brethren, Countrymen!" announcing that "that worst of plagues the detested Tea shipped for this port by the East-India Company" had arrived in the harbor, and that "the hour of destruction or manly opposition to the machinations of tyranny" stared them in the face. "Every friend to his country, to himself, and posterity," was therefore called to meet, "to make a united and successful resistance to this last, worst, and most destructive measure of administration." When the time for the meeting came, Faneuil Hall was too small to hold the great concourse that besieged its doors; and the throng swept through the streets to the Old-South Meeting-house, where the meeting was finally held. Jonathan Williams was made moderator. On the motion of Samuel Adams, it was resolved unanimously, that not a chest of the tea should be landed on American soil, that no duty should be paid upon it, and that it must go back from whence it came. A recess was taken until afternoon, to allow the consignees time to make concessions if they would; and then, no word coming from them, on the petition of Hancock, who with Adams, Warren, Young, Molineux, and other leading patriots, were among the leaders of the meeting, further delay, "out of great tenderness for them," was granted, and the meeting adjourned to the next day; the owner and captain of the "Dartmouth" meantime having been summoned before the great assembly, and charged not to land the tea upon their peril. Next day the meeting re-assembled, — another great gathering. To this the consignees communicated their reply to the demands repeatedly made upon them. They could not send back the tea, they wrote: with their orders from the East-India Company, it was beyond their power; but they were willing to store it until they could report to England and receive advice. Before action could be taken on this reply, the sheriff of Suffolk appeared in the church, bearing a proclamation from Gov. Hutchinson, calling upon the meeting to disperse, "and surcease all further unlawful proceedings, at your utmost peril." This was met with a storm of hisses; and the discomfited sheriff retired to report to the governor, who was at a safe distance from the town, at his country-seat in Milton, while the meeting voted unanimously not to disperse. Then Copley the artist, whose father-in-law Richard Clark, and the latter's son, were of the consignees, endeavored to act the part of a mediator; and he asked if, in case he could prevail upon them to appear before the meeting, they would be treated with civility. He was assured that they would be, and two hours were allowed him to produce them. Thereupon the meeting took a recess for that time. When it had re-assembled, Copley had not returned. The trip to the Castle had to be made by water, and it was necessarily a slow journey. Finally he appeared without his friends. He assured the meeting that he had exerted his utmost influence with them; but they had maintained that they could see no advantage in appearing before it, as they could only reiterate their former statements. But, "as they had not been active in introducing the tea, so also they would do nothing to obstruct the people in their procedures with regard to it." The meeting promptly voted that Mr. Copley's answer was not in the least degree satisfactory, and then, again summoning "Quaker" Rotch into its presence, demanded of him that the cargo of the "Dartmouth" should be returned "in the same bottom in which it came." To this demand Rotch entered his protest, but nevertheless, overawed by the expression of the will of the people, agreed to the demand. The captain of the vessel was also, "at his peril," forbidden to assist in unloading the tea, and was forced to consent to carry it back to

London. John Rowe, part owner of another tea-ship, whose immediate arrival was expected, and Mr. Timmins, factor of a third, were also made to give similar pledges; then resolutions were passed, declaring that any persons concerned in the importation of tea subject to duty should be esteemed enemies of their country; that it was the determination of the meeting to prevent all sale or landing of tea, and that the people were prepared to follow this course at the risk of their lives and property; post-riders were appointed to give notice to the country towns in case of attempt to land the tea by force; the committee of correspondence was instructed to establish an armed patrol by night, composed of volunteers; and provision made for the tolling of the bells as a signal for a general uprising, should they be molested during the night-time. Samuel Adams, John Hancock, William Phillips, John Rowe, and Jonathan Williams were appointed a committee to send official notification of the action of the meeting throughout the colonies and to England; and then the meeting peaceably dissolved. The other two tea-ships which had been expected and prepared for, the "Eleanor" and the "Beaver," soon arrived, and were anchored alongside the "Dartmouth," off Griffin's (now Liverpool) Wharf. Under the revenue-laws ships could not be cleared without first discharging their cargoes; and if this was not done within 20 days after a vessel's arrival, it was liable to be seized by the revenue officers, and its cargo landed at the Castle. Hutchinson was determined to prevent their return. No vessel was allowed to put to sea without a permit from him; the guns of the Castle were loaded, and two war ships guarded the passages out of the harbor. On Dec. 16 the 20 days for the discharge of the "Dartmouth's" cargo would expire. On the 14th another meeting was called by the following vigorous poster, which was widely displayed and circulated: "Friends! Brethren! Countrymen! The perfidious arts of your restless enemies to render ineffectual the late resolutions of the body of the people demand your assembling at the Old-South Meeting-house precisely at ten o'clock this day, at which time the bells will ring." The meeting thus called was larger even than those preceding. People from far into the country crowded to it. Samuel Williams Savage, a citizen of the town of Weston, was made moderator. "Quaker" Rotch was again summoned, and enjoined, "at his peril," to ask for an immediate clearance for London as soon as he had landed all his goods excepting the tea; and Samuel Adams, with eight others, was made a committee to see that this was done forthwith. The request was made, but the collector refused to give an answer until the following morning. Accordingly the meeting adjourned to the 16th, the last of the 20 days. Meantime the collector and the comptroller at the Custom House had both refused, unequivocally and finally, to allow the ships to depart without first discharging their cargoes. On the morning of the 16th there were no posters displayed urging the assembling of the people; but business was suspended, and the people from every direction thronged to the Old South. At this day's meeting there were "nearly 7,000 gentlemen, merchants, yeomen, and others, respectable for their rank and abilities, and venerable for their age and character," so run the chronicles of that time. The owner of the "Dartmouth" appeared, with the committee appointed to accompany him to the collector, and reported that a clearance had been denied him. He was then told that he must apply forthwith to the governor for a pass, that the ship might that day proceed to London. Hutchinson had again made off to Milton, and Rotch was requested to make all haste in seeking him and demanding a permit. Then the meeting adjourned until afternoon. At three o'clock it reassembled. Rotch had not returned.

Then the question was raised for immediate consideration, — should the body abide by its former resolutions in respect to not suffering the tea to be landed, in the event of the governor's refusal of his pass? Several of the leaders addressed the assemblage on this question, among them Adams, Young, and the younger Quincy; and then the great throng voted as one man that the tea should not be landed. Five o'clock came, and still Rotch had not returned. The people became uneasy; but the leaders counselled patience, urging that every thing in their power should be done to send the tea back according to their resolves. The time was occupied in fervid speech-making; and, as dusk approached, the intrepid Rowe put the significant query: "Who knows how tea will mingle with salt water?" This was received with applause; but few in the great gathering could have known how significant it really was, for the preparations that had been made for the final act, in case all appeals failed, had been made with the utmost secrecy. As darkness approached, the old meeting-house was dimly lighted with candles. Still the throngs remained. At length, at about six o'clock, Rotch appeared. His reply was brief but sufficient: the governor had refused his pass. Then "solemnly arose the voice of Samuel Adams: 'This meeting can do nothing more to save the country.'" Instantly from the gallery rang the signal war-whoop; it was re-echoed from the street below; and a band of men, disguised as Indians, suddenly appeared in the street before the church-doors. The meeting broke up in confusion; and, following the lead of the "Mohawks," many of the people rushed down Milk Street to the wharf off which the tea-ships lay, guarded by a volunteer vigilance-committee to prevent the landing of their detested cargoes. The "Mohawks" boarded the ships, each vessel having a detachment allotted to it, under a recognized leader. "Every thing," says Drake, "was orderly, systematic, and doubtless previously concerted. The leaders demanded of those in charge of the ships the keys to the hatches, candles, and matches, which were produced. The 'Dartmouth' was first visited, and relieved of her cargo of 114 chests. As the chests were passed on deck they were smashed, and nervous arms plunged them into the dock. The contents of 342 chests mixed with the waters of the bay, and the work was done. It was low tide when the ships were boarded; and the apprentice-boys, who formed the large number of those engaged (about 60 went on board the ships), jumped upon the flats, and assisted in breaking up and trampling in the mud such of the chests as had escaped the hatchets of those on board the vessels. The tide beginning to flow, the whole mass was soon adrift." The names of 70 of the actors in this daring affair are preserved. Among them was Paul Revere, and some authorities give Dr. Warren as one of them. Drake says that under the blankets of these "Mohawks" "were concealed many a laced and ruffled coat." The leaders who had planned the outbreak had their meetings in the back-office of Edes & Gill's printing-house, on Court Street (the site in late years occupied by the "Advertiser" building, until its removal to its new building on Washington Street in the winter of 1883). Others prepared for the work in the Bunch-of-Grapes tavern. After the summary destruction of the tea, the great crowds dispersed, and the town was soon quiet. There was no rioting, no lawlessness; and, on the part of the representatives of the home government, no interference with the Mohawk band, no resistance to their work.

Telegraph. — In the early days of telegraphy, Boston was a telegraph centre. Much interest was taken here in its development, and much capital was invested in it by Boston men. Morse himself was of Charlestown, just over the river; and he was intimately known to the community. Since the beginning of the telegraph-business, more than 20 different organizations have had offices here, and several of the earlier enterprises had their start in Boston. The first telegraph-office to open was about the year 1840. This was in the building on Court Square, now occupied as the Second Police-station: this was the office of the Northern Telegraph Company. The next office was that of the Vermont and Boston Telegraph Company, on the corner of State Street and Merchants' Row. This company had wires running between Boston and Montreal. Then there was the New-York and Boston Telegraph Company. Then the Magnetic Company also had lines between Boston and New York; and at length this was combined with the New-York and Boston Company under a new name, — that of the Union Telegraph Company. About this time the House Printing Company was established, with a line running through Worcester, Springfield, and other large places, to Albany. Then came the American Telegraph Company, with its office at No. 31 State Street; then the Independent, its first office in the basement of the Old State House; then the People's Telegraph Company, with an office on Washington Street; then the Insulated Air-line Telegraph Company, with a wire between Boston and Washington; then a second Northern Telegraph Company, running wires between Boston and Concord. The first Maine line was the International, between Boston and Bangor; and the next the Magnetic Line, which still preserves its organization, though leased to the Western Union. The Franklin Telegraph Company came along, with its much more extensive connections than most of its predecessors. The Atlantic Telegraph Company established a little line along the coast for shipping purposes, one of the earliest enterprises to obtain the prompt receipt of shipping-news. This was an enterprise of John T. Smith, and was operated for the benefit of the Merchants' Exchange. The first line along Cape Cod was that of the Brewer and Baldwin Cape-Cod Telegraph Company. One of its chief objects was to bring Highland Lighthouse into telegraphic communication with Boston. Then the United-States Company was organized. It absorbed the Independent Line, and spread out in a promising way; and for a time it was a question which was to be the ruling line in the country, — the United States or the Western Union. Finally the Western Union absorbed its rival; and the late William Orton, then the president of the United-States Company, became the president of the Western Union. Then followed the establishment of the Atlantic and Pacific, the American Union, the American Rapid, and the Mutual Union, all of which, with the exception of the last two, have been absorbed by the great Western Union; and in the winter of 1883 the Mutual Union was practically united with the Western Union. The main office of the Western Union is at No. 109 State Street. The office of the Associated Press, the great newspaper news-gatherer, which has its agents all over the country and in leading news-centres abroad, is in the same building. The main office of the American Rapid is on Devonshire Street, near State Street; and that of the Mutual Union, on the corner of Milk and Franklin Streets. There are many telegraph branch offices in different sections of the city, in the leading hotels, the exchanges, and railway-stations. The telegraph business is now immense, and steadily increasing. The next line to be established will be that of the Postal Telegraph Company, of which Alanson W. Beard, formerly collector of the port of Boston, preceding the present collector, is president. There is a Gold and Stock Telegraph Company for stock-quotations, and a company for local, general, and messenger service.

Telephone (The). — Though there are several claimants for the honor of the invention of the speaking telephone, it is admitted by all that the earliest practical public demonstrations of its workings and its possibilities were made by a Boston man, and in this city, in connection with the city of Salem. On the evening of the 13th of February, 1877, Prof. A. Graham Bell, then of the Boston University, who had for some time been experimenting with and perfecting the speaking telephone, having a little laboratory at the extreme end of Exeter Place, off Chauncy Street, delivered a lecture on the telephone and its powers, at Salem; and on that occasion telephonic messages were transmitted between the hall in Salem and the Exeter-place experimenting-rooms here, with most gratifying success. The following morning the "Daily Globe" of this city published a detailed report of the lecture, with an account of the experiments, all of which was received by telephone from Salem; the first "special despatch by telephone" to be published in a newspaper. A few days later, similar successful experiments were made in Chicago, between that city and Milwaukee, by Prof. E. P. Gray, with a musical telephone. Prof. Bell was the first to utilize all the currents, and to him belongs the full credit for first perfecting the telephone for practical use. Following these early exhibitions the telephone was developed with great rapidity, not alone by those who were first to appear before the public, but by other electricians who had been experimenting simultaneously with them; notably in this neighborhood, Prof. Dolbear of Tufts College, College Hill, Medford, the inventor of the Dolbear telephone.

The Bell telephone was the first to be established in the city of Boston; and the telephone system, established by the American Bell Telephone Company, very quickly came into general and popular use. From time to time greater improvements were made in the telephone, additional companies were established, and the system greatly extended, not alone in this and other cities, but throughout New England and other sections of the country. In 1882 all the organizations controlling telephones in this State, and also in Maine, New Hampshire, and several other States, were secured by what is known as the Lowell Syndicate, which controls eight complete companies, the officers of all being the same. The headquarters of this organization are in Lowell, Mass. The central office of the local telephone despatch company in Boston is at No. 40 Pearl Street; and there are branch offices and stations at the principal hotels, and at many convenient points throughout the city. In the autumn of 1882 the establishment of a system of underground wires in the city was begun. The telephone is a profitable as well as convenient institution; and telephone stock pays handsomely, while the cost of maintaining and using the telephone is a slight tax upon the multitude who enjoy it.

Temple Club. — Club-house, No. 35 West Street. This was established in 1829, and is the oldest of the existing clubs in Boston. It is a purely social club, and its membership is conveniently small. It has always maintained an excellent reputation for good-fellowship. Its club-house was built expressly for it, and displays a modest front, appearing not unlike the less ornamented business buildings on either side of it. The interior is most inviting, and is admirably arranged and equipped for club-purposes. In the second story is a lobby, reading-room, parlors, and billiard-room; and additional rooms, for cards, smoking, and other pastimes, are on the floor above. The situation of the club-house, directly opposite the head of Mason Street, upon which is the rear (or "carriage") entrance to the Boston Theatre, makes it convenient for its members on "opera nights," and other events during the musical and dramatic season in that playhouse, to enjoy the combined pleasure of the theatre and the club. The entrance-fee to the club is $100, and the annual assessments are not allowed to exceed that amount. The club possesses a small collection of paintings, among which is the "Greek Girl," presented to it by the late William M. Hunt the artist. There is also a painting of "An Interior of a Dutch Kitchen," presented by Col. William P. Winchester; a "Bull's Head," by Hinckley; and "The Dutch Singing-school." One of the curiosities of the club is a rare old pitcher of colossal dimensions, the gift of one of its past treasurers, the late John Brooks Parker. This was originally the property of the old hand-engine No. 7, "Tiger," located on School Street, in front of the old City Hall. [See *Club-life in Boston.*]

Temporary Home for Working-women. — Nos. 124–126 Pleasant Street. First opened in May, 1877, at No. 327 Tremont Street, to shelter penniless and friendless women, always to be found in a great city, who want to make an honest living, and need a helping hand at the start, the institution grew so rapidly that it soon outgrew its original quarters. Beside attaining its primary object of providing a temporary shelter, and acting as an agency to secure a permanent one, it also, to a great extent, provides a most useful industrial school. The present quarters were first occupied during 1881. The buildings are of brick, three stories high, occupying an entire corner lot. In the basement is a laundry, kitchen, and store-rooms; on the first floor are the reception-room, parlors, dining-rooms, and sewing-rooms; and the second and third stories are devoted to dormitories, at present capable of accommodating about 50 lodgers. An intelligence-office directly connected with the Home is one of its most valuable features. The larger portion of those who seek the protection of the Home are young girls. The Home is often a refuge where those who enter it are safe from the temptations and dangers which beset young women of slender means who are strangers in the city. Here they are free to stay until the matron has procured a situation for them, the only condition being that they shall in the Home earn the nominal price of their board and lodging. The Home is not sectarian, nor in any way does it make distinction: all creeds and all nationalities are alike welcome. In the first year of the institution, 368 were admitted into the Home; the next year the number had increased to nearly 600; in 1880 it was nearly 1,000; and the last year it was very much larger. For the larger number of those admitted, situations are procured.

Terminal Facilities. — Within the past few years extensive improvements to furnish the most satisfactory terminal facilities at this port have been completed or advanced; the work being pushed with the greatest energy since the increase in the steamship business began, and the completion of the Hoosac Tunnel. The Hoosac-tunnel Dock and Elevator Company, acquiring several old docks on the Charlestown side of the harbor, have partly completed the work of building new wharves on an extensive scale and in a most substantial manner, which will afford superior accommodations for five ocean-steamships of the largest class, besides room for sailing-vessels. There are three docks and four piers, each 500 feet in length. The docks vary in width: Hittinger's being 110 feet wide; Damon's, 149 feet wide at the lower end, and narrowing to 120 feet at the upper end; and Tudor's, 110 feet. The piers also vary in width: Hittenger's being 115 feet; Damon's, 155 feet; and Tudor's and Gage's, irregular in shape, but affording ample space. An elevator for grain has been constructed here, with all the modern improvements. It has a capacity of 600,000 bushels, and is so arranged as to admit of a large addition. The grain will be conveyed by rubber belts to all the piers, so that steamers or vessels loading at any of the docks can receive the grain without hauling. Two-storied sheds are built upon Hittinger's and Damon's Wharves, covering the entire pier. The upper stories are intended for storage, and a large portion will be bonded for goods of foreign production. The railroad-tracks will be laid the entire length of the wharves: so that the cars can be placed alongside the vessels, and unloaded as fast as they arrive. The sheds will be furnished with electric lights, enabling the steamers to prosecute their work at night as well as by day. The lines connecting directly with these terminals are the Erie, Hoosac-Tunnel, Central Vermont, and Grand-Trunk. The New-York and New-England Railroad Company, on the South-Boston side, is pushing forward the work of improving its terminal facilities. A large warehouse, covering 121,000 square feet, was completed in 1882, offering facilities to steamers and sailing-vessels in receiving and discharging cargoes; another warehouse, about the same size, is under way; new docks and piers are building; and a grain-elevator, of 500,000 bushels capacity, has been completed. On the East-Boston front the East-Haven Company proposes to build new wharves, docks, and other appliances of ocean commerce, along a tract of territory comprising several hundred acres of uplands and flats on the eastern fore-shore of East Boston. It is part of the East-Haven Company's general plan to surround Boston with a belt-railroad for passengers as well as freight, starting from the East-Haven territory, connecting with all the railroads which enter the city, crossing over or under each, at a distance of from four to six miles from the State House, and terminating at South Boston, where it will connect with the docks there. The Union Freight Railway distributes freight from the railways to the wharves of the city for lading steamships and other vessels. Its tracks run to Constitution, T, Lewis's, Eastern-avenue, Commercial, Union, and Central Wharves. [See the several railways, *Steamships and Steamship-trade of Boston*.]

Theatre, The Boston. — See Boston Theatre.

Theatres. — See Drama in Boston.

Theological Library. — See General Theological Library.

Thompson's Island, Boston Harbor, now occupied by the Boston Asylum and Farm-school for Indigent Boys, was occupied as a trading-post before the arrival of the Puritan fleet; and the settlement established here antedates Boston by several years. The Thompson for whom it is named was "David Thompson, gentleman, London," a Scotchman, travelled and scholarly, who had been the London agent of the company of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and was sent over here to superintend the settlement of Gorges and John Mason at Portsmouth. Sweetser, in his "King's Handbook of Boston Harbor," notes, that, according to an ancient tradition, Thompson examined the harbor islands in 1619, in company with Masconomo, the sagamore of Agawam, seeking a place to establish a trading-post, and that he chose this island because it had a "small river and a harbor for boats;" and the testimony of Blackstone [see *Blackstone or Blaxton*] is given, that he knew "ould Mr. Thompson," who chose this island for settlement because "there is a harbor in the island for a boat, which none of the rest of the islands had." Subsequently, in 1621, Miles Standish visited the harbor; and one William Trevore, who was with him, a sailor in the "Mayflower," took possession of the island for Thompson, naming it

Island of Trevore; and later Thompson obtained a grant of the land by patent. Here Thompson built him a castle of logs, and drove a thriving trade with the Indians, in beaver-furs and fish, maintaining at the same time a similar trading-station on the Kennebec. Thompson died in 1628, "leaving his wife and infant son to garrison the island, and to give generous hospitality to the colonists of Boston and Dorchester," says Sweetser; "and after the arrival of the Puritan fleet, the good Episcopalian lady abandoned her snug Atlantis, and sailed away to where she could hear once more the familiar 'Let your light so shine' in some distant prelatical realms." In 1634 the General Court of the Massachusetts colony granted the island to Dorchester; and in 1639 the town of Dorchester voted to rent it for 20 pounds a year, the revenue "to bee pajd to such a school-master as shall vndertake to teach English, Latine, and other tongues, and also writing;" and it is curious to observe that the idea of mixed schools was thus early entertained, the question "whether maydes shalbe taught wth the boyes or not" being left for the elders and seven-men to determine. Dorchester did not long enjoy the ownership of the island; for in 1648 John Thompson, the son and heir of David Thompson, appeared, and laid claim to it, producing affidavits of Blackstone, Masconomo, Standish, and Trevore, in support of his demand. Thereupon, the title being found good by the General Court, the island was surrendered to the claimant. A few years later, in 1654, the Indian Winnequassam laid claim to it; but in a trial of the case he failed to make good his claim, and Thompson's ownership was sustained. In 1834 the island was purchased, at a cost of $6,000, for the Farm School, incorporated the year before, and the institution established here; and the same year it was set off from Dorchester, within whose jurisdiction it had been since the grant from the General Court, and annexed to Boston, so to remain so long as it should be used for a farm-school or other charitable purpose. By its annexation, however, Dorchester was not deprived of the enjoyment of its clam-banks; for the provision was made in the Act setting it off, "that nothing in it should destroy or affect any lawful right which the inhabitants of Dorchester might have of digging and taking clams on the banks of said island." Thompson's Island is about a mile in length, and a third wide. It is about three miles from Long Wharf, but only about a half a mile from Squantum, North Quincy, between which and the island the water is so shallow at extreme low tides that one can cross almost the entire distance by wading. It is a pleasant island, with fruit-bearing trees, a grove planted by Theodore Lyman in 1840, — who also gave the school $10,000, — excellent soil, and fertile meadows. Part of the lowlands used to be covered by a pond, which has been diked and drained; in place of it now are rich meadow-lands. [See *Harbor*, *The Boston*.]

Trade Centres. — State Street is the centre of business of the city. The financial centre is within the boundary limits of Washington, State, Broad, and Milk Streets. The leading banks and banking-houses are within these limits; the Post-office and the Sub-treasury, the great life-insurance offices, the brokers' quarters, the insurance-agencies and real-estate brokers, the Merchants' Exchange and the Board of Trade, and the Stock Exchange are in the immediate neighborhood. The great dry-goods quarter covers a large territory in the business-section of the city. The wholesale trade is mostly centred in Devonshire, between Milk and Franklin Streets, Franklin and its lateral streets, Winthrop Square and Otis Street, Summer and its lateral streets; and the retail trade in Summer from Chauncy Place to Washington, Washington between Summer and Boylston, portions of Temple Place, and the larger portion of Winter. Boston was from 1830 to 1850 the chief dry-goods market of the country. As the great cotton and woollen factories multiplied, and the number of domestic commission-houses increased, the erection of the massive granite warehouses began, which before the Great Fire were such conspicuous features of the business-section of the city. Many of the present buildings are as fine and substantial, and superior in architectural design, and perhaps in fire-resisting qualities. For years the retail dry-goods trade centred in Hanover Street. Gradually it moved southward, first to Tremont Row, and then to Washington Street between Summer and West Streets, and later spreading into Winter Street. The first "palatial" dry-goods store was that of George W. Warren, the site of which is occupied now by the extensive establishment of Jordan, Marsh, & Co. C. F. Hovey, who first established himself in Winter Street, originated the "one-price system." The clothing-trade is situated in the quarter occupied by the wholesale jobbing dry-goods trade; an exception being the great establishment of Macullar, Parker, & Co., the leading and most thorough concern of its class in the city, which is situated on Washington Street, between Franklin and Summer, occupying an immense building extending back to Hawley. Pearl, High, and Federal Streets contain the bulk of the great wool-houses, the trade of which has in recent years assumed great proportions. The boots, shoes, and leather trade now occupy Pearl and High Streets, Purchase Street, and the lower part of Summer, and portions of Lincoln and neighboring streets. The Shoe-and-Leather Exchange is situated in the midst of the leather district, on Bedford Street [see *Shoe-and-Leather Exchange*]. The hardware-trade, once second in importance to the dry-goods trade in the city, and yet quite extensive, is mainly situated in the neighborhood of the leather district, in the section where once stood Fort Hill [see *Fort Hill*]. The paper-trade, whose business is very large and steadily increasing, is centred largely in Federal Street and vicinity; and near by, on Federal and Franklin Streets, are some of the largest crockery-ware establishments of the city, occupying spacious buildings, and presenting a variety of goods of the first order, particularly of decorated ware, which lifts them to the plane of art-establishments. The wholesale trade in drugs is centring in Milk Street and its vicinity. The wholesale grocery, fish, and flour and grain trades mainly occupy streets near the water-front. The first of these clings to Broad and India Streets and their neighborhood, near the agencies of the great sugar-refineries; and the tea, coffee, and sugar brokers are mostly on Broad Street and its immediate vicinity. The fish-trade centres on Commercial Street and Atlantic Avenue; and the flour and grain business, on Commercial Street, near by many of the principal wharves. The jobbing foreign-fruit trade is on Merchants' Row, Chatham, and South-Market Streets, and their vicinity; the produce-trade occupies the same neighborhood, extending into Commercial Street; and the wholesale provision-trade, the streets about the Faneuil-hall Market. The great slaughtering-houses of John P. Squire, covering ten acres, and at which, during the year 1882, 400,000 hogs were slaughtered, and the concern of Charles H. North & Co., covering nearly nine acres, where 300,000 hogs and cattle were slaughtered during the same period, are situated in the neighboring city of Somerville. According to the annual report for 1882, of Edward J. Howard, secretary and superintendent of the Merchants' Exchange, from which some of the foregoing facts are taken, Boston now ranks as third in the list of packing-cities, and will soon rank as second. The business-section of the city is so compact that all parts of it can be readily reached. State Street is equidistant from the several railroad-stations of the city; so that it is an easy walk from any one of these to the business-centre and the bustling portion of "down-town."

Training-Schools for Nurses.— There are three of these schools in Boston. The first was established in connection with the New-England Hospital for Women and Children, in 1863; and the others are connected with the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Boston City Hospital. These are all for women only. The conditions of admittance are not severe. Applicants for admission to that in the New-England Hospital for Women and Children must be between the ages of 21 and 40 (those under 31 preferred), and of sound health. The pupils in this school are supported by the hospital during the term of 16 months, when diplomas of competency are bestowed. The conditions of admittance to the school connected with the Massachusetts General Hospital are: sound health, age between 25 and 35, good moral character, and a common-school education. During the first month of probation the pupils are lodged and boarded; and, if they pass this successfully, they are admitted to a two-years' course. During the first year they receive, beside board and lodging, a salary of $10 a month; and the second year increased pay, when they are recognized as full nurses. At the end of the term they receive diplomas. This school is known as the "Boston Training-School for Nurses," and is under the direction of 24 lady directors. It was established in 1873, and incorporated in 1875. Application should be made to the secretary, Miss M. A. Wales, No. 19 Brimmer Street. The City Hospital Training-school also provides a two-years' course. Each applicant must bear a certificate signed by two responsible persons (one a physician preferred) as to her character and sound health, and should be not under 25 nor over 40 years of age,— 35 preferred. Here, as in the General-hospital school also, the first month is a season of probation; the candidate being lodged and boarded in the institution. If then accepted as a pupil, she receives, in addition to lodging and board, $10 a month the first year, and $14 a month the second year; a diploma being bestowed on graduation. Pupils are employed as assistant-nurses in the hospital. The right to exclude or discharge any person from the school is reserved by the government of the hospital and those in charge of the instruction. Candidates for admittance should apply to the superintendent of the hospital. This school was established in 1878. [See *City Hospital*, *Massachusetts General Hospital*, and *New-England Hospital for Women and Children*.]

Transcendentalism.— See "Isms."

Transcript (The Boston Evening), published from the granite-front "Transcript Building," on the corner of Washington and Milk Streets, is the oldest evening journal in New England, and has for years sustained the reputation of being the favorite afternoon paper of cultivated Boston. It dates from 1830, and its beginning was Liliputian. It was at first a paper of four small pages, with four columns a page. The pages were a little over a foot long, and less than nine inches wide. Lynde M. Walter was the projector and first editor, and Dutton & Wentworth, then the State printers, were its first printers, becoming proprietors with Mr. Walter soon after the starting of the venture. The first number was issued on the 24th of July, 1830; and, after two more issues, there was an intermission of a month. The third number was entirely filled by the editor's report of the argument of Daniel

Webster, for the government, in the trial of the Knapps for the murder of Capt. White of Salem, an absorbing case with the local public at the time. Thereafter the paper appeared regularly, an assured success. Mr. Walter continued as editor until his death, in 1842; the last two years of his life, however, by reason of ill health, he was much of the time unable to perform the work of his office; and Dr. Joseph Palmer, afterwards long with the "Advertiser," was practically the responsible editor. Mr. Walter, on his death, was succeeded by his sister, Miss Cornelia M. Walter, as editor. She continued in the position until the autumn of 1847; when she resigned, and was succeeded by Epes Sargent. Mr. Sargent conducted the paper for about 5½ years; and in 1853 Daniel N. Haskell, who had been a gossipy newspaper-correspondent, became the editor. It was not until 1848, while Mr. Sargent was editor, that it was considered necessary to employ a regular reporter. During Mr. Haskell's conduct of the paper, which covered a period of 21 years, its scope was greatly enlarged, as well as its size, and the methods of journalism underwent the radical change which has lifted it into a systematic business and a recognized profession. Mr. Haskell, more than any of his predecessors, gave to the "Transcript" the literary flavor which made it so acceptable to many readers. He had for many years, as his assistants, E. P. Whipple the essayist, and the late Rev. Thomas B. Fox. Other literary people were frequent contributors. At one time Starr King wrote letters for it; and Edwin H. Chapin, the eminent Universalist preacher and popular lecturer in his day, was among those occasionally writing for its columns. Mr. Haskell died in 1874. He was succeeded by William A. Hovey, who was the editor until 1881, when he retired; and Edward H. Clement, the present editor, succeeded to the position. Mr. Wentworth, the junior partner of the original firm of Dutton & Wentworth, died Oct. 25, 1847. For 9 years after, his family retained an interest in the paper, and then Mr. Dutton became the sole proprietor. In course of time his son was taken into partnership, and the firm name changed to Henry W. Dutton & Son. Both the son and father died within a few months of each other, in 1874, soon after the death of Mr. Haskell. Thereupon the publication was assumed by trustees in the interest of the heirs of the Duttons, until 1879, when the Boston Transcript Company was incorporated; the stock being held almost entirely by the Dutton heirs. William Durant, who has been connected with the business-department of the paper for half a century, is business-manager and treasurer of the company; and S. P. Mandell is the president. The "Transcript" was first enlarged when it was about 10 years old, by the addition of an extra column to its pages. Other enlargements were subsequently made, until, in 1866, it had eight columns to the page. After it had recovered from the effects of the Great Fire of 1872, when its new office on the site of the present building was destroyed, it made a greater change, appearing as a large quarto, as it has since been published. It is now printed from fast presses, having several editions a day, and a weekly edition, the contents of which are selected with care and excellent judgment from the daily issues. It is a well-edited and well-written paper, under its present management, fully sustaining its superior reputation. In politics the "Transcript" is Independent Republican. Its regular force of assistant-editors, critics, reporters, and correspondents is large, and composed of thoroughly trained men.

Traveller (The Daily Evening), now published from the Traveller Building, at No. 31 State Street, by Roland Worthington & Co., was the first two-cent evening paper established in Boston. It was founded in 1845, succeeding the "American Traveller," a weekly paper, projected before the advent of the railroad, when the public conveyances were stages and steamboats; and designed mainly to afford information to travellers in relation to routes, methods of travel, stopping-places, and hotels. Its headline exhibited a spirited cut of the four-in-hand stage, dashing along the dusty road. The "Evening Traveller" was first published by the proprietors of the "American Traveller," under the firm-name of Upton, Ladd, & Co. Ferdinand Andrews, formerly of Salem, and Rev. George Punchard, were the first editors. The initial number made its appearance on the 1st of April, 1845. The announcement was made, that it was to be a good business and family paper, free from immoral tendencies, and that it would support and defend all institutions for moral and intellectual improvement. Among other things it refused to publish advertisements of theatrical performances. In October, 1845, Henry Flanders became a partner, the firm-name being changed to Upton, Flanders, & Co.; in December following, Albert Bowker being admitted, there was another change in the firm-name, to Bowker, Flanders, & Co.; and in about a year, Mr. Bowker retiring, still another change, this time to Henry Flanders & Co. The next change was in 1851, to Worthington, Flanders, & Co.; the next, in 1856, to Worthington, Flanders, and Guild (Curtis Guild, now of the "Commercial Bulletin"); then Worthington, Flanders, & Co. again; and finally Roland Worthington & Co., as it has since remained. Col. Worthington, its present chief proprietor and conductor, associated himself with its originators about two months after the issue of the first number; and he early became a member of the publishing-firm, and its directing mind. Under his direction the paper soon achieved its reputation as an enterprising and prompt collector of news; and several radical changes in the newspaper were brought about. To him is due the custom of selling the daily newspapers on the street through newsboys, which was done, before the "Traveller" started the general movement, by the penny papers only, and avoided by the "respectable" papers. The "Traveller" also introduced the custom of displaying the features of its news upon bulletins hung out in front of the newspaper-office, now almost universally followed. It was early enterprising in the gathering of news. One of its "big" enterprises was the publication of Webster's Marshfield speech on the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, in 1848. The speech was made on a Friday afternoon, was brought to Boston by express, and written out by the reporter Dr. J. W. Stone, and published and for sale early the next morning, the "Traveller" alone having it. Messrs. Andrews and Punchard retired as editors in 1856. In 1857 the "Atlas," the "Chronicle," and the "Evening Telegraph" were merged into the "Traveller;" and the experiment of a large metropolitan quarto was tried, under the editorial conduct of the late Samuel Bowles, the eminent editor of the "Springfield Republican," and a large staff of assistants and writers. The first publication under this arrangement was made on the 1st of July that year. It continued only until Sept. 15, when the quarto form was abandoned, and a return made to the old form and the former arrangements. Mr. Bowles thereupon returned to Springfield and the "Republican," which he made a power in New-England journalism, establishing a national reputation for the journal and himself. The "Traveller" removed to its present quarters about 30 years ago, having been first published from the Old State-house Building. In the present "Traveller" building, Benjamin Russell, one of the most aggressive of Boston editors, and one of the ablest, began 100 years ago the publication of the "Columbian Centinel," afterwards merged into the "Advertiser." The "Traveller" continues to be conducted with spirit and ability, and holds its own as an enterprising evening newspaper. Its "Review of the Week," published every Saturday, is, and has long been, a marked feature; and Henry Ward Beecher's sermons regularly appear also in its Saturday issue. The "Review of the Week" is written by Charles C. Hazewell, the veteran *litterateur*. While presenting the news, supplementing the Associated Press telegraphic reports with despatches from its special correspondents, publishing letters from correspondents, and paying careful and constant attention to the local and general news, it regularly maintains its departments of literary matters, book and art reviews, dramatic and musical criticisms, etc.; constantly aiming to make an interesting and readable family paper. The "Traveller" is now the only newspaper published on State Street, which used to be the favorite place for newspaper-offices. James W. Clarke is its editor. Col. Worthington is at present collector of the port of Boston, — appointed and confirmed in the spring of 1882.

Tremont House (The). — Tremont Street, corner of Beacon. The oldest of the existing hotels of the city, the Tremont enjoys a wide reputation. It was built originally by a stock company, prominent in which were several well-known Bostonians of their day. William H. Eliot was the original projector and the largest stockholder. The corner-stone was laid on the Fourth of July, 1828; and the event was one of the features of the local celebration of the day. The ceremonies were under the direction of the government of the Charitable Mechanic Association. Under the stone a plate was deposited with this inscription: "The corner-stone of the Tremont House was laid by Samuel Turell Armstrong, president of the Charitable Mechanic Association, on the fourth day of July, A.D. 1828, and the 52d anniversary of American Independence; Levi Lincoln being governor of Massachusetts, and Josiah Quincy mayor of Boston. A desire to promote the welfare and to contribute to the embellishment of their native city led the proprietors, Thomas Handasyde Perkins, James Perkins, Andrew Elliot Belknap, William Harvard Eliot, and Samuel Atkins Eliot, to undertake this work. In its accomplishment they were aided by the liberality of the persons whose names are enrolled on the parchment in the glass case beneath. Isaiah Rogers, architect." After the ceremonies of laying the stone, the company and its guests dined in the "saloon" of the Tremont Theatre, which then stood opposite, where the Tremont Temple now stands. On the site of the hotel the mansion-house and garden of Thomas Perkins had stood, and also that of the Belknap family, the latter house with its end to the street; and another fine old estate fronting on Beacon Street. Over a year was consumed in building the hotel; and it was opened to the public in October, 1829. Since that time it has been several times enlarged, until now it occupies the entire lot bounded by Tremont and Beacon Streets, Tremont Place, and the Granary Burying-ground, between which and the hotel is a passageway from Tremont Street to Tremont Place, for foot-passers. Its granite front, though extended, is not materially changed from its original appearance. With its massive stone portico, in the Grecian Doric style, which was much affected in the buildings of the city of its period, and its (for that day) grand proportions, it was greatly admired as a most elegant building, in the possession of which the town had reason to be proud. Mr. Rogers, the architect of the building, designed numerous other buildings and dwellings in the town; notably the Merchants' Exchange Building on State

Street, which was built some years after the Tremont House [see *Merchants' Exchange*]. The house has always been a first-class hotel, and has had a reputation for solid comfort and quiet elegance in its conduct, which have been most inviting features. For years the famous Paran Stevens was its proprietor, conducting the Revere House at the same time [see *Revere House*]. Dwight Boyden, son of Simeon Boyden, the famous hotel-keeper of his time, was the first landlord. Under his efficient management the house early attained a national reputation; and he was enabled in the course of time to retire with a fortune of nearly half a million dollars. The house has had many distinguished guests in its time. Here Henry Clay staid when in Boston. President Jackson, on the occasion of his visit to the city in June, 1833, was its guest; Charles Dickens staid here while in Boston during his first visit to America, and he wrote of it, "It has more galleries, colonnades, piazzas, and passages, than I can remember, or the reader would believe." Jenny Lind also staid at the Tremont during her triumphant season here, when the town was in a whirl of excitement over her wonderful singing, and paid her lavish attention; and in 1860 the Prince of Wales and his suite were quartered here. In 1859 the property was acquired through purchase by the great Sears estate, accumulated by David Sears, an opulent merchant of Boston. The Tremont is at present conducted by Silas Gurney, formerly of the firm of Chapin, Gurney, & Co., who had for years managed this house with the Revere House, as previous proprietors had done. In 1879 Mr. Chapin retired from business, whereupon Mr. Gurney, who had had charge of the Revere, succeeded to the Tremont management; and since that time the two houses have been under separate management. The Tremont has in late years been considerably modernized. The electric light has been introduced into its large dining-room, parlors, the *café*, and other rooms on the street-floor. Its parlors have a fine outlook upon Tremont Street. The house has about 250 rooms, many of them arranged in suites which are largely occupied by families wintering in town. It is kept on the American plan, and prices range from $3 to $4.50 per day. The Tremont is much patronized by English people visiting Boston.

Tremont Temple (The). — The building known as the Tremont Temple, on Tremont Street, opposite the Tremont House, which contains one of the largest and best-equipped public halls in the city, is the place of worship of the Union Temple free Church, and the headquarters of New-England Baptists, is the result of a modest effort begun in 1839 to establish a free church in Boston, where "all persons, whether rich or poor, without distinction of color or condition," might worship. The suggestion was that of Timothy Gilbert, a practical reformer of his day, especially identified with the anti-slavery movement. The first meetings were held in a hall at No. 31 Tremont Street. In 1840 larger quarters were secured in Congress Hall, then on the corner of Milk and Congress Streets; and the Tremont-street Baptist Church was formally organized with 82 members, dismissed for this purpose from the various Baptist churches in the city and its vicinity. Rev. Nathaniel Colver, D.D., was the first pastor, and he remained in charge for twelve years. Public worship was continued in Congress Hall for about a year; and, this place becoming too small for the constantly increasing congregations, a third removal was made to a room on the corner of Tremont and Bromfield Streets, which was fitted up to seat from 600 to 700 persons. The increasing attendance, however, soon crowded these new quarters; and a few of the prominent friends of the enterprise concluded that the time had come to secure a large place of worship centrally located, and capable of accommodating a greatly increased congregation. Early in 1843 the Tremont Theatre was offered for sale; and this estate, containing 15,000 feet of land, was at length purchased for 55,000, Timothy Gilbert, S. G. Shipley, Thomas Gould, and William S. Damrell taking the deed, which was dated June of that year. The purchasers, on their own personal responsibility, had the interior of the building remodelled, the hall, stores, and other rooms arranged in a manner convenient for the purposes designed, and furniture put in, at a total expense of $24,284.53, making the total cost of the property and its re-arrangement, $79,284.53. On the 7th of December, 1843, the new house was dedicated, and afterwards occupied by the church as a permanent place of worship. On the night of March 31, 1852, the entire building was completely destroyed by fire. The subject of rebuilding became a serious question to the trustees (the original proprietors being now trustees, the deed having been changed to the form of a trust in April, 1844), who alone had the entire control of the estate; the church having only a prospective interest when the property should be free from debt, or, in case of sale, in any surplus which might be left. Finally they decided to rebuild, and the new building was completed in December of the following year (1853). Its cost, including furniture, organ, gas and steam fixtures, insurance, interest, etc., was $126,814.26. The trustees, becoming satisfied that they could not with safety to themselves, and those involved with them, contrive to carry the burden of this property on the old conditions, called a meeting of the prominent men of the denomination in the city and its vicinity, which was held March 1, 1855, to devise some plan of relief. At this meeting it was determined that it was desirable to secure the estate to the denomination; and an arrangement was made to place it temporarily in the hands of 37 individuals, until subscriptions could be obtained for its purchase, with a view of conveying it to a society to be called the Evangelical Baptist Benevolent and Missionary Society. June 28, 1855, the property was conveyed by deed to Thomas Richardson, Frederick Gould, J. W. Converse, G. W. Chipman, and J. W. Merrill, as trustees; the sum of $36,711.03 over and above its outstanding liabilities being paid therefor; and the new Evangelical Baptist Benevolent and Missionary Society being duly organized May 11, 1858, the whole estate was transferred to it by a deed of conveyance dated Nov. 30, that year. The land on which the building stood was at the time of the conveyance valued at $8 a foot, and the estimated value of the entire property was $230,814.26; and the cost to the society was $165,188.85. On June 9, 1859, a lease was executed, "granting the Tremont-street Baptist Church and Society the use of the great hall, with the organ and furniture therein, during the daytime on Sundays, as a place of public worship; and also basement-rooms for vestry and sabbath-school. The church shall always maintain public worship on the sabbath, with free seats, and so support a good, efficient pastor, as shall be creditable to the Baptist denomination, and such as shall be so considered by the Baptist churches in the city of Boston, and the adjoining cities and towns of Dorchester, Roxbury, Brookline, Cambridge, Charlestown, and Chelsea; and that the church shall hold and maintain the doctrines of the evangelical Baptist churches in said cities and towns. Either of the Baptist churches in said cities and towns may at any time call a council, to be composed of two members from such churches — not less than a majority of the whole number — as may choose to send delegates, to inquire whether the church has broken any of these covenants; and if the council so chosen shall decide that the church has failed to comply with any of the covenants, then this lease shall cease. In case of a sale of the estate, this lease is null and void; and the amount realized from the sale, after paying the cost of the same to this corporation, with interest, charges, and expenses, shall be paid over to said church, which amount shall be held in trust by the deacons of said church for the purpose of building a new place of worship, or to be appropriated to some other religious or charitable object by said church." On Dec. 5, 1863, by a mutual agreement between the church and the society, an arrangement was made giving the board of directors a concurrent vote in the election of pastor. Aug. 14, 1879, the building was again destroyed by fire. It was promptly rebuilt on an improved plan, and re-opened for religious services Oct. 17, 1880, the hall being dedicated by a fine musical entertainment. The present audience-room is one of the finest in the country. It is 122 feet long, 72 feet wide, and 66 feet high. It has, beside the main floor, a first and second gallery, the whole furnishing seats for 2,600 people. The organ is of the Hook & Hastings make, the fourth this firm has built for the Temple. It is of great power and of singular beauty. It has 4 manuals, 66 registers, 3,442 pipes, and unusual mechanical resources. Beneath the main hall of the Temple is the Meionaon, a smaller and most convenient hall, with a seating capacity of nearly 1,000 [see *Halls*]. The several entrances to both halls are commodious, and afford a speedy exit from them. In other rooms of the Temple building are the offices of the American Baptist Missionary Union [see *American Baptist Missionary Union*]; the New-England department of the Home-Mission Society, whose headquarters are in New-York City; and the business and editorial rooms of the "Watchman," the recognized newspaper organ of New-England Baptists. The Baptist Social Union [see *Baptist Social Union*] has its monthly meetings here. The Union Temple Church has steadily increased, and now has a large membership, and crowded congregations at every meeting. There is also a large Sunday-school connected with it, and a young men's organization called the Temple Union. Its pastors have been Rev. Dr. Colver, spoken of above as the first pastor; Revs. I. H. Kallock; J. D. Fulton, D.D.; George C. Lorimer, D.D.; and F. M. Ellis, D.D., who is the present pastor.

Trinity Church (Episcopal), at the intersection of Huntington Avenue and Boylston and Clarendon Streets, Backbay district, is admitted to be the finest church-edifice in New England, if not in the country. It is in the pure French Romanesque style, in the shape of a Latin cross, with a semicircular apse added to the eastern arm. The clerestory is carried by an arcade of only two arches. Above the aisles a gallery is carried across the arches, which is called the "triforium" gallery, and serves to connect the three main galleries, one across either transept, and one across the west end of the nave. The extreme width of the church across the transepts is 121 feet, and the extreme length 160 feet. The chancel is 57 feet deep and 52 feet wide. A unique chapel is connected with the main structure by an open cloister, the effect of which is very striking. The whole interior of the church and chapel is finished in black walnut, and the vestibule in ash and oak. The interior decorations are elaborate and in exquisite taste, and they form an enduring monument to the skill of John La Farge of New York. No such decorations can be found in any other church in the country. A great central tower, 211 feet high, surmounts the structure, rising from four piers at the crossing of the nave and transept. It is massive in form, and is the main feature of the edifice. Inside, the tower is 46 feet square. The material employed in the body of the church is Dedham granite, ornamented with brown freestone trimmings. The exterior of the apse is decorated with mosaic-work of polished granite. The church has several stained-glass memorial windows, made in Europe. It resembles some of those cathedrals in the South of France which are recognized as models in a noble school of ecclesiastical art. Though the building cost $750,000, the parish has no debt. The architects were Messrs. Gambrill of New York, and Richardson of Brookline. This church was consecrated on Feb. 9, 1877, the bishop of the diocese conducting the services. Four prelates of the church, many clergymen, the governor of the State, the mayor of the city, and a large number of other people of distinction, were present on the occasion. The history of Trinity church begins with the year 1728. In April of that year steps were taken towards the formation of a third Episcopal church in Boston, "by reason that the Chapel [King's Chapel] is full, and no pews to be bought by new comers." Land was purchased, corner of Summer Street and Bishop Alley, now Hawley Street; and it was arranged that a church should be built thereon, "most conducing to the decent and regular performance of divine service according to the rubrick of the common Prayer-book used by the Church of England, as by law established." The movement developed slowly; and it was 6 years before the corner-stone of the proposed building was laid, though the church was organized under the name of Trinity Church, and services begun. On April 15, 1734, sufficient subscriptions being then secured, the corner-stone was laid by Rev. Roger Price of King's Chapel as commissary of the Bishop of London. The building was erected without further delay, and on Aug. 15, 1735, opened for worship. It was a wooden structure, 90 by 50 feet, and 30 feet stud. It was a plain affair, with gambrel-roof, standing with its end to the street. Shaw, in 1817, described it as having "a shew of the Corinthian style, but nothing to recommend it but its roominess, and convenience for worship." Rev. Addington Davenport was the first regular minister of the church; and the holy sacrament was first administered within its walls June 17, 1739, by Mr. Davenport, assisted by the Rev. Samuel Habury of New London. In 1828 this building was taken down, and Sept. 17 of that year the corner-stone of the second church-building was laid. The features of the latter were its massive walls and its stately tower. It was a solid Gothic structure, and intended to reproduce the Old-English type of the Episcopal temple. It was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1872; and its broken tower and partly crumbled, massive walls formed a most picturesque ruin after the havoc of the flames, and before the "burnt district" was cleared up and prepared for rebuilding. In the winter preceding this disaster, the parish had referred the subject of a new church-building to a building-committee, and eventually the designs of the architects for the church now standing were accepted. The new Trinity was completed in the winter of 1877, and consecrated in February of that year, as stated above. The pulpit of Trinity has been occupied by a long line of distinguished men. Following is a list of the rectors: Revs. Addington Davenport, 1740–1746 (died that year); William Hooper, 1747–1767 (died that year); William Walter, D.D., assistant minister 1763, rector 1767–1775; Samuel Parker, D.D., assistant minister 1774, rector 1779–1804 (died that year); John S. J. Gardiner, D.D., assistant minister 1792, rector 1805–1830 (died); J. W. Doane, D.D., assistant minister 1828, rector 1830–1833 John H. Hopkins, assistant minister, 1831–1832; Jonathan M. Wainwright, D.D., rector, 1833–1838; John L. Watson, assistant minister, 1836; Manton Eastburn, D.D., rector, 1843–1869; Thomas M. Clark, assistant minister, 1847–1851; Henry Vandyke Johns, D.D., assistant minister,

1851; A. G. Mercer, D.D., assistant minister, 1861; Phillips Brooks, D.D., rector, 1869 (present rector); Frederick Baylies Allen, assistant minister. Rev. Samuel Parker, the third rector, was a native of Portsmouth. He was bishop of Massachusetts, and in his day stood at the head of the Episcopal Church in New England. Rev. Dr. John Sylvester John Gardiner received his degree of A.M. from Harvard College in 1803, and his D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1813. The famous Anthology Club, which gave birth to the Boston Athenæum and the "North-American Review," was formed in his house. He was a strong opponent of Unitarianism, and charged the Unitarians with "assassinating Christianity in the dark." Rev. Dr. Doane was the second bishop of New Jersey, and founder of Burlington College. Rev. Dr. Hopkins was first a lawyer, and left the bar for the ministry in 1823. In 1832 he became the first bishop of Vermont. Rev. Dr. Eastburn was born in England, and came to this country when a boy. He graduated at Columbia College, and became bishop of Massachusetts in 1843 on the death of Bishop Griswold. His successor, as rector of Trinity in 1869, Rev. Dr. Brooks, is one of the most famous preachers in the Episcopal denomination. He is much beloved by his parishioners, and highly esteemed in the community. He is a brilliant speaker, earnest and eloquent, and, a man of superior stature, is a conspicuous figure in Boston.

Trust-Companies. — See Banks.

Turnhalle. — See Germans in Boston.

Turnverein. — See Germans in Boston.

Twenty-eighth Congregational Society. — Parker-Memorial Building, Berkeley Street, corner of Appleton; the representative of the society formed by "friends of free thought," in 1845, for Theodore Parker. In January of that year, when the pulpits of Boston were practically closed against him, "a company of gentlemen met," says Parker's biographer, O. B. Frothingham, "and passed a single resolution: 'that the Rev. Theodore Parker shall have a chance to be heard in Boston.'" The Melodeon, which used to stand where the Bijou Theatre is now, was engaged; and here his Boston ministry began, on Feb. 16, 1845. In December following, he accepted a formal invitation to become the pastor of the new society; and on Jan. 4, 1846, he was installed. The ceremony was very simple. The chairman of the committee made a short statement of the manner in which the society was formed, and of its action in calling Mr. Parker; and the remaining exercises were conducted by the new pastor, without the support of any other clergyman. His sermon was on "The Idea of the Christian Church." In 1852 the society moved to the Music Hall, and with this place his fame as a preacher is associated. Says Frothingham, in his biography before quoted: "In this spacious temple, dedicated to art, Theodore Parker made his power felt. He grew to the place. The central position commanded a broad view. Standing here he could be seen on all sides. The multitudinous doorways let in the world: it was the world he wanted. The assembly was, on the whole, the most remarkable that ever gathered statedly within four walls in America; up to that time, much the largest, if we except Whitefield's, which was composed of very different people, drawn by a very different attraction. . . . He had no accessories of rite, symbol, ceremony, doctrinal or ecclesiastical mystery. He read the old Bible, but with great freedom; and he read other writings beside. Hymns were sung, but not from collections in general use with Christians. The prayers were expressions of devout feeling, usually of gratitude and longing, on a sober level, personal and tender, but without humiliation, superstition, or the least recognition of dogma at beginning or end. The sermons were grave, solid, seldom less than an hour in length, often more, and were crammed with thought. The preacher took the intelligence of his audience for granted, and often taxed it severely. To listen to him regularly was indeed a liberal education, not in theology or even religion alone, but in politics, history, literature, science, art, every thing that interested rational minds." The sittings were free; and the expenses were met by voluntary contributions, and subscriptions by a few of the parishioners. Parker preached here regularly until his illness in 1859; and he continued as minister until his death, which occurred in Italy, May 10, 1860. To succeed him as pastor of the society, Rev. Samuel R. Calthrop, now of Syracuse, N. Y., was first called. For a year, from May, 1865, to July, 1866, David A. Wasson of Medford was the minister. In 1866 the Parker Fraternity Rooms were established, at No. 554 Washington Street, to which the society moved. While here Samuel Longfellow was for two years minister; then Rev. James Vila Blake; and succeeding him, Rev. J. L. Dudley. In 1873 the present Parker Memorial Building was erected, and the Parker Fraternity established itself here. During its occupation of this and the Washington-street location, it has had occasional pulpit-services of John Weiss, Ralph Waldo Emerson, William Lloyd Garrison, now all dead; of Wendell Phillips, O. B. Frothingham, Francis E. Abbot, Moncure D. Conway, Celia Burleigh, Ednah D. Cheney, and many others. For some time the present society has been without a settled pastor. [See *First Church in West Roxbury* for reference to Theodore Parker's first settlement in what is now a part of Boston; and *Old Landmarks* for reference to his home in Exeter Place.]

U.

Union Athletic Club. — See Athletics.

Union Boat-Club. — See Boating.

Union Church, Columbus Avenue, corner of West-Rutland Square (Congregational Trinitarian). This church was organized in 1822. It was formed by a union of former members of the Park-street, Old-South, and Braintree churches, — dismissed from their respective churches for this purpose, — with a minority of a small society first gathered in 1819, with Rev. James Sabine as its pastor: hence its name of the Union Church. Mr. Sabine's society held its meetings originally in Boylston Hall, and soon after its organization several individuals connected with it built a meeting-house on Essex Street. This was then occupied by the society for about two years; but, difficulties arising between the pastor and a portion of his people, he withdrew from the meeting-house, followed by his supporters, and Boylston Hall was again occupied by them. Subsequently, on June 10, 1822, the minority, with members of the three churches who came to their assistance, were organized as a separate church; and in August following the name of the Union Church was taken, when a formal title to the meeting-house was obtained. The first pastor of the reorganized church was Rev. Samuel Green. He was installed March 26, 1823, and continued in the position for 11 years; when, on account of failing health, he resigned, his pastorate ceasing on the anniversary of his installation. A few months later, Nov. 20, 1834, he died, at the age of 42. Rev. Nehemiah Adams, who succeeded him, was the senior pastor for more than 40 years, — until his death in 1878, — and for 35 years the sole pastor. He was a thoroughly cultivated man, and early won a reputation as a writer as well as a preacher of power and finish. Beside these advantages, Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, in his chapter on "The Congregational (Trinitarian) Churches," in the "Memorial History," notes "the comeliness and beauty of his person, and his calm self-possession in all public duties." He is perhaps best known from his book in defence of the institution of slavery, which he published soon after a visit to South Carolina in 1854, under the title of "A South-side View of Slavery." This met with bitter criticism from the little body of abolitionists, and others whose convictions were like theirs, but whose courage was weak; and for years after he was familiarly spoken of in the town as "South-side Adams." Under Dr. Adams's ministrations the church grew in numbers and strength. On Sunday, Feb. 14, 1869, he was taken dangerously ill while in the pulpit; and from that time until May, 1871, he was unable to preach. Meanwhile the old church-building on Essex Street was disposed of for purposes of trade, and the present beautiful edifice of stone was built and occupied. The last public services in the old church were held on May 22, 1869; and the new church was dedicated Nov. 17, 1870. Rev. Henry M. Parsons was the first associate of Dr. Adams, and was installed Dec. 1, 1870. He served until December, 1874, when Rev. Frank A. Warfield succeeded to the position. Mr. Warfield was installed Feb. 1, 1876; and upon the death of Mr. Adams he became the sole pastor, and so remained for several years. The society was considerably embarrassed by the building of the new church, but a few years ago its debt was entirely removed.

Union Club. — Club-house, Park Street, opposite the Common. This was established during the War of the Rebellion (on the 9th of April, 1863), primarily as a political club in support of the Union cause. It has since that time abandoned its political feature, and has become a purely social club. It is renowned for its respectability. Its membership, limited to 600, includes representatives of the bench and bar, leading men of other professions, and a few merchants. Its first president was Edward Everett; and among his successors have been such men as Charles G. Loring, Richard H. Dana, jun., Henry Lee, and Lemuel Shaw, son of Chief-justice Shaw. Applicants for admission must first be reported on favorably by a committee, and then are voted on by the club. One black ball in five excludes. The entrance-fee is $100, and the annual assessment $50. A feature of the club is its excellent *table-d'hôte* dinners. The club-house was formerly the residence of Abbott Lawrence. It is spacious, well arranged and furnished, adorned by paintings and other works of art, and provided with a well-furnished library. On the occasion of the inauguration of the club-house, Oct. 15, 1863, Mr. Everett, in his address as president of the club, gave the following pleasing picture of its situation: "It stands on dry native soil; elevated and open to the air, but central and easily accessible. It is in a neighborhood as desirable as any in town, and all its surroundings are of congenial respectability. Its proximity to our noble Common is a feature of extreme beauty; the views from every story of the house are cheerful and attractive: those from the upper windows and the observatory on the roof are of unsurpassed loveliness. As I contemplated them the other day, gazing, under the dreamy light of an Indian summer, on the waters in the centre of the Common, sparkling through the tinted maples and elms; the line of surrounding hills, Brighton, Brookline, Roxbury, and Dorchester; the islands that gem the harbor; the city stretched like a panorama around and beneath, — I thought my eye had never rested on a more delightful prospect." [See *Club-life in Boston*.]

Union Hall. — See Halls, or Young Men's Christian Union.

Union Park. — See Parks and Squares.

Union Temple Church. — See Tremont Temple.

Unitarianism and Unitarian (Congregational) Churches. — King's Chapel, which was the first Episcopal church in Boston, became, in 1782, the first Unitarian church in Boston. But some years before that time Unitarianism had been regularly preached in Boston pulpits. At the close of the Revolutionary War, all the Congregational pulpits in what is now Boston, with but two exceptions, — the Old South and the First Church in Charlestown, — were occupied by Unitarian preachers; and as early as 1747 a settled minister over one of the leading Boston churches — Rev. Jonathan Mayhew, the pastor of the West Church from 1747 to 1766 — preached the doctrine of Unitarianism, or, as some claim, that of Universalism [see *Universalism and Universalist Churches*]. The followers of the liberal faith were first called Arminians; and the title of Unitarian was not assumed until early in the present century, when, in about the year 1815, the Unitarians separated from the Trinitarians, and the distinct sect was established. The early history of the denomination bristles with controversies. In 1805 Rev. Henry Ware, sen., a pronounced Unitarian, was made Hollis professor of divinity at Harvard College; and Rev. Dr. Alexander P. Peabody, in his chapter on the "Unitarians in Boston," in the "Memorial History," says: "There can be but little doubt that this event either induced or hastened the foundation of Andover Theological Seminary and the establishment of Park-street Church, — the former destined to furnish earnest antagonists of Boston Unitarianism, the latter specially designed to check its ascendancy and to counteract its influence." The first Unitarian minister of the First Church, now situated on the corner of Berkeley and Marlborough Streets, then the "Old-Brick" Church, on what was then Cornhill (now Washington Street), nearly opposite the head of State Street, was Rev. Charles Chauncy, the senior pastor, with Rev. John Clark ordained as his associate in 1778, who upon his death, in 1787, became the sole pastor. Succeeding ministers were Revs. William Emerson (the father of the eminent Ralph Waldo Emerson), John L. Abbot, Nathaniel L. Frothingham, and Rufus Ellis the present pastor, ordained in 1853. [See *First Church.*] Of the Second Church, in "the pulpit of the Mathers," Rev. John Lathrop, ordained in 1768, was the first Unitarian minister; and he was followed by Rev. Henry Ware, jun., in 1817, Ralph Waldo Emerson in 1829, Revs. Chandler Robbins in 1833, Robert Laird Collier in 1876, and Edward A. Horton in 1880, the present pastor. This was the society worshipping in the Old-North Church, which was torn down by the British soldiers during the siege, and burned for firewood. [See *Second Church.*] King's Chapel became Unitarian under Rev. James Freeman; the proprietors, two years before his ordination, having adopted an amended liturgy, excluding the recognition of the Trinity and the supreme deity of Christ. Mr. Freeman was first engaged, in 1782, as "reader," and was ordained as rector in 1787, when the connection of the church with the American Episcopal Church was terminated. His successors have been: Revs. Francis W. P. Greenwood, in 1824; Ephraim Peabody, in 1846; and Henry W. Foote, in 1861, the present rector. [See *King's Chapel.*] The first Unitarian minister of the Brattle-square Church, now dissolved, was Rev. Joseph S. Buckminster, who was the pastor from 1805 to 1812. Edward Everett succeeded him in 1814; Revs. John G. Palfrey, from 1818 to 1830; and Samuel K. Lothrop, 1834 to the dissolution of the society, not long after its removal to its new stone church-building on Commonwealth Avenue, now the church of the First Baptist Society. [See *Brattle-square Church.*] The Federal-street Church, now the Arlington-street Church, became distinctly Unitarian under the ministrations of Rev. William Ellery Channing; though it forsook the Presbyterian form and adopted the Congregational in 1786, and Jeremy Belknap, its minister from 1787 to 1798, is classed as among the earlier Unitarians. Channing began his labors here in June, 1803; and, says Dr. Peabody, in his "Memorial History" chapter quoted above, "his power as a preacher . . . raised the Federal-street Church to a commanding position and influence." Channing died Oct. 2, 1842. His successors were Revs. Ezra S. Gannett, John F. W. Ware, and Brooke Herford, the present pastor, ordained in the autumn of 1882. [See *Arlington-street Church.*] Hollis-street Church became Unitarian under Rev. Samuel West, in 1789. During the settlement of Rev. Horace Holley, the next minister, installed in 1809, the present church-building was erected. Of the succeeding pastors were Revs. John Pierpont, from 1819 to 1845; David Fosdick, 1846–1847; Thomas Starr King, 1848–1860; George L. Chaney, 1862–1877; and Henry B. Carpenter, the present pastor, in 1879 [see *Hollis-street Church*]. Pastors of the West Church, following Rev. Jonathan Mayhew, referred to above as the first Unitarian preacher in Boston, have been Revs. Simeon Howard from 1767 to 1804, and Charles Lowell, 1806–1861. Rev. Cyrus A. Bartol, the present pastor, was installed as colleague of Mr. Lowell in 1837, and after Mr. Lowell's death he became the sole pastor [see *West Church*]. The New-North Church, which flourished for many years, finally disappearing in the Bulfinch-place Church, had some famous Unitarian ministers. John Eliot was the first of the long line, which includes such names as Francis Parkman, Amos Smith, Joshua Young, Arthur B. Fuller, Robert C. Waterston, and William R. Alger. The New South, whose church used to stand on Church Green, at the junction of Summer and Bedford Streets, now occupied by trade, had for its Unitarian ministers, first, Rev. Oliver Everett from 1782 to 1792; then, from 1794 to 1810, Revs. John T. Kirkland, afterwards President Kirkland of Harvard College; Samuel Cooper Thacher, 1811–1818; J. W. P. Greenwood, 1818–1821; Alexander Young, 1824–1854; Orville Dewey, 1857–1861; William P. Tilden, 1862. In 1868 the church-building was demolished, and Church Green obliterated; and two years before what was left of the society united with the New-South Free Church, on Camden, corner of Tremont Street, of which Mr. Tilden is the pastor. The First Parish in Roxbury became Unitarian under Rev. Eliphalet Porter, its minister from 1782 to 1833. It has had but two pastors since Mr. Porter's death. Rev. George Putnam, first as Mr. Porter's colleague in 1830, succeeded him, and continued as senior pastor until his death in 1876; and he was in turn succeeded by Rev. John G. Brooks, who had served a year as colleague. Mr. Brooks resigned in 1882, and was succeeded in the winter of 1883 by Rev. James De Normandie [see *First Parish in Roxbury*]. The First Church in West Roxbury was the church over which Theodore Parker was for some years settled, — from 1837 to 1846; and its first Unitarian minister was Rev. John Bradford, who served from 1785 to 1825 [see *First Church in West Roxbury*]; of the First Church in Jamaica Plain, Rev. Thomas Gray, settled in 1793, was the first Unitarian minister; of the First Church in Dorchester, Rev. Moses Everett, settled from 1774 to 1793; and of the First Church in Brighton, Rev. John Foster, pastor from 1784 to 1829 [see *First Church in Brighton*, *First Church in Dorchester*, and *First Church in Jamaica Plain*]. Of the churches formed during the present century, the following are still in existence: South Congregational Church, Rev. Edward E. Hale, the present pastor; Church of the Disciples, Rev. James Freeman Clarke; and Church of the Unity, Rev. Minot J. Savage, — in the city proper [see each of these by their titles]; Hawes-place Church, South Boston; church in Washington Village; Second Congregational Church, East Boston; Mount-Pleasant Congregational Church, Roxbury district; Third Religious Society, Lower Mills, Dorchester district; church in Harrison Square; Church of the Unity, in Neponset; and Harvard Church, Charlestown district (of which Rev. George E. Ellis was pastor for a long period, from 1840 to 1869). There are also the Warren-street Chapel, established in 1834 [see this]; the Bulfinch-street Chapel, formerly Bulfinch-street Church; the Hanover-street Chapel; and the Concord-street Chapel, — largely devoted to mission-work. The several churches in Boston are united for practical denominational and general work in the "Suffolk Conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches." Of this organization, Rev. E. E. Hale is president, Rev. J. F. Dutton, secretary, and A. D. Hubbard, treasurer. During the winter of 1883, the Suffolk Conference conducted a series of popular Sunday-evening meetings in the Boston Theatre. Large congregations were gathered. Following is a list of the churches in the city, with dates of organization, and their pastors.

NAME OF CHURCH.	LOCATION.	ESTABLISHED.	PRESENT PASTOR.
First Parish of Dorchester	Meeting-House Hill (Dorch. Dist.)	1630	Christopher R. Eliot.
First Religious Society	Eliot Square (Roxbury Dist.)	1630	James De Normandie.
Second Church	Boylston, near Dartmouth	1649	Edward A. Horton.
King's Chapel	Tremont, cor. School	1686	Henry W. Foote.
First Parish	Centre, cor. Church (W. Rox. Dist.)	1712	A. M. Haskell.
Arlington-street Church	Arlington, cor. Boylston	1730	Brooke Herford.
First Parish of Brighton	Washington, c. Market (Brighton)	1730	William Brunton.
Hollis-street Church	Hollis	1732	H. Bernard Carpenter.
First Congregational Society	Centre, cor. Eliot (Jam'a Pl., W. R.)	1770	Charles F. Dole.
Third Religious Society	Richmond (Lower Mills, Dorch.)	1813	George M. Bodge.
Harvard Church	Main, cor. Green (Charles'n. Dist.)	1815	Pitt Dillingham.
Hawes-place Congregational Society	K, cor. E. Fourth (S. B.)	1822	J. F. Dutton.
Bulfinch-place Chapel	Bulfinch	1826	Samuel H. Winkley.
South Congregational	Union Park	1828	Edward E. Hale.
Warren-street Chapel	10 Warrenton	1835	William G. Babcock.
Church of the Disciples	Warren Avenue, cor. W. Brookline,	1841	James Freeman Clarke.
Broadway Unitarian Church	Broadway, bet. G and H (S. B.)	1845	
Church of Our Father	54 Meridian (E. B.)	1846	Warren H. Cudworth.
Mt. Pleasant Congregational	221 Dudley (Roxbury Dist.)	1846	William H. Lyon.
Harrison-square Unitarian Church	Neponset Avenue (Dorch. Dist.)	1848	Caleb D. Bradlee.
Hanover-street Chapel	175 Hanover	1853	Edwin J. Gerry.
Washington-village Union Chapel	Dorchester	1856	James Sallaway.
Church of the Unity	91 West Newton	1857	Minot J. Savage.
Church of the Unity	Walnut (Neponset)	1859	Charles B. Elder.
Lend-a-Hand Church	2169 Washington	..	John Williams.
New South Free Church	Camden, cor. Tremont	1867	William P. Tilden.
Free Society	Lyceum Hall (Dorchester Dist.)	1882	Mrs. Clara M. Bisbee.

The following call themselves simply Congregational churches: —

NAME OF CHURCH.	LOCATION.	ESTABLISHED.	PRESENT PASTOR.
First Church	Marlborough, cor. Berkeley	1630	Rufus Ellis.
Twenty-eighth Congregational Society	Berkeley, cor. Appleton.		
West Church	Cambridge, cor. Lynde	1737	Cyrus A. Bartol.

The several denominational missionary and other organizations whose headquarters are in Boston include the great American Unitarian Association founded in 1825, and incorporated in 1847, whose field is the country at large; the Unitarian Sunday-school Society, instituted in 1827, and re-organized in 1854, which publishes "The Dayspring" monthly, the "Sunday-school Lessons," and text-books for use in Unitarian Sunday schools; the Ministerial Conference, organized in 1819, which holds an annual meeting in this city on the last Wednesday in May, for address and discussion; the Ministerial Union, organized in 1864 "to promote ministerial fellowship, welcome and assist those entering the Liberal ministry, protect the profession and parishes from incompetent and unworthy men, contribute to the edification of its members, and assist in the diffusion of knowledge;" the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Piety, and Charity, incorporated in 1805; the Massachusetts Evangelical Missionary Society, instituted in 1806 to aid feeble parishes in supporting preaching; the Society for Promoting Theological Education, organized in 1816, incorporated 1831; the Society for the Relief of Aged and Destitute Clergymen, formed in 1848, incorporated 1850; the Ladies' Commission on Sunday-school Books, whose chief object is the preparation of lists of books suitable for Unitarian Sunday-school libraries, and also lists to be recommended for general reading, adapted to the use of young persons, and as guides in the formation of small libraries; the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches of Boston, organized 1834, incorporated 1839; the Children's Mission to the Children of the Destitute in the City of Boston, instituted 1849, incorporated 1864; Industrial School for Girls, Dorchester district, organized 1853, incorporated 1854; Temporary Home for the Destitute, established 1847, incorporated 1852; and the Home for Aged Colored Women, No. 27 Myrtle Street, founded in 1860. The more important of these various associations and organizations will be found described in detail elsewhere in this book, under their respective titles. The denominational newspaper is the "Christian Register," edited by Samuel J. Barrows, and published by the Christian-Register Association. The headquarters of the denomination are at No. 3 Tremont Place, which leads from Beacon Street in the rear of the Tremont House.

Unitarian Association. — See American Unitarian Association.

Unitarian Club (The). — An association of gentlemen representing Unitarian churches in Boston, to "encourage friendly and social relations among laymen of the Unitarian faith, of Boston and vicinity, to secure concert of action, and to promote the general interests of the denomination." The officers — consisting of a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer, a secretary, and an executive committee of three — form together a council for the control of the club. They are elected annually by the members of the club, by ballot. The initiation-fee is $10, and the annual fee $6. Monthly meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month, from October to April, at which supper is provided; after which the members and their friends engage in social intercourse, take part in discussions, and listen to speeches. Each member has the privilege of inviting, at his own expense, one guest to each of these meetings; and the council is empowered to invite, at the expense of the club, a number of guests not exceeding six at any one meeting. No limit is at present fixed to the number of members to be admitted. The first meeting for organization was held in the rooms of the Boston Merchants' Association [see *Merchants' Association*], in January, 1881. The meetings and dinners following have been held at the Hotel Vendome. The president for 1883 is John D. Long, ex-governor of the Commonwealth; vice-presidents, Henry P. Kidder and Robert M. Morse, jun.; treasurer, Dr. Francis H. Brown; secretary, Henry H. Edes; executive committee, Weston Lewis, W. H. Baldwin, Oscar H. Sampson; and these constitute the council. The club holds to the Unitarian denomination a position similar to that held toward their respective churches by the Congregational Club [see *Congregational Club*], the Baptist Social Union [see *Baptist Social Union*], and similar organizations.

United-States Courts. — See Courts.

United-States Custom House. — See Custom House.

United-States Hotel (The). — Beach Street, extending from Kingston to Lincoln. One of the oldest of the established hotels of the city, and one of the best, enjoying an excellent reputation in every respect. Its seal dates back to 1826. It was built before the establishment of the railroad-system of the State, with Boston as its great centre; but its projectors were men of foresight, who comprehended something of the changes to be wrought in the immediate future, as indicated by the signs of the times, and selected its site and planned its proportions accordingly. When built, it was the largest hotel in Boston, and was considered a great acquisition, one of the noteworthy features of the growing city. It was first known as the City Hotel. Since its opening, it has been twice enlarged by the addition of an entire block on Lincoln Street, and another on Kingston Street, named respectively "Oregon" and "Texas;" these wings having been built at the time these States were admitted into the Union. The property now covers nearly two acres of ground, enclosing large areas for light and air, half an acre in extent. The house is of brick, three stories high. It has a broad entrance on its imposing front, and a convenient side-entrance from Lincoln Street. It has spacious and high-studded public rooms, with broad halls extending through the entire front and wings, giving plenty of light and air throughout the building; and 500 guest-rooms, all of them of the old-fashioned generous proportions, and all well ventilated and open to the sunlight. For many years the United-States was a favorite stopping-place of distinguished men. Daniel Webster lived here for a while. Here Charles Sumner entertained Dickens. In the spacious dining-hall many noteworthy banquets have been given. Of late years it has been made the winter residence of a large number of families, some of them owning country-seats, which they occupy in summer. At the same time its popularity with transient guests has been steadily maintained. The present landlord is Hon. Tilly Haynes, formerly of Springfield, a gentleman of broad acquaintance in the State, who has served in the State Senate and in the Executive Council. The house passed under his control about three years ago; and he has completely restored and refurnished it, placing it among the leading hotels of the city, ranking in popularity with the more pretentious modern hotels. The United-States is conveniently situated, near all the southern railroad-stations, and within easy distance of the great retail and commercial sections of the city. The street-cars, connecting with the network of lines reaching all parts of the city, pass in front of its doors. The house is kept on the American plan, and prices are moderate.

United-States Internal Revenue Office. — See Post-office and Sub-treasury.

United-States Navy-Yard. — In the Charlestown district, in part on what was once known as Moulton's Point, at the confluence of the Charles and Mystic Rivers. It was established in the year 1800. In that year jurisdiction was ceded by the State to the United States over an area of 65 acres; and 35 additional acres were purchased, at a cost of $37,356. This area was increased in 1817 by the purchase of 5,186 square feet, at a cost of $3,889; and in 1863, by the purchase of 115,210⅓ square feet, at a cost of $123,000. The flats and marshes in the territory were also filled in from time to time, and the present area is 87¼ acres. The yard is surrounded by a granite wall 12 feet high, built in 1825–26. It has a water-frontage of 8,270 feet, with ample wharfage and a substantial sea-wall. There are seven building-ways, a timber-dock, and two wet-basins. The buildings within the yard are 69 in number, — 20 of them brick, 11 stone, 36 wooden, and 2 iron. There are also

4 timber-sheds, and numerous temporary buildings and sheds. The oldest of the buildings, originally built for a storehouse and offices, is now occupied in part by the naval library and institute, — a quaint museum, — and by offices, dispensary, and court-martial room. There is a fine granite rope-walk 1,361 feet long, machine-shops capable of giving employment to about 2,000 men, buildings for the storage of timber and naval stores, ship-houses, marine barracks, a magazine and arsenal, a parade-ground, parks for cannon and shot, and dwelling-houses for the commandant and various officers of the yard. Two broad avenues, ornamented with shade-trees, run lengthwise of the yard. The commandant's office is on the main avenue, near the centre of the yard. The granite dry-dock, 370 feet long, 86 feet wide, and 30 feet deep, costing nearly $994,000, is one of the most interesting of the many features of the yard. Its building was begun in 1827, and it was finished in 1833. It was built of hammered granite, and in all respects in a most substantial manner. It was originally 305 feet long, but in 1857 it was extended 65 feet. The head-house, also of granite, was built in 1832. The first vessel put into this dock was the "Constitution," better known as "Old Ironsides," and which in the winter of 1881, after a most honorable record, was finally retired to the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. The storehouses of equipment, steam-engineering, provision, and clothing, are all built of granite. The magazine is not in the yard, but on the hospital-grounds in Chelsea, near by. There are ample facilities for extinguishing fires; the yard being provided with two steam fire-engines, hose-carriages, hook-and-ladder truck, and a number of chemical engines. Thirty-nine ships-of-war have been launched at this yard. There have been 23 regular commandants, — Samuel Nicholson, the first, died in command, Dec. 29, 1811; William Bainbridge succeeded him, and served three terms; then followed Isaac Hull, William Crane, Charles Morris, Jesse D. Elliot, John Downes (two terms), John B. Nicholson, Foxhall A. Parker, Francis H. Gregory, Silas H. Stringham (two terms), William L. Hudson, John B. Montgomery, John Rodgers, Charles Steedman, Enoch G. Parrott, Edward T. Nichols, Foxhall A. Parker (a second term), William F. Spicer (died while commandant, Nov. 29, 1878), George M. Ransom, and Oscar C. Badger (appointed in 1881). The yard is open daily to visitors, who can obtain passes by application at the gate, at the junction of Wapping and Water Streets, Charlestown district. The receiving-ship "Wabash" is moored off the yard, near the battery, and is open to visitors daily. The regular visiting-days for friends of the seamen on board are Mondays and Fridays. The sale of the yard by the government was agitated in 1882; but strong protests were made, and the scheme was abandoned.

United-States Post-Office. — See Post-office and Sub-treasury.

United-States Signal-Service Station. — Milk Street, corner of Devonshire Street, on the upper floor of the building of the Equitable Life-assurance Society of New York. [See sketch of the Equitable Building, in the paragraph on *Insurance in Boston*.]

Universalism and Universalist Churches. — The first Universalist society in Boston was organized in 1785, but for more than ten years previous to that time Universalism had been preached in the town. Rev. Jonathan Mayhew, minister of the West Church from 1747 to 1766, is claimed by some of the historians of Universalism in America as the first preacher of the faith in Boston; but Rev. John Murray, who arrived in the country in 1770, and first appeared in Boston in 1773, is called the Father of Universalism here. He was the minister of the first Universalist Church organized in this country, at Gloucester, in 1779; and he was the first minister of the First Society in Boston, organized, as stated above, in 1785. Like others who strove to introduce doctrines obnoxious to the Puritans, he suffered bitter opposition and some persecution. His first meetings were in the hall in the Manufactory House, which once stood on Tremont Street and Hamilton Place, opposite the site of the present Park-street Church [see *Old Landmarks*, and *Manufactures*]. In 1774, on his second visit to Boston, he preached in the same place, also in Faneuil Hall, and also in the Congregational meeting-house on School Street, the site of the present School-street Block, which had previously been the French Church, and in which, 14 years later, a Roman-Catholic congregation gathered [see *Catholicism and Catholic Churches*]. His preaching in the Congregational meeting-house was violently opposed by some of the people, led by the pastor, Andrew Croswell; and on one occasion he was stoned here. The circumstance is thus related in the "Life of John Murray:" "In the midst of the service, many stones were violently thrown through the windows, and much alarm was excited. . . . Lifting one of these, weighing about a pound and a half, and waving it in view of the people, he remarked, 'This argument is solid and weighty, but it is neither rational nor convincing.' Though earnestly besought to leave the pulpit, as his life was in danger, he steadfastly refused, declaring himself immortal while any duty remained to him on earth." The First Universalist meeting-house stood on the corner of Hanover and North-Bennet Streets. It had formerly been that of Samuel Mather's society. It was purchased for the new Universalist society on Dec. 25, 1785. Rev. George Richards was the first regular minister. Murray was installed on Oct. 24, 1795. Here he preached with wonderful success and power until his death, Sept. 3, 1815. Rev. Edward Mitchell was his first colleague, serving for a year from 1810 to 1811. He was succeeded by Rev. Paul Dean, who was colleague from 1813; and upon Murray's death he became the sole pastor, serving until April, 1823. On May 13, 1824, Rev. Sebastian Streeter became the pastor; and his connection with the historic church continued for nearly 40 years. His people were much devoted to him; and, as his years advanced, he became widely known and beloved as "Father Streeter." In 1851 Rev. Sumner Ellis became his colleague, and continued in this capacity until near the close of 1853. Rev. Noah M. Gaylord succeeded Mr. Ellis; his ministry beginning in March, 1855, and continuing until Oct. 28, 1860. After his resignation, for a while the church was closed; but in November, 1861, services were resumed under Rev. Thomas W. Silloway, continuing until May, 1864, when the society was dissolved. Mr. Streeter died June 20, 1867, at the age of 84. The "Second Universalist Society in the Town of Boston" was incorporated in December, 1816; and the first meeting of the organization was held in January, the following year. Its first meeting-house was at once erected on School Street, on the site of the old church in which Murray had been stoned; and it was consecrated on Oct. 16, 1817. Rev. Hosea Ballou, one of the foremost preachers of his day, the father of modern Universalism, in contradistinction to the Calvinistic type of Murray's Universalism, was the first minister, the society having been organized mainly to secure his settlement in Boston. He was installed Dec. 25, 1817, and was the chief pastor of the society for 35 years, until his death, June 7, 1852. His first colleague was Rev. Edwin H. Chapin, who afterward became the famous New-York preacher and popular lecturer, and who died in 1880; and his second, Rev. Alonzo A. Miner installed May 31, 1848. Dr. Miner succeeded Dr. Ballou as sole pastor upon the latter's death, and is the present pastor of the church, which is now known as the Columbus-avenue

Universalist Church [see this]. The Third Universalist Church was established in 1823, and the meeting-house was that in Bulfinch Street. Rev. Paul Dean, who had been one of Murray's colleagues, was installed as the first pastor. He left the Universalists in 1823, and ultimately his church became Unitarian. The Fourth Universalist Church was organized in South Boston in April, 1830; and the first pastor was Rev. Benjamin Whittemore, son-in-law of Rev. Hosea Ballou. He served for 13 years, and was succeeded by Rev. T. D. Cook, who continued as pastor for 8 years. Succeeding pastors were: Revs. Calvin Damon, 1851–55; W. W. Dean, 1855–60; J. S. Cantwell, 1860–62; I. C. Knowlton, 1863–65; J. J. Lewis, 1867–, the present pastor. The first meeting-house was on the corner of Broadway and B Street. The present handsome church-building on Broadway was dedicated in 1870. The Fifth Society was formed in January, 1836, with Revs. Otis S. Skinner as its first pastor, serving until May, 1846; Joseph S. Dennis, the second, 1847–48; Dr. Skinner again, 1849–57; T. B. Thayer, 1857–67; then L. L. Briggs, 1867–76; J. K. Mason, 1876–80; Henry Blanchard, 1880–82; George L. Perrin, 1883, the present pastor (installed in January, 1883). In 1863 it united with the Church of the Paternity, founded in 1859, and re-organized under the name of the Shawmut Universalist Church; the united society purchasing the church-building on Shawmut Avenue, near Brookline Street, from the Congregational society of which Rev. Dr. E. B. Webb is the present pastor [see *Shawmut Congregational Church* and *Shawmut Universalist Church*]. The first meeting-house of the Fifth Society is now the Jewish Synagogue on Warrenton Street. The Sixth Society was founded in 1840, in East Boston; and Rev. Sylvanus Cobb was the first pastor, serving from 1841 to 1844. Rev. Alexander Hichborn was the second pastor, serving two years; then Dr. Cobb again took charge of the parish, continuing from 1846 to 1848. Succeeding pastors have been: Revs. Emmons Partridge, 1849–50; C. H. Webster, 1851–53; A. St. John Chambré (who several years afterward joined the Episcopal Church), 1854–55; J. S. Barry, 1855–60; C. J. White, 1863–70; George H. Vibbert, 1871–73; Selden Gilbert, 1874–78; J. G. Adams, 1878–, the present pastor. The first meeting-house was on the corner of Orleans and Webster Streets; and the present one, on Central Square, was dedicated in 1866. The Universalist Parish in the Charlestown district was the second Universalist society established within the limits of what is now Boston. It was incorporated Feb. 27, 1811, and the first meeting held on March 14 following. Rev. Abner Kneeland was the first pastor. Among those succeeding were Revs. Edwin H. Chapin, 1840–45, afterwards Ballou's colleague; Thomas Starr King, 1846–48, who afterwards became a foremost Unitarian preacher; A. G. Laurie, 1853–63; and Oscar F. Safford, 1865–70. Charles F. Lee, the present pastor, was installed Jan. 7, 1879. The Roxbury Parish was organized March 2, 1820; and its church-building, erected on the old Dudley estate, was dedicated Jan. 4, 1821. Rev. Hosea Ballou, 2d, grand-nephew of Hosea Ballou, 1st, was the first pastor. He resigned in 1838, and afterwards became the president of Tufts College. He died May 27, 1861. Succeeding pastors were: Revs. Cyrus H. Fay, 1841–49; William H. Ryder, 1849–59; J. G. Bartholomew, 1860–66; A. J. Patterson, 1866–, the present pastor. The Brighton Parish dates from 1858, and Rev. Sumner Ellis was its first minister. It was not formally organized until January, 1860. A chapel was built and dedicated the next year. It has had a number of pastors, serving brief terms. Rev. B. F. Eaton, the present pastor, was installed in October, 1878. The Universalist society of Jamaica Plain was organized in May, 1871; the Dorchester Parish, in September, 1875; and the Grove-hall Parish, in June, 1877. The church-building of the Jamaica-plain society was purchased of the Congregational society; the chapel of the Dorchester Parish, known as St. John's Church, was dedicated when the parish was organized in 1875; and the church-building of the Grove-hall Parish was built in 1877, and dedicated in December of that year. Following is a list of the Universalist churches in Boston, with the dates of their organization, and the names of their pastors.

NAME OF CHURCH.	LOCATION.	ESTABLISHED.	PRESENT PASTOR.
Central-square Universalist,	Central Square (E. B.)	1865	William F. Potter.
Church of Our Father . .	Broadway (S. B.)	1870	John J. Lewis.
First Universalist Church .	Warren (Charlestown Dist.) . . .	1812	Charles F. Lee.
First Universalist	Guild Row, cor. Dudley (Rox. Dist.)	1822	A. J. Patterson.
Grove-Hall Universalist .	Blue-hill Avenue, cor. Clarendon (Roxbury Dist.)	1878	E. H. Chapin.
Murray Chapel	Bunker Hill, opp. Walnut (Chsn.)		
Second Universalist . . .	Columbus Avenue, cor. Clarendon .	1817	Alonzo A. Miner.
Shawmut Universalist . .	Shawmut Avenue, near Brookline .	1837	George L. Perrin.
St. John Universalist . .	Adams, cor. Gibson	1874	J. H. Weeks.
Universalist Church . . .	Centre, near Greenough Avenue (Jamaica Pl.)	1872	B. F. Eaton.
Universalist Church . . .	Union Square (Brighton Dist.) . .	1872	B. F. Eaton.

The Universalist headquarters are at No. 16 Bromfield Street, in the rooms of the Universalist Publishing House. This house, incorporated in 1872, holds all its property for the use and benefit of the Universalist Church. It is managed by a board of 21 trustees, who hold office until their resignation, or removal from the State from which they were elected. Of the present trustees, 14 belong in Massachusetts, two in Rhode Island, and one each in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, and New York. The house publishes and owns the titles and copyrights of 141 volumes, and five periodicals; viz., the "Christian Leader," the "Universalist Quarterly," the "Sunday-school Helper," the "Myrtle," and the "Universalist Register." Charles Caverly is the agent and general manager. The "Christian Leader" is the denominational newspaper. It is the successor of "The Universalist," originally started in Boston in 1819, under the name of the "Universalist Magazine," and the "Christian Leader," published in the State of New York under various names for nearly 50 years. It is a quarto newspaper, published weekly. Rev. George H. Emerson is the chief editor. The "Quarterly" is a thick octavo magazine, published the 1st of January, April, July, and October. Rev. Dr. Thomas B. Thayer is the editor. Its publication was first begun in 1844. The "Myrtle" is an illustrated Sunday-school paper, published weekly; and the "Sunday-school Helper" is a monthly publication devoted to Sunday-school teaching, and it includes six lesson-sheets a year. The "Universalist Register" is the statistical year-book of the Church. Tufts College, the chief of the educational institutions under the patronage and control of the Universalists, is situated in the immediate neighborhood of the city, on College Hill, on the line between Somerville and Medford. Rev. Elmer H. Capen, D.D., is the president, and also professor of moral philosophy and political economy; and Israel Washburne, LL.D., of Portland, Me., is president of the corporation.

Dr. Capen is also president of the Tufts Divinity School, in connection with the college, of which T. J. Sawyer, D.D., is Packard professor of Christian theology. The Universalist Historical Society, with headquarters in Boston, organized in 1834 for the preservation of facts, books, and papers pertaining to the history and condition of Universalism, has a library of about 2,300 volumes at Tufts.

Universalist Club (The). — A Universalist organization of laymen, social in its character, but interested in the advancement of the work of the denomination and its interests. It was formed in 1873, with 30 members; and now has a membership of 100, at which figure it is limited. It meets at regular intervals during the year; and its annual meetings, to which guests, ladies, and the clergy, are invited, and which are generally held in the Hotel Vendome, are exceedingly pleasant occasions. The club was, until December, 1882, called the "Murray Club," named for Rev. John Murray, one of the fathers of the denomination, of fragrant memory; of whom it has been said, that, in spite of his antagonism to the prevailing religious creed of the people of Massachusetts during his life, he had their sincere respect and friendship. Henry D. Williams, of the firm of Williams & Everett, art-dealers, is president of the club.

University Club (The). — An organization formed in the winter of 1881, to afford the officers of all the departments of Harvard University an opportunity of becoming acquainted with each other in a social way; and also for the purpose of enabling them to act somewhat concertedly to advance the interests of the institution. Its membership includes only the corporation, the board of overseers, the academic council, and the leading representatives of the library and the Peabody Museum.

University Education of Women (The Massachusetts Society for the). — An organization of women, established in 1876, to increase the educational advantages offered to women, and to assist young women during their collegiate and post-collegiate courses of study. The first part of its work is carried on by the society at large; and the second is conducted so quietly as to escape public attention, but most efficiently. Loans or gifts are made by the executive committee, representing the society, to the following classes of beneficiaries: 1. Young women who are pursuing the regular course of study as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in any university in Massachusetts. 2. Young women who, having received a degree from any Massachusetts university, desire to pursue, in any place, additional courses of study. 3. Young women who, having been honorably graduated from any college or university in any State, desire to pursue in Massachusetts professional or higher liberal studies, as candidates for professional or the higher academic degrees. 4. Young women, not graduates of any college or university, who may be pursuing professional studies in any university in Massachusetts. The society has a membership of about 300. John G. Whittier, President Warren of Boston University, and Elizabeth Peabody are among the honorary members. The society holds occasional parlor and public meetings during the winter season, at which essays are read, lectures on educational topics delivered, and reports made. Mrs. William F. Warren is the president; Mrs. ex-Gov. Claflin is at the head of the board of directors; and Miss Marion Talbot, No. 66 Marlborough Street, is the secretary.

V.

Vacation-Schools. — Summer schools for poor children confined to the city during the vacation season, when the public schools are closed. The idea of establishing such schools originated with the rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd; but the credit of successfully starting the first one belongs to Miss M. E. Very, a teacher in the Hillside Grammar-school for Girls, at Jamaica Plain. She gathered 48 street-children about her, in the little Chapel of the Evangelists, on North-Charles Street, the first summer of her experiment, and carried the school successfully through that season. In the summer of 1880, having procured the support of Mrs. James Brown of the Hotel Bellevue, one of the visitors of the Associated Charities, the work was enlarged [see *Associated Charities*]. The city gave the use of the Anderson-street Schoolhouse, and Miss Very had an assistant-teacher and a sewing-teacher to share her labors. Both boys and girls, from 3 to 15 years of age, attended; and during the session 285 names were registered, while the average attendance was 60. The next season, 1881, there were 485 names entered: the largest attendance was 100, and the average attendance 90. A kitchen-garden was added that year, and a teacher for that department employed. The same year Mrs. James Parmenter opened a second vacation-school, on Parmenter Street, in the Cushman-school building, with an efficient corps of teachers, which did for the North End what the Anderson-street School was doing for the West End. In 1882 Miss Very, at the parent school, found it necessary to restrict the ages of the children attending, admitting only those over 5 and under 12. This was necessary, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of teachers to enable her to properly classify the pupils. As a consequence, the attendance was smaller than the previous year; the number registered being 253, and the average attendance 50. The kitchen-garden and the sewing-department were continued; and a new modelling-department was started, with Miss Baldwin, one of the teachers in the Cambridge Training-school, as teacher. The school on Parmenter Street was also continued; and three new schools were opened, — one on Tennyson Street, with Miss M. T. Smith as teacher; one on Poplar Street, also under the supervision of Miss Smith, and supported by the Ward-Eight Conference of Associated Charities; and one on Groton Street, at the South End, carried on by several of the Unitarian Churches. It has been estimated that between 700 and 800 children were in attendance at these various schools during the past summer. They came and went as they pleased. Very little restriction was laid upon them. The chief aim of the schools has been to keep the children cool, comfortable, clean, and happy. Education is not so much their object as the physical welfare and moral well-being of the children. The testimony of physicians in the neighborhoods where the schools are held is, that, since their establishment, there has been less of illness among children there. The children attending the schools appear to regard the hours spent there as the happiest part of the day. They are read to, they sing, they have light lessons in history, arithmetic, and geography; the girls learn embroidery and sewing, and enjoy their kitchen-garden games; whild the boys draw, write, amuse themselves with puzzles, and model in clay. The school-hours are from 9 until 12 each week-day. The next move is to induce the city to carry them on as a feature of the public-school system, for they are growing too extensive for private government.

Valuation. — The total valuation of Boston for 1882, as shown by the assessors' returns, which are made up annually to the 1st of May, was $672,497,961; of which $467,704,850 was of real estate, and $204,793,811 personal property. The year preceding, the figures stood: real estate, $455,388,600; personal, $210,165,997; total, $665,554,597. The shrinkage between the two years is due to the fact that the assessors marked the real property lower in 1882 than previously. The rate of taxation in 1882 was 15.10 per $1,000; in 1881, 13.90. Since 1865 the valuation has included an assessment on corporations chartered by the State, who are assessed for real estate and machinery, the latter item taxed as personal; the only personal estate taxable by local assessors to a Massachusetts corporation. The valuation of Roxbury as a part of Boston took effect in 1868. Upon its union with Boston in 1867, it brought a total valuation of $26,551,700, of which $18,265,400 was real estate. The valuation of Boston in 1867 was $444,946,100, of which $250,587,700 was real estate; and in 1868 the valuation, with Roxbury added, was $493,573,700. In 1870 the valuation of Dorchester, annexed in 1869, first became a part of that of Boston; and that year the figures stood: $365,593,100 real estate; $218,496,300 personal; total, $584,089,400. The united valuation of the two municipalities in 1869 was $569,827,300, of which Boston had $493,573,700. In 1874 the valuation of Charlestown, West Roxbury, and Brighton, annexed in 1873, took effect as part of that of the city; and that year the valuation of Boston was placed at $798,755,050. The valuation of Charlestown when it was annexed was: real, $26,016,100; personal, $9,273,582; total, $35,289,682. Of West Roxbury: real, $16,254,350; personal, $5,894,250; total, $22,148,600. Of Brighton: real, $11,964,450; personal, $2,584,081; total, $14,548,531. The valuation in 1873 of Boston and the municipalities annexed in that year was $765,818,213. The valuation of the city on the 1st of May of the year of the Great Fire [see *Great Fire of* 1872] was $682,724,300, of which $443,283,450 was real. Churches, charitable, scientific, and literary corporations hold property exempt by law from assessment as follows: value of land, $10,694,500; value of buildings, $10,161.900. Total real estate, $20,856,400; personal estate, $3,448,500. The city of Boston in 1882 held in its corporate capacity, not assessed for city taxes, $16,254,712 of actual assets available for the payment of liabilities, and $39,320,266 nominal assets. The total exempt valuation in 1882 was $79,879,878. Large amounts of property held by residents of, or located within the limits of, Boston are by law or judicial decisions exempt from all assessments; the principal items being the real estate of the United States and the Commonwealth, United-States bonds, imported goods in original packages, the furniture of a family below $1,000 in value, etc.

Vendome (The Hotel). — See Hotel Vendome.

Venus (The Statue of). — See Public Garden.

Voters and Voting. — See Elections.

W.

Walnut-avenue Congregational Church (Congregational Trinitarian). — Walnut Avenue and Dale Streets, Roxbury district. This was formed in October, 1870, and duly recognized under its present name by a council of churches, Dec. 19 following. It was an offshoot of the Eliot Congregational Church (on Kenilworth Street, organized in 1834), which was itself originally an offshoot of the old First Church [see *First Church in Roxbury*]. Services were at first held in Highland Hall; and the present building was built in 1872–73, and dedicated May 26, 1873. It is in the Gothic style, constructed of Roxbury stone with Nova-Scotia stone trimmings. Rev. Albert H. Plumb has been the pastor from the organization of the church. He was installed Jan. 4, 1872.

Wards. — The city is divided into 25 wards, which are themselves subdivided, for election purposes, into election-districts [see *Elections*]. East Boston and the islands in the harbor constitute Wards 1 and 2, the harbor islands being in the second ward; the Charlestown district forms Wards 3, 4, and 5; South Boston is embraced in Wards 13, 14, and 15; the city proper is included in Wards 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, and 18; the Roxbury district, in Wards 19, 20, 21, and 22; the West-Roxbury district, in Ward 23; the Dorchester district, in Ward 24; and the Brighton district, in Ward 25.

Warren Museum of Natural History. — No. 82 Chestnut Street. Founded 1846, incorporated 1858. This is a private museum, formed from collections largely made by the celebrated surgeon Dr. J. C. Warren, who held the position of professor of anatomy and surgery in the Harvard Medical School from 1815 to 1847; following his father, the first to hold that position [see *Harvard Medical School*]. The central figure of the museum is the skeleton of the great mastodon which was discovered at Newburgh, near the Hudson River, in 1845, and purchased the following year by Dr. Warren. This has been pronounced to be the only perfect specimen of the kind in existence. The skeleton of a large elephant, and one of a horse, are placed near it for the purpose of comparison. There are also other skeletons; casts of heads of various animals, from the British Museum; heads and teeth of animals at different periods of life; the head of a whale, etc. Around the hall containing these specimens, a specimen of the fossil skeleton of the zenglodon cetoides, 60 feet long, is arranged; and slabs contain the fossil impressions of gigantic birds and large animals. On the second floor are the collections of crania from all parts of the world, made by Dr. J. M. Warren; the head, brain, and heart of Spurzheim, with a cast of his face taken by Dr. Winslow Lewis, and a portrait of him by Fisher; and a collection of Peruvian mummies and crania made by John H. Blake, from ancient Peruvian cemeteries near Arica. In another room is a collection of anatomical preparations illustrating healthy and morbid crania. There are also here casts of the eggs of gigantic birds, and other interesting and instructive objects. The building was erected especially for the Museum in 1849. It is fire-proof, and admirably arranged. Admittance can be obtained upon application to Dr. J. Collins Warren, No. 58 Beacon Street, or Dr. Thomas Dwight, No. 70 Beacon Street.

Warren-street Chapel (The). — No. 10 Warrenton Street. Dedicated 1836, incorporated 1863. A free children's church, unique in its character and equipments. Planted in the midst of one of the most populous districts of the city, its doors have been invitingly open to children for nearly half a century, and the services within have been adapted to their enjoyment as well as their understanding. The object has been to make Sunday the most profitable and the pleasantest day of the week to many who otherwise would lose the benefits of church-going, and also to provide for the social happiness of children on other days than Sundays. The scheme embraces the Sunday-school, divided into 22 classes; bi-monthly temperance meetings; free evening and day schools for the teaching of elementary knowledge to those who might not otherwise obtain it; and a free kindergarten. The services of all the teachers are given gratuitously; and those teaching in the evening-schools, which is part of the city public-school system, give what the city pays them to the chapel treasury, — an aggregate averaging $650. In the free day-schools, the teachers and scholars, says a recent report of the conductors of the institution, "sit together as mutual friends, while book-learning and sewing are quietly forming the minds and character of the pupils." And all the evening pupils, "men and women, colored and white, American and European, come directly from hard manual labor to improve their minds." The department of amusements is under the direction of a committee. For all the holidays, special celebrations are arranged for the children: Washington's Birthday is observed in a joyous way, generally in Music Hall; Thanksgiving and New-Year parties are had in the parlors and schoolrooms of the institution; there is regularly a Christmas-tree with gifts for all the children at Christmas time, when carols are sung by the juvenile choir; excursions are arranged in summer to the country and the sea-shore; children in hospitals are visited, and the well children of the chapel are helped to collect and arrange picture-cards for the sick in the hospitals; and more good and helpful work is done in other directions. The chapel amusement committee, in addition to its own work, is intrusted with the care of the general children's celebrations of the Fourth of July, one of the pleasantest features of the official programme arranged by the city government. The institution had its beginning in a little Sunday-school class for poor children, regularly gathered in the parlor of Miss Dorothy L. Dix, on Washington Street, corner of Dix Place. For many years Rev. Charles F. Barnard was the pastor and superintendent of the chapel, and under his care it developed into an institution of great usefulness and influence. Rev. William G. Babcock is the present pastor and superintendent, and Eben R. Butler is executive manager. There are 40 teachers and officers. The school-library contains 1,000 volumes; and there is also a secular library of 1,500 volumes, and an infant-class library of 100 volumes. The chapel has an entrance at No. 33 Pleasant Street, as well as No. 10 Warrenton Street. It is open Sundays at 10, 2, and 3, and occasionally at 7 o'clock; and almost every week-day evening at half-past 7 o'clock. The free day-school and kindergarten are kept in the forenoons, observing the vacations of the public schools; and the free evening-school from 7 to 9 P.M. on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from October to March. There is also a dancing-school for chapel-children under 15 on Saturday afternoons. The institution is supported by trust-funds, subscriptions, and contributions. The chapel is not sectarian in its operations cr work, but its conductors are in fellowship with the Unitarian order.

Washingtonian Home. — No. 41 Waltham Street. Organized 1857, incorporated 1859. This is an institution for the cure of intemperance by medical, moral, and hygienic treatment. Applicants only who purpose to reform, or to strive to reform, are admitted. Each patient, unless special arrangement is made, is required to pay from $10 to $20 per week for board and medical care; and a limited number of patients having a permanent home within the State are supported from the interest of two funds. The rules, which every patient must obey, forbid the use of intoxicants, drugs, and nostrums; discourage the use of tobacco, and place the patient entirely under the care and control of the superintendent. The Home accommodates about 40 inmates; and the average number of patients cared for yearly is 300. Visitors are admitted at any time within reasonable hours. Dr. Albert Day is the superintendent. Applications for admission are to be made to him, and applicants must be recommended by at least one responsible person.

Washington Statue. — The colossal equestrian bronze statue of Washington, in the Public Garden, at the Arlington-street entrance, opposite the head of Commonwealth Avenue, is the largest and one of the most impressive works of sculpture in the city. The funds for this statue were raised by popular subscription, and by a great fair in 1859. The movement began in the spring of that year; and the first substantial contribution to the fund was from the receipts of an oration by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, given in Music Hall. The great fair for its benefit was held in November. The city appropriated $10,000; and $5,000 of the surplus of the Everett-statue fund, given after the completion of that work [see *Everett Statue*], brought the fund up to the required amount. A contract was made with Thomas Ball; and the artist, who was then at home, erected his model in a studio in the rear of Chickering's Pianoforte Factory. In four years it was completed; but, in consequence of the war, the casting of the statue was necessarily deferred for some years, when it was finally successfully accomplished by the Ames Company at Chicopee, in this State. This difficult piece of work was so admirably done that it compares well with the work of the celebrated Royal Foundery at Munich. The statue represents Washington at the time of middle life, and the countenance and attitude are full of force and vigor. It faces to the south. The lines, both of horse and rider, are graceful and natural. The position of the statue is most attractive. It is placed in the midst of one of the finest thoroughfares of the garden, handsomely enclosed, and surrounded by beautiful flower-beds. It was placed in position and unveiled on the 3d of July, 1869; Hon. Alexander H. Rice making an address on the occasion. It was regarded as a matter for congratulation, and not a little boasting, that all the work upon the statue and its support was done by Massachusetts artists and artisans. Its height is 22 feet, and the fine granite pedestal 16 feet; so that, with its pedestal, it reaches 38 feet. The foundation is of solid masonry, resting on piles 11 feet deep. The sculptor T. H. Bartlett pronounces this work to be "the most important and best specimen of monumental decoration in New England." "The horse," he says, "has a personality; the ears being thrown forward, the eyes and action of the head indicating that he is attracted by some object. This personality is an essential quality in a composition like this. . . . It is said that the rider does not sit well; that though the horse is intended to move, he has no motion; that the action of the hand holding the bridle is not worthy of its occupation, and that the action of the right hand is too frivolous. Whatever may be said against this statue from the standpoint of the great equestrian statues of the world, it is certain, that as time goes on, and the circumstances surrounding its production are fully understood, it will lose neither interest or admiration."

Water-Works. — The public system of water-works in Boston dates from Oct. 25, 1848, when with great ceremony the water of Lake Cochituate, previously called Long Pond, was turned into the fountain of the Frog Pond on the Common. The day was made a general holiday: a long procession moved through the streets, its route ending at the Common, where addresses were made by Mayor Josiah Quincy, jun., and Nathan Hale, chairman of the water-commissioners. An ode written by James Russell Lowell, and a selection from the oratorio of "Elijah," were sung by the Handel and Haydn Society. The citizens had good reasons for this rejoicing; for, in addition to those which might be supposed to obtain in such an event occurring anywhere, this public letting-on of the water, which rose in a perpendicular stream from the fountain-outlet to a height of 90 feet, was the visible and impressive symbol of triumph after 23 years of political controversy on the question of a public water-supply. As early as 1795 a corporation was formed to bring water from Jamaica Pond, in Roxbury, to Boston. This supply — for flowing which, pine logs bored out like pump-logs served as a conduit — and the water from wells and cisterns in the city proved sufficient and satisfactory until about the year 1825; when, on account of the growing impurity of the well-water and the prospective great needs of the city, a system of public supply by aqueduct was recommended by Mayor Josiah Quincy, sen. Politics, the adverse influence of the Jamaica-pond and other corporations which desired to supply the city, and the jealousy of the voters regarding a possible great increase of taxation, defeated the steady and strenuous efforts made for a public supply until May, 1846, when all opposition was overcome; and Nathan Hale, James F. Baldwin, and Thomas B. Curtis were appointed commissioners to bring water from Long Pond. Under their administration the work was pushed rapidly, and completed in 1848 as stated. The system has been greatly enlarged since then; and the source of supply is no longer Lake Cochituate alone, but comprises also the great flow of Sudbury River. This more than doubles the original capacity of the system, which is still, in the combined form, popularly known as the Cochituate system. An independent supply is derived from Mystic Lake, in Medford, for that part of the city known as the Charlestown district. Besides the ceremonial of the introduction of the water from Lake Cochituate, there was an earlier one of historical interest, but which was participated in by a limited number of persons, in the breaking of ground at Long Pond, Aug. 26, 1846. For this a polished steel spade with a rosewood handle, bearing a silver plate with suitable inscriptions, was provided. The ceremony took place at the shore of the pond, in Framingham. The mayor of that date, Josiah Quincy, jun., lifted the first spadeful of earth into a barrow. John Quincy Adams, ex-president of the United States, lifted the second spadeful; and Josiah Quincy, sen., who as mayor in 1825 had initiated the scheme for a public water-supply, lifted the third. A brass band present applauded the mayor's effort by performing "Hail Columbia;" that of the ex-president, by giving "Adams and Liberty;" and that of the ex-mayor, by "Yankee Doodle." Afterwards there was a dinner, with speeches, beneath a tent which had been pitched upon the grounds. —— The present daily supply to the city from all sources is about 40,000,000 gallons, of which less than 8,000,000 comes from Mystic Lake. One of the most interesting features of the water-works, which is at the same time quite accessible from the city, is the Chestnut-hill Reservoir in the Brighton district. A carriage-ride thither in the pleasant season is enjoyable in itself, as the route extends through one of the most beautiful of the suburbs. This distance is five and a half miles from the centre of the city. The reservoir is irregular in outline. The area of its water-surface is 125 acres. The situation is naturally beautiful, and it has been further adorned in the laying-out of the grounds. A smooth macadamized driveway, of width varying from 60 to 80 feet, extends around the reservoir at the top of the embankment, covering in the entire circuit a distance of two and a half miles. The visitor passes over it in his carriage in full view of the water-surface of the reservoir. The capacity of the reservoir is nearly 732,000,000 gallons. Here, by adjustments of water-gates, pipes, and conduits, the two systems of Lake-Cochituate and Sudbury-river supply are blended. The water from the two sources may be mingled in the reservoir, or either basin of it, or the two waters may be kept separate, and flowed by independent pipes to the city. If the visitor goes out by the most direct route of Beacon Street, he may advisedly return by the way of Roxbury district, passing *en route* the Brookline Reservoir, a part of the original Cochituate system; and at Roxbury he may visit the reservoir at Parker Hill, which supplies the high service of the city. The former has an area of 22 acres, and a capacity of 90,000,000 gallons; the latter, an area of one and a half acres, and a capacity of 7,200,000 gallons. Not far distant is the standpipe, a very handsome piece of architecture, placed upon the site of the old Roxbury fort which was of fame in the Revolutionary period, during the siege of Boston. At South Boston there is a small reservoir, which is a part of the system, and which, though of no particular interest in itself, is worthy of the stranger's visit as occupying the very ground which Washington victoriously fortified in 1776. The place was then called Dorchester Heights; and as a military position it was so commanding as to endanger the British fleet, and its occupation compelled the British land and naval forces to depart from Boston. The event was regarded of such importance at the time, that the Continental Congress ordered a medal commemorative of it to be cast; which was done under Dr. Franklin's direction, in Paris.

As a matter of sight-seeing, few objects in the vicinity of Boston are better worth the attention of a visitor interested in architecture than the bridge at Newton Upper Falls, by which the great aqueduct or conduit of the Sudbury-river system is carried across the Charles River, at a height corresponding to the regular grade of the conduit construction. The structure is of granite. The great arch which is projected across the stream has a span of 130 feet. For crossing the river valley, there are five other arches of 37 feet span each, and one of 28 feet. The pumping-station of the high-service department of the water-system is in the Roxbury district, near the Tremont-street crossing of the Boston and Providence Railroad. The building has no architectural pretensions; but the enginery within it is of interest to experts. The Lake-Cochituate and Sudbury-river sources of supply are accessible by trains of the Boston and Albany Railroad stopping at stations in Framingham, Natick, and Ashland. The area of the lake is about 800 acres. The area of the three storage-basins of the Sudbury, and that of Farm Pond which is connected with them, is in the total 755 acres. Mystic Lake is situated in Winchester, 6 or 7 miles from Boston. A visit to it will make a pleasant carriage-drive through Charlestown and over Winter Hill, in Somerville. Thence the route will be by the way of Tufts College, to the pumping-station and reservoir of the Mystic works, thence through West Medford and Winchester, around the lake to Arlington. Within the city there are many public fountains. The two which are most notable are the Brewer Fountain, on the Common, near the Park-street Church; and the Ether Fountain, in the Public Garden. The former was given to the city by the late Gardner Brewer, and is a copy of a celebrated Parisian model. The latter was the gift of the late Thomas Lee [see *Fountains*]. Many technical and historical particulars concerning the water-works may be found in Bradlee's history of the water-works, and Fitzgerald's supplementary history; both of which were issued at city expense, under the sanction of the water-board.

Wayfarers' Lodge. — See Overseers of the Poor.

Webster's Home. — See Old Landmarks.

Webster Statue. — The statue of Daniel Webster, in the State-house grounds, — facing Beacon Street, on the right-hand side of the broad flight of steps leading to the main entrance of the building, — is by Hiram Powers. It was the second statue of Webster executed by the sculptor, the first having been lost at sea while on the voyage from Leghorn. It is of bronze, of heroic size, and stands on a pedestal of New-Hampshire granite. The head and face were modelled from life by the artist, during a three-weeks' visit for that purpose at Marshfield, when the great statesman was in his prime. The right hand points to the symbol of the Union, on which his left reposes; and in the words of Edward Everett, at the close of his oration on the occasion of the dedication of the statue, "his imperial gaze" is "directed, with the hopes of the country, to the boundless West." The movement for the statue was made in a public meeting in Faneuil Hall, soon after the decease of Mr. Webster; and a committee of one hundred, raised at this meeting, carried out the work. The fund was raised by subscription; and the statue, with its pedestal, was procured at a cost of $10,000. It was placed in position in 1859, and dedicated on Sept. 17, 1859, Edward Everett pronouncing the oration; Nathaniel P. Banks, then governor, representing the State; and Frederic W. Lincoln, then mayor, the city. Previous to its erection in the State-house yard, it was for a while on exhibition in the hall of the entrance to the Athenæum on Beacon Street, and was at the time sharply criticised. Its admirers, however, contended that the light was bad; and they brought forward the evidence of recognized critics, whose opinion was respected in the community as that of competent judges, in favor of its truthfulness as a portrait and a reproduction of the statesman's personal appearance, and of its excellence as a work of art. The sculptor Bartlett, however, is of those who condemn it. In his papers on "Civic Monuments in New England," he says, "The idea of the statue is to represent the statesman and orator in the act of expounding the Constitution, and emphasizing the principle that union is strength; and this is expressed by placing the left hand upon a bundle of sticks, representing *fasces*, while the right points with an unrolled manuscript to this symbol. It is an illustrative statue in its fullest and nearly its flattest sense. . . . It is as near a work of art as bronze can make it. As a piece of workmanship, the right leg shows indications of study. Nothing can equal the hideous appearance of the back. The plinth is hardly large enough for a tin soldier, while the pedestal is common enough for all that it supports."

Wells Memorial Workingmen's Club and Institute. — This was established by the Wells Memorial Association, as a "Christian charity in memory of the late Rev. E. M. P. Wells . . . to promote the welfare of workingmen by furnishing reading-rooms, libraries, instruction, and whatever else may contribute to their physical and moral well-being." Rev. E. M. P. Wells, D.D., served for 30 years as the missionary of the Episcopal city-mission; and he gave the best years of his life to the humbler and less-favored classes of society, contributing to their physical well-being and comforts, as well as stimulating their better natures. He was widely known among the poor as Father Wells. He died on the 1st of December, 1875, four months beyond the venerable age of 85; and he pursued his work as zealously and as devotedly, as his years advanced, as in his prime. Soon after his death the movement to establish some fitting memorial of his useful life and noble character was begun. On the recommendation of a committee of a public meeting held in Trinity Church, the Mission House, No. 6 Tyler Street, was re-named "St. Stephen's House," and inscribed as a permanent memorial to Dr. Wells; and a workingmen's institute was established and endowed, administered by its own board of trustees. In order to secure for the object greater efficiency, the Wells Memorial Association was formed. The corporation organized in April, 1879, with Robert Treat Paine, jun., as president, and chairman of the board of managers. The Workingmen's Institute, or Club, was promptly established; and rooms for its accommodation, at No. 1125 Washington Street, were opened in the following June, the formal organization of the enterprise taking place in October. The object of the club is to promote the best interests of workingmen, to exert a healthy influence, and to better the condition, morally, intellectually, and physically, of its members. These first club-rooms were supplied with a library, and had reading, game, smoking, and bath rooms. The building having been injured by fire, a removal was made in 1881 to No. 1025 Washington Street. A new club-house has since been built on a large scale, the corner-stone of which was laid with fitting ceremonies on Memorial Day, in May, 1882, and the structure completed and dedicated Feb. 22, 1883. This comprises a reading-room, class-rooms, committee-rooms, halls for lectures, entertainments, etc., billiard-room, smoking-room, and gymnasium, with modern conveniences of many kinds. The building was erected through the aid of a number of philanthropic gentlemen, who have subscribed generously to the enterprise. It cost about $30,000. The lower floor is occupied as a "casino," a popular coffee-house of the English pattern [see *Casino*], the rent for which will go into a fund, which will be created for the purpose of enabling the club ultimately to purchase the building. The membership-fee is fixed at $1 a year, payable quarterly, which entitles a member to all the privileges of the rooms. A fee is charged for the use of the gymnasium by non-members, and the large hall is to be let for public uses under certain conditions. The club is self-supporting; and the rentals derived in these various ways from its new building, together with donations from those interested in the good work, it is believed, will help it to secure the ownership of the property at no distant day. In June, 1880, the Workingmen's Co-operative Saving-Fund and Loan Association was organized within the club; and it has at the present time about 350 members, and about 2,000 shares, opening with its third year of existence a fifth series of shares [see *Co-operative Saving-Fund and Loan Associations*]. There are also within the club debating, dramatic, singing, and drawing classes. The new club-house is on Washington Street, just above Castle Street.

Welsh in Boston (The). — The Welsh residents of Boston and its vicinity are variously estimated at from three hundred to five hundred, the former figure being probably nearest the mark. They are very much scattered, so that social gatherings are difficult, and consequently infrequent, though they usually turn out in force on St. David's Day. They have a benevolent society, known as the "Sons of Cambria," holding its meetings at present at the office of Dr. David Evans, on Tremont Street near Eliot. While small in numbers, this society is the means of doing a great deal of good, both by assisting new arrivals to obtain employment, and also in being ready at all times to help such of their countrymen as may have been unfortunate in their new home; the number of whom, however, is very small. The Welsh have no distinctive church of their own in Boston, but have a Bible-class for both sexes, holding its meetings at 2.30 P.M. every Sunday in the vestry of the Bromfield-street Methodist Church, which is kindly loaned them for that purpose. Here may be found all shades of religious opinion, the members of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church probably predominating. This church is one peculiar to the Welsh, being made up originally of members, who, while following the teachings of Whitefield, adopted the itinerant method of Wesley. Nearly all of the Welsh community in Boston are natives of North Wales, there being but very few from the southern portion of the principality. All the leading trades are represented among them, Welshmen coming to this city generally having learned some handicraft. Quite a large number find employment as granite-cutters in Quincy and elsewhere. Perhaps among the best-known Welshmen in Boston are Robert S. Jones, bookbinder, No. 258 Washington Street; William J. Griffith and Griffith J. Williams of the West-end Roofing Company, No. 232 Cambridge Street; Dr. Evans, before mentioned; and, though not a resident. Capt. Parry, now of the "Bulgarian," belonging to the well-known Leyland line of Liverpool and Boston steamships.

Wesleyan Hall. — See Halls, and Methodist-Episcopal Denomination and Churches.

West-Chester Park. — See Chester Park and Square; also Parks and Squares.

West Church (Congregational). — Cambridge Street, corner of Lynde. This is one of the older churches of the city, with an interesting history. It was organized in January, 1737, with 17 members, 14 of whom had been dismissed from the First, South, Brattle-street, North, New-North, and Cambridge churches for this purpose; and the first meeting-house, a structure of wood, was built that year. Rev. William Hooper was the first minister. He was ordained May 18, 1737, and continued in the place until 1747, when he embraced Episcopacy, and left the church. Several years after, he became rector of Trinity, serving until his death in 1767 [see *Trinity Church*]. Rev. Jonathan Mayhew, who has been claimed as the first preacher of Unitarianism in the Boston pulpits, and also as the first preacher of Universalism [see *Unitarian Denomination ana Churches*, also *Universalist Denomination and Churches*], was the next minister. He was ordained June 17, 1747; and his ministry continued until his death, July 9, 1766. He has been called "in learning, courage, and eloquence, the first preacher in America." He was regarded as heretical by many of his brethren in the ministry; and Dr. Peabody, in his chapter on "The Unitarians in Boston," in the "Memorial History," recalls the fact, that there was no Boston minister in the council that ordained him, and he never became a member of the Boston Association of Ministers. The sermon on the occasion of his ordination was preached by Ebenezer Gay, pastor of the old church in Hingham. The third minister was Simeon Howard, D.D., of whom, Dr. Peabody says, "the record runs, that his parishioners loved him as a brother, and honored him as a father, . . . and the community at large reverenced him for his simplicity, integrity, and benevolence." He was ordained in May, 1861; and his pastorate extended over a period of more than 40 years, like that of Dr. Mayhew's, closing only with his death, which occurred in 1804. During the siege the church-building was seized by the British, and occupied as a barrack; and the steeple was taken down, because "the rebels" had used it to make signals to the camp in Cambridge. Dr. Howard went with a number of his parishioners to Halifax during these troublous times. The fourth minister was Rev. Charles Lowell, D.D., a leading member of the eminent Lowell family, and father of James Russell Lowell, the poet and essayist. He was ordained on the 1st of January, 1806. The same year the first meeting-house was pulled down, and the present structure was built in its place. The corner-stone was laid on April 4, and the edifice was completed and dedicated on "Thanksgiving Day" of the same year. It was built in the severe style of church architecture prevailing at that time, and is now classed with the old-fashioned structures fast becoming "historic." In March, 1837, Rev. Cyrus A. Bartol was ordained as junior pastor of the church; and in 1861, on the death of Mr. Lowell, he succeeded to the position of sole pastor, which he continues to hold. The square in front of the church was laid out in 1849; and it is related that in 1853 Dr. Lowell set out four oak-trees here which had been raised from acorns planted in his beautiful grounds at Cambridge known as "Elmwood," now the home of his son, James Russell Lowell.

West End (The). — This term is made to apply to the old portion of the city lying between lower Tremont, Court, and Sudbury Streets, and the Charles River; all of Beacon Hill, and the entire Back-bay district [see *Back-bay District*.] Many people, however, are coming to speak of the older portions as the "Old West End," and the Back-bay district as the "New West End." That portion of the West End lying on the westerly slopes of Beacon Hill, bounded by Pinckney Street on one side, and Beacon Street and the Common on the other, is a region of fine, comfortable dwellings, not so showy or so impressive as those of the newer and more modern Back-bay district, but substantial and "eminently respectable." Along Beacon Street, to the Back-bay district; on Mount-Vernon, Chestnut, Walnut, Louisburg Square, Pinckney, portions of Joy nearest Beacon, on parts of Hancock Street, and other of the older West-End streets, — many old Boston families reside; and this section of the town is especially attractive to old Bostonians, who have for so many years looked upon it as the most favored section, well representing the solidity and much of the culture of the city. It was in Chestnut Street that the widely known Radical Club used to meet [see *Club-life in Boston*, and *Isms*]; Richard Henry Dana lived for years here, and here he died. The well-known preacher and essayist Cyrus A. Bartol, Francis Parkman, and Bishop B. H. Paddock also live here. On Mount-Vernon Street are the winter homes of Charles Francis Adams and ex-Gov. Claflin; the Boston residence of Judge Gray, long chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and now of the United-States Supreme Bench, is also on this street. Miss Anne Whitney, the artist, has her studiohere. On Pinckney Street is the modest residence of Edwin P. Whipple, the essayist and critical writer; and on Charles Street is the winter home of T. B. Aldrich, editor of the "Atlantic Monthly." The family of John A. Andrew, the great war governor, also live here.

West-End Boat-Club. — See Boating.

West-Roxbury District (The). — This is the most rural of the outlying districts of the city. It is a section abounding in charming scenery, with pleasant tree-fringed roadways and by-paths; a place of modern villas, old-fashioned cottages, and country homes, enjoying many of the advantages and conveniences of the town, with the freedom, roominess, and delights of the country. It has been called the natural park of the city, and it is within its limits that the larger portion of the proposed system of public parks is to be located [see *Public-Parks System*]. It includes the beautiful section which has for so many years been known as Jamaica Plain [see *Jamaica Plain*], and the grounds of the Bussey Institution and the Arnold Arboretum [see these]. The beautiful Forest-hills Cemetery is also within its limits, and Mount-Hope Cemetery is partly within them and the Dorchester district [see *Cemeteries*]. The celebrated Brook Farm, now occupied by the Brook-farm Orphan Home, is in this district [see *Brook Farm*]. Originally West Roxbury was a part of Roxbury. Efforts for separation were begun as early as 1706, when it was made the Second Parish. Further efforts were repeatedly made in succeeding years; but it was not until 1851 that the section was set off, and made a separate town. The Act incorporating the town took effect May 24 of that year. This was five years after Roxbury had become a city, a movement of which the western section did not approve. The new town took about four-fifths of the territory of the new city; and the dividing-line was made from Blue-Hill Avenue, along Seaver Street, across to the Brookline boundary. West Roxbury was annexed to Boston in 1874; and it then brought to the city about 9,000 inhabitants, and 7,848 square acres of territory [see *Annexations*]. The West-Roxbury district is in part reached from the city proper by street-cars through the Roxbury district, and by the Boston and Providence Railroad.

West-Roxbury Soldiers' Monument (The) stands at the corner of Centre and South Streets, in the Jamaica-Plain part of the West-Roxbury district, near Curtis Hall, formerly the Town Hall. It is a granite structure, in the Gothic style. On each of the four sides is a pointed archway, opening into a vaulted chamber in which stands a stone of Italian marble, inscribed with the names of the West-Roxbury men who fell during the war. In the gables above the arches are the names of Lincoln, Andrew, Thomas, and Farragut; and at the corners are four pinnacles, ornamented with military trophies in relief. The structure terminates in a sort of pyramidal pedestal, on which stands the statue of a soldier leaning on his gun, in pensive contemplation of the loss of his comrades. The monument is 34 feet high. The base is of dark Quincy stone, and the remainder of the structure of light-gray granite. The architect was W. W. Lummis. The work was dedicated on Sept. 14, 1871, with fitting ceremonies, a leading feature of which was a memorial address by Rev. James Freeman Clarke, whose home is in this district of the city. [See *Church of the Disciples*.]

Wharves. — Within recent years extensive improvements have been made along the entire water-front of the city; and an elaborate system of modern wharves and docks is now either building or planned in connection with projects for providing improved terminal facilities for the railroad-lines centring in Boston, and connecting with the great railway-system of the continent, bringing them directly to tide-water. A large portion of this work is already completed, and what remains to be done is going forward with commendable despatch. When it is finished, Boston will have a magnificent series of piers and docks, substantial in their construction, with commodious warehouses and freight-sheds, and ample provision for the easy accommodation of all the carrying-trade that may come to the port, with prompt and cheap transportation. This system is described in detail in the chapter on *Terminal Facilities* in this book. At present all the leading wharves of the city proper are connected with the several railroads by the Union Freight Railroad, whose tracks run along the water-front to Constitution, T, Lewis, Eastern-avenue, Commercial, Union, and Central Wharves [see *Old-Colony Railroad*]; the Fitchburg Railroad, with its Hoosac-tunnel and Western connections, is connected with the extensive series of docks and piers of the Hoosac-tunnel Dock and Elevator Company, along the Charlestown-district water-front [see *Terminal Facilities*], and also at Constitution Wharf with the Leyland line of European steamships [see *Steamships and Steamship-trade of Boston*]; the Boston and Lowell and Concord Railroads, with their Western and Canadian connections, reach tide-water at the Mystic-river wharves in the Charlestown district; the Boston and Albany and its New-York-Central connections reach the great wharves of the steamship-lines on the East-Boston water-front by means of the Grand-junction Railway, which it operates; and the New-York and New-England Railroad, connected with the Pennsylvania Central and other lines, is carrying forward extensive dock and pier improvements of its own on a section of the South-Boston flats which it has acquired from the State [see these railroads, and also chapter entitled *Railroads*]. In addition to these improvements, the scheme of the East-Haven Company contemplates a system of wharves and docks covering several hundred acres of flats and uplands along the foreshore of East Boston, with a belt railroad running from them around the city, at a distance of from four to six miles from the State House, crossing all the railroads entering the city, and terminating at the new docks on the South-Boston water-front. This belt road is to be for passengers as well as freight, and is to pass above or under all crossings. The wharves of the city have been for years of a superior kind. Forty years ago wharf-property was the most productive of its real estate. Mr. E. J. Howard, the secretary and superintendent of the Board of Trade and the Merchants' Exchange, in one of his late interesting as well as valuable reports, states, that, during the period from 1840 to 1855, the annual net income of the several wharves ranged from $20,000 to $26,000. "In many cases, such as Central and Long Wharves," he adds, "the amount did not include the rent of stores. The owners of stores on Central Wharf were allowed one-fiftieth part of the income of the wharfage and dockage; and, there being 50 stores, it gave to each owner of a store $400 per annum. City Wharf was leased in 1832 for 20 years, for $20,000 a year; the lessees to erect the stores, the same to meet the approval of the city government. . . . Later, Commercial Wharf was leased for about the same sum; and in 1845 John H. Pearson took a lease of Long Wharf for ten years, at $50,000 per year; of this amount the regular packet-lines to New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Norfolk, Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, contributed about two-thirds. Fairfield, Lincoln, & Co.'s packet for five years (1840 to 1845) paid to Lewis Wharf nearly $75,000. The most profitable wharf-property was that of City Wharf, Mercantile Wharf, and Philadelphia and Baltimore Packet Piers, owing to the nature of the cargoes loaded and discharged." The wharfage was paid by the consignees of the goods; and the wharfage tariff was established by a combination of the corporations owning wharves, though special rates were made by individual wharf-owners. The sale of the City Wharf in 1852, and its utilization for warehousing purposes, with the building of Mercantile-wharf Block and the State-street Block at the head of Long Wharf, which followed, in Mr. Howard's opinion, marked "the beginning of the destruction of the once magnificent wharf-property that belonged to Boston. . . . Atlantic Avenue completed it." Among the oldest wharves are Long [see *Boston Pier*], Central, T, and India Wharves. Battery Wharf marks the site of the North Battery, to which fact its name is due; and Rowe's Wharf, the South Battery, an outwork of Fort Hill. Where Liverpool Wharf now is, was formerly Griffin's Wharf, the scene of the spirited "Tea-party" [see *Tea-party, The Boston*]. The line of the ancient Barricado, or Old Wharf [see *Barricado*], which in the early times used to extend from the foot of Copp's Hill to South Battery at the foot of Fort Hill, is now followed substantially by Atlantic Avenue. It enclosed the Town Cove, in which the shipping lay. Forty years ago Commercial Street, from the old Battery, or Battery Wharf, to Long Wharf, was a water-front; and until Broad Street was laid out, in 1808, Batterymarch to its junction with Kilby Street marked the water-line. The old Town Dock, from which Dock Square — now lost in Adams Square, in the extension of Washington Street — took its name, was along the foot of the Market Place, about where Faneuil Hall now stands; and near the junction of North and Union Streets was the "watch-house;" in its immediate neighborhood was also the "Conduit," a reservoir of water, raised in the centre and sloping at the sides. It was about twelve feet square, and the top was utilized as a meat-market on Saturdays. At the foot of Merchants' Row was a swing-bridge over the dock.

Winchester Home for Aged Women. — See Asylums and Homes; also, Charitable and Benevolent Societies.

Windsor Theatre. — On the corner of Washington and Dover Streets, in the old Williams Market building. This is a variety theatre, managed by George E. Lothrop of the Boylston Museum. The playhouse was first opened as a regular place of amusement in the autumn of 1880, by Robert M. Hooley of Chicago, with "Hooley and Emerson's Minstrels," under the name of "Hooley's Theatre." After a brief season the house was closed. In the winter of 1880–81 it was reopened as the "Novelty Theatre," with Charles H. Thayer as lessee and John McFadden as manager. Variety performances and the sensational drama were produced under this management, with varying success. The name of "Windsor" was assumed at the opening of the season of 1881–82, when the house opened under the control of John A. Stevens as lessee, and D. B. Hopkins as manager. Mr. Lothrop took the enterprise in hand in the autumn of 1882, opening the house for the season on Oct. 16. The theatre is Williams Hall remodelled. It is a small, compact playhouse, with roomy and convenient entrances, though a story above the street-floor. There is but one gallery. The seats are well arranged and comfortable. There are two roomy private boxes. The auditorium is plain and cheerful. The management advertises popular prices. The property is owned by the Williams Market Association.

Winthrop Congregational Church (Congregational Trinitarian). — Green Street, Charlestown district. This was formed in 1833 by seceders from the First Parish [see *First Church in Charlestown*], and was incorporated March 1, that year. Rev. Daniel Crosby was the first minister, and the earlier meetings were held in the Town Hall. The first meeting-house of the society stood on Union Street. The present structure was completed in 1849; the corner-stone being laid on May 31, 1848. It is built of brick, in the Gothic style; and its interior is a combination of old styles with modern improvements. Mr. Crosby continued as pastor for nearly 10 years, when he resigned, in May, 1842, on account of ill health. He died Feb. 28, 1842. The second minister was Rev. John Humphrey, who came from Fairfield, Conn. His term of service extended from Nov. 30, 1842, to March 26, 1847. He died in 1854, at the early age of 38. Succeeding pastors were: Revs. Benjamin Tappan, D.D., 1849–57; Abbott E. Kittredge, D.D., 1859–63; and J. E. Rankin, D.D., 1864–69. Rev. Alexander Twombly, settled May 2, 1872, is the present pastor. The church is called the Winthrop in remembrance of Gov. John Winthrop. It has been a "mother of churches," many of its members having gone out to help in the formation of other societies; and two of its members have endowed colleges in the West, — the Carleton College in Minnesota, and the Doane College in Nebraska.

Winthrop Statue. — The statue of Gov. Winthrop, standing in the midst of the net-work of street-car tracks in Scollay Square, is the work of Richard S. Greenough. It represents the first governor just after landing from the ship on the soil of the untried New World. The figure is clad in the strikingly picturesque garb of his period. The right hand holds the roll of the colony charter, and the left bears the volume of the Scriptures. Behind the figure is shown the base of a newly cut forest-tree, with a rope attached, significant of the fastening of the boat in which he is supposed to have just reached the shore. The statue is of light bronze, on a pedestal of polished red granite, and a base of Quincy granite. It is a duplicate of that placed by the State in the Capitol at Washington. It was put in place in September, 1880, and uncovered to the public on the 17th, the day of the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of the city. Its cost was $7,391, and it was paid for out of the Phillips Fund. [See *Phillips Fund* and *Quincy Statue.*]

Woman Suffrage. — See Isms.

Women's Banking-Rooms. — The first Women's Branch Banking-office in the city was established in 1882, in convenient rooms on Tremont Street, opposite the Common. This had only a brief career. There are "Banking-Parlors" now at No. 459 Washington Street, between Winter Street and Temple Place. These are comfortable and quiet rooms, for the use of women interested in banking and brokerage. The number who make use of this convenience is unexpectedly large. The larger number are women who have money to invest, though some of them are of a speculative turn of mind. At these parlors they receive advice as to investments; and for a small consideration their money is placed for them in mortgages, stocks, or bonds. Women who are interested in the movements and fluctuations of the stock-market find facilities for learning it here, and transfers of stock are made for them when they desire. The parlors are connected with "the street" and down-town brokers' offices by telephone. A number of women are playing constantly with stocks; but the majority of those who do business here do it quietly, and are not actively interested in speculation.

Woman's Club (The New-England). — No. 5 Park Street. This club, which has come to be one of the institutions of Boston, always named among its prominent clubs, often visited by distinguished strangers of both sexes, who are entertained gracefully and graciously, was one of the first of the numerous clubs for women, which exist now all over the country. Its inception followed closely on that of Sorosis of New York; and although in a measure, without doubt, suggested by that organization, it does not resemble Sorosis the slightest in its government nor its aims. Sorosis is purely a social club; while the New-England Woman's Club is not only social, but has a wide-reaching work in many directions. The preliminary meeting of women interested in the organization of the club was held some time in 1868, at the house of Dr. Harriot K. Hunt. The plan was discussed at length, and the present name adopted. At a later meeting for organization, the following officers were chosen: President, Mrs. Caroline M. Severance; vice-presidents, Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, Mrs. William Claflin, Mrs. James Freeman Clarke, Mrs. Ralph Waldo Emerson, Miss Lucy Goddard, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Anna C. Lowell, Mrs. Horace Mann, Miss Abby W. May, Mrs. Samuel Parkman, Miss Elizabeth P. Peabody, Mrs. Josiah Quincy, Mrs. William B. Rogers, Mrs. R. C. Waterston, Mrs. Emory Washburn, Mrs. Nathaniel P. Willis; recording secretary, Miss Lucia M. Peabody; corresponding secretary, Miss F. L. Macdaniel; treasurer, Mrs. Jonathan A. Lane; directors, Miss Jane Alexander, Mrs. Charles D. Homans, Mrs. Anna Cabot Lodge, Mrs. M. D. Orvis, Mrs. Nina Moore, Mrs. H. M. Pitman, Mrs. Maria S. Porter, Miss Caroline Richards, Mrs. M. C. Sawyer, Mrs. Samuel E. Sewall, Miss Sarah H. Southwick, Mrs. George S. Tolman. Rooms were taken at No. 3 Tremont Place; and the club became an accomplished fact, and from the first showed wonderful vitality, proving beyond all question that women might be classed among the "clubable" people of the world. The Woman's Club was intended as a centre of rest and social convenience for women already active in various philanthropic ways to the extent of their ability, with the hope and belief that the time thus economized from fruitless search of each other, or spent socially in a less satisfactory manner, given to this sympathetic intercourse, might turn to still more fruitful use from the re-action upon each other of minds so well trained in varied service, when brought to bear upon the special needs of women. Although the rooms were to be open at all hours to the members, Monday was finally settled on as club-day, on which there was to be something of special interest which should draw the members together. The first Monday evening of every month was set apart for an entertainment of a purely literary character; the third Monday was appointed for the hearing of papers upon matters of social interest, to be followed by a discussion of the themes suggested, in which all present were invited to take part; the fourth Monday was to offer an occasion of pure amusement; the second Monday was to be given over to "club-tea." This plan was followed for a while; but latterly, with the exception of Club-tea Monday, all are devoted to the reading of papers and a discussion. All the best essayists and poets in Boston and vicinity, and many who have visited the city, have read before the club, some of them several times. The Club soon outgrew its Tremont-place quarters, and removed to No. 4 Park Street; after two years' sojourn there it removed to its present location, No. 5 Park Street. Its rooms here are large and commodious, and the conveniences for entertaining are greater than they ever have been before. The appointments are by no means so luxurious as those in the masculine clubs, but there is a cosiness and home-iness about them that tell of the feminine *habituées;* there are womanly touches everywhere, from the general arrangement of furniture to the grouping of the pressed ferns over the pictures. Mrs. Howe's face smiles down upon them from one side of the room, and Lucretia Mott looks benignly down from the other. There are pictures and busts; a piano, with music strewn over it; writing-tables and easy-chairs; while out from the windows the Common shows green on one side, and on the other the old elms of Granary burying-ground sway and swing. It is a delightful place to many who are admitted within its walls, and somehow in its atmosphere and influence it seems to them to embody the spirits of the women who make it. It is often asked what the Club really has done in a practical way. So much that even the members who do not belong to any of the various committees are not aware of the scope of the work done in the interests of women, which has its origin in the Club. While to all intents and purposes it is a social club, yet among the movements which have been started in the various committees are the school of agriculture, the placing of women on school-boards, the diet-kitchens, and others that have proven equally beneficent to the public, both of men and women. The Club now numbers nearly 300 members. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is the president, Miss Lucia M. Peabody secretary, Mrs. Samuel E. Sewall treasurer; with a board of directors, many of whom were in the original list. The annual meeting is a public one, and is held on the Saturday of Anniversary Week. [See *Club-life in Boston.*]

Women's Industrial and Educational Union. — No. 157 Tremont Street. Object, mutual co-operation and sympathy among women. It is an outgrowth of the Sunday meetings for women which had been held by Dr. Harriet Clisby for four years previous to its formation. Its first meeting was held on the 11th of June, 1877; and the Union was formed with Dr. Clisby as president, Miss Melissa Chamberlain as secretary, Mrs. Sarah E. Eaton as treasurer, and 15 members. In November following, a reading-room was opened at No. 4 Park Street; and before the first annual meeting the membership had increased to 550. The Union aims to do for women what the Christian Union does for young men. [See *Young Men's Christian Union.*] The reading-room is always open, day and evening; and there are found here the daily papers, magazines, and books of interest. A member of the committee is always present to receive strangers; and women everywhere are learning that there is at least one place in Boston where they are welcome. The Sunday-afternoon meetings are continued, and some women speak every Sunday to an audience almost exclusively of women; and a discussion on the address always follows, in which as many as wish may take part. The educational department provides lectures and classes; and among the branches for which competent teachers are provided are stenography, advanced and elementary drawing, French, Latin, German, English literature, elocution, oil-painting, and embroidery. Of these, stenography, elementary drawing, English literature, French, Latin, and elocution are free to members; while in the others the cost of tuition is placed at only a nominal sum. The industrial department keeps for sale articles made by women, and takes orders for plain, fancy, and decorative work. Orders are also received for home-made cake, bread, jellies, canned fruits, preserves, and pickles. There is an employment committee; a committee for visiting the sick; an agency of direction which gives information in regard to localities, lectures, schools, places of entertainment, and boarding-places; and a hygiene committee, which provides lectures on physical culture. A competent woman physician is in attendance every day at noon, to give medical advice for a small compensation. There is also a protective committee, which investigates complaints of dues withheld from working-women; and if the complaints are found to be just, and the money is still refused, it provides lawyers' services free of charge. A great deal of work has been done by this branch of the Union, and it has come to be an absolute power in the community. In 1880 the Union removed to its present quarters, at No. 157 Tremont Street;

and the next move, the managers confidently hope, will be into a house of its own. The present membership is nearly 1,000; and the president is Mrs. A. M. Diaz, with Miss Melissa Chamberlain still secretary. The treasurer is Mrs. Sarah E. Eaton; and them anagers, Mrs. S. E. Cotting, Mrs. E. G. Gay, Mrs. Thomas Mack, Miss A. F. Dowse.

Women's and Children's Hospital. — See New-England Hospital for Women and Children.

Worcester Square. — See Parks and Squares.

Workingmen's Club. — See Wells Memorial Workingmen's Club and Institute.

Y.

Yachting and Yacht-Clubs. — Boston Harbor offers very favorable opportunities for yachting. Its estimated area is 75 square miles. Although much of this is too shallow for the general purposes of navigation, it is all available at high tide for yachts of moderate draught, and the deep water, which is at least half the area, for all yachts at all tides. Peninsulas, and islands projecting in line beyond them, divide the harbor into four distinct areas, which are frequented by yachts; viz., the upper harbor, Dorchester Bay, Hull Bay, and the lower harbor which in this division includes Quincy Bay. Of these, Dorchester Bay and Hull Bay are for various reasons preferable places of rendezvous for the local yachtsmen. The club-houses and landing-piers of the Boston, South-Boston, and Dorchester yachting-clubs are on the shores of the former; and those of the Hull and Quincy clubs, on the shores of the latter. Of these locations, the favorite, as being most accessible at the same time from the city and from the sea, is at Dorchester Bay, in front of the houses of the Boston and the South-Boston clubs, south of City Point, where several hundred yachts of various size have permanent moorings. Next in number are the moorings of the yachts of the Dorchester Club, on the opposite side of the bay, north of the shore of Commercial Point and Harrison Square Nearly equal in number to the latter are the moorings of the Hull Club, along the shores by Hull village, City Point is at an air-line distance of 2 nautical miles from City Hall; the Dorchester-club moorings are 3¼ miles, and the Hull-club moorings 7½ miles. The area of Dorchester Bay at high tide is 3 square miles; that of Hull Bay is about 12 square miles. The latter has a much greater proportionate sailing-area at low tide. Broad Sound is an indentation of Massachusetts Bay upon the coast, as the bay is an indentation of the Atlantic Ocean. The sound has an area of nearly 25 square miles, and is available for yachts of whatever draught at all tides. Its confines are 3½ miles distant from the City-point moorings, 5¼ miles from the Dorchester-club moorings, and 2 miles from those of the Hull Club. The mouth of the harbor is 6½ miles from City Point, 7½ from the Dorchester-club moorings, — air-line distance in each case, — and about 2 miles from the Hull-club moorings. For the present purpose yachts of the first class are reckoned those of 25 feet length and upward; second class, those less than 25 feet.

THE BOSTON YACHT-CLUB is the senior organization, and dates from 1866: it was incorporated in 1868. Its club-house at City Point is a structure of handsome architecture, with broad verandas at the level of the first and second stories, which command extensive southerly and easterly views of the harbor and islands. Its floor-dimensions are 55 by 40 feet; main hall, 40 by 30 feet. The club has first-class yachts, 67; second-class, 30; longest yacht, 130 feet; number of steam-yachts, 9; members, 225; regattas, one June 17, and one early in September, annually; regular meetings quarterly, on the last Wednesday of January and the corresponding months; access by City-point horse-cars, leaving Scollay Square every five minutes.

THE SOUTH-BOSTON YACHT-CLUB was organized in 1868, incorporated 1878. Its club-house is at City Point, fronting Dorchester Bay, and commanding fine views of the sea, the islands, and the distant mainland. The building has floor-dimensions 45 by 30 feet, and hall-dimensions nearly the same. The club has first-class yachts, 20; second-class, 41; longest yacht, 38 feet; members, 140; regattas, 2, one opening and one closing the season; meetings on the first Monday of each month; access by horse-cars, leaving Scollay Square every five minutes.

THE DORCHESTER YACHT-CLUB was organized in 1870, incorporated 1882. Its club-house is on the northerly shore of Harrison Square; and from its verandas charming views may be had of the harbor, looking north-easterly, taking in two of the forts, with Broad Sound in the distance. Its dimensions are 46 by 40 feet; hall, 46 by 23. The club has first-class yachts, 42; second-class, 40; steamers, 3; longest yacht, 109 feet; members, 186; regattas, at nearly even intervals during the season, 5; regular meetings on the first Friday of April and October; access by Old-Colony train to Harrison-square station, a twelve-minutes' ride; distance from the station to the club-house, four minutes' walk.

THE EASTERN YACHT-CLUB is composed of Boston men, though its location is at Marblehead Neck, 15 miles from Boston. Its yachts are familiar objects in Boston Harbor during the season, and some of them are enrolled on the lists of the harbor clubs. At Marblehead Neck it has a spacious club-house, built of brick; and it is a handsome piece of architecture. The club was organized and incorporated in 1871, and ranks, in respect to the wealth of its members and the tonnage of its yachts, with the principal clubs of the United States. It has yachts, all first-class, 82; steam-yachts, 9; members, 457; longest yacht, 131 feet; longest steam-yacht, 226 feet; regattas, 2, one opening and one closing the season; regular meetings in February, April, May, and October; access by Eastern-railroad trains to Marblehead, and by ferry to Marblehead Neck, about an hour's ride in the cars.

THE HULL YACHT-CLUB has its club-house on the old Hull steamboat-pier. It is a fine structure of 50 by 40 feet dimensions, with a hall 40 feet square. Its outlook is very extensive, and includes both marine and distant landscape-views. Southerly the view is of the spacious Hull Bay, with its several islands and its verdant shores of mainland; westerly and north-westerly the view is of the harbor, with the city dimly seen in the horizon; northerly may be seen the spacious main channel of the harbor, and two of its light-houses, with Broad Sound beyond, and Nahant and Point of Pines in the horizon. The club was organized in 1880, and chartered in 1882. It has first-class yachts, 96; second-class, 53; longest yacht, 110 feet; steamers, 4; regattas about once a week during the season, or in all 10. It is the youngest and most active, and among the most prosperous, of the clubs. Its location is accessible by the Hull and Hingham steamboats, which ply to and from the city with great frequency during the season; distance about an hour's passage by steam.

There are six other clubs of some importance, but having either yachts few in number or small in size. These are the Bunker-hill, East-Boston, Jeffries, Quincy, Lynn, and Beverly clubs. The last named is located at Charlestown, the next two at East Boston, and the others as their titles indicate. In all these, and in those previously named, there is an identity, which the names do not indicate, in that they are composed wholly, or largely, of men whose business or whose winter residence is in Boston.

Young Men's Benevolent Society. — Established 1827, incorporated 1852. This is one of the old organizations in the city whose work is done in a quiet, unostentatious fashion. Its object is to assist those who need assistance, but are unwilling to make their wants or distress known to the regular charitable organizations. Its aid is extended to the respectable poor, especially those "who have seen better days," and have become old residents of Boston, identified with its interests. Cases are examined by a standing committee, the members of which reside in different sections of the city, and applications for relief are made through them. Idlers and intemperate persons are assisted only in case of sickness; and no assistance is given to parents who wilfully keep their children from school. Assistance is rendered in various ways. Sometimes rent is paid, in some cases fuel is furnished, in others food and clothing are given; but only in the extremest cases is money advanced. The average number of families aided yearly is 300, and about $2,000 a year is spent. The funds for the operations of the society are obtained partly from annual assessments upon its members, but chiefly from donations. The society has a room in the Charity Building, Chardon Street; but each member of the standing committee is prepared for calls. Warren Sawyer, corner of Milk and Congress Streets, is the president of the society; and J. R. Reed, No. 68 Devonshire Street, is secretary.

Young Men's Christian Association (The Boston). — Corner of Tremont and Eliot Streets. This association was organized in December, 1851, and is the oldest of the many young men's Christian associations in the country, and with the exception of that in Montreal, which was formed only one week earlier, the oldest in North America. Its first rooms were on the corner of Washington and Summer Streets; then, from 1852 to 1872, it occupied rooms in the Tremont Temple; and since 1872 it has been established in its present quarters, the building being its own property. Another removal is to be made as soon as a new building, which it is erecting on the corner of Boylston and Berkeley Streets, Back-bay district, is completed. During the War of the Rebellion, 500 of its members enlisted in the Union armies, and served in the field; and the Army Relief Committee raised $333,237.49, which was expended by the Christian Commission. The association also rendered efficient service in sending aid to Chicago after its great fire, over $34,000 in cash being raised, besides goods to the value of $219,000. Its present quarters are attractive, and abundantly supplied with good literature, and conveniences for young men. It has a large and handsomely furnished parlor, a reading-room well supplied with newspapers and magazines, a library of over 5,000 volumes, and a gymnasium which leads all in the city [see *Gymnasiums*]. Its officers are untiring in their efforts to entertain the members and occupy their leisure time. Its sociables, lectures, receptions, and classes are very popular, and always largely attended. It aims to help young men in various ways,— to improve their material condition, as well as to give a healthy tone to their morals. It helps them to employment, and welcomes the stranger in the city, offering him an inviting place to come to, and lending him a helping hand. An idea of the variety and magnitude of the work done by the association is shown by a glance at the statistics for a year. During 1881 there was a membership of 3,839. Through the employment-bureau, situations were obtained for 647 men. Five courses of lectures were given, and ten evening classes were conducted. Temperance-meetings were held on Sunday evenings, and 109 young men signed the pledge; among those who are obliged to work on Sundays, 68,197 religious papers, 101 Bibles, and 654 Testaments were judiciously distributed; a religious work among railroad-men was systematically carried forward; and much attention was given to the religious care and influence of the association: 38 young men had been received into churches. For the recreation of members, eight excursions and eight sociables were arranged during the year; and the gymnasium had 653 members. The first president of the association was Francis O. Watts. The present president (1883) is A. S. Woodworth, and the general secretary is M. R. Deming. The new building of the association will be a commodious and attractive structure. The style of architecture is Scotch baronial. The dimensions of the lot are 105 feet on Boylston Street, and 100 feet on Berkeley. The building will have no tower, but will be 105 feet in its highest point, thus maintaining a pleasing symmetry in its threefold dimensions. The principal entrance will be on Boylston Street, consisting of massive stone steps 22 feet wide, and doors 12 feet. The first story will be partitioned into three stores on Boylston Street, and a gymnasium on Berkeley and Providence Streets. The gymnasium will have sunlight on three sides, and will be 40 by 90 feet, with an elevated running track. It will have very spacious lavatories and dressing-rooms, and an open-air extension of 625 square feet. The second floor will contain in the centre a reception-room, out of which will open a parlor, with a beautiful oriel window, nine feet in diameter, on the corner of Boylston and Berkeley Streets. On this floor will be the library, reading-room, and entertainment-room, lavatory, business-office, and secretary's office; all of them, with the exception of the reception-room, lighted directly from the street. There will be also on the second floor a small lecture-room, two stories high, with seats for 300 persons. The third floor will contain a hall, three stories high, with spacious platform and ante-rooms, seating from 1,000 to 1,200. The hall will have two stairways, and a third in reserve, all leading to the street. The remainder of the building will contain numerous and spacious rooms for classes, lyceum, etc. Arrangements for ventilation will be very thorough, and the most improved devices will be introduced. The material of wall-construction will be brick trimmed with stone.

Young Men's Christian Union. — No. 18 Boylston Street. Instituted in 1851, and incorporated under its present title in 1852. Originally an organization of young men to engage in various fields of benevolent and philanthropic work, it has grown to be a leading institution of the city, of broad influence and great usefulness. The chief aim of its officers is to make its rooms, to as great an extent as possible, a home for young men; and to offer every possible attraction in the shape of books, papers, games, pleasant companions, classes, dramatic and musical entertainments, and other means of instruction and recreation. Its officers also, moreover, engage in much outside work, in which they are assisted by members and committees of ladies who interest themselves in such movements. Among these special objects are the "Rides for Invalids," the "Christmas and New-Year's Festivals for Needy Children," the "Bureau of Reference for Women," the "Country Week for Poor Children," and the "Fruit Depot." At times of disaster abroad, the rooms are made a depot for the receipt of contributions, and a source for the distribution of relief. Its present building, which it owns free of indebtedness, is an attractive structure near Tremont Street, and overlooking the Common, and open to air and light on every side. At the head of the first flight of stairs from the main entrance on Boylston Street, is the reception-room. The members and all other persons visiting the Union enter here, and from it pass to the other portions of the building occupied by the society. It contains the desk of the curator and librarian, and has facilities for checking the outside garments of members. It is also supplied with croquet and bagatelle boards, tables for checkers and dominoes, an aquarium, and a case containing a nearly complete collection of the birds of New England. During evenings, besides the librarian or curator, members of the reception-committee are in attendance to receive strangers and others. This room is open every day and evening, including Sundays. The Union sitting-room, connected with this room, is in front, on Boylston Street. It is pleasantly furnished, and is supplied with newspapers and a piano. It also contains a cabinet of collections of minerals, insects, etc. Adjoining this is a smaller side sitting-room, mainly for chess-players. The president's and directors' room is connected with the reception-room in the rear: it is used for the business purposes of the society. The library and reading-room, also connected with the reception-room, is in the L. It contains about 6,000 volumes, and the leading magazines, illustrated and weekly newspapers. Members can at all times take books from the shelves, and read them in the room; and books can also be taken away under ordinary regulations. Opening from the library is the correspondence-room, furnished with materials for writing. The Union study, also opening from the library, is supplied with books of reference accessible to members at all times. Down a rear flight of stairs from the reception-room is the toilet-room, with bathing-rooms attached. The gymnasium, another flight below, on the ground-floor, is spacious and light, well appointed and provided with a variety of new apparatus of the most approved patterns. Members of the Union become entitled to the use of the gymnasium at all times when open, by the payment of $7 per year; and $4 a year entitles them to its use after 7 P. M. The Union Hall is on the floor above the reception-room. It is capable, with the gallery, of seating 522 people. The stage is so constructed that it can be adapted for concerts and dramatic and other entertainments, for which it is provided with scenery. It is let when not in use by the society. Eaton Hall is connected with Union Hall by folding-doors, so that the two can be used together if desired. It will seat about 100 persons. The Union parlor, reached from the reception-room, or by the main stairway, is in front, with a view of the Common. It is furnished in a pleasant, homelike manner, and contains a piano, maglethoscope, kaleidoscope, pictures, etc. Class and committee rooms connect with the parlor and each other, by wide doors, and are used, as well as other smaller rooms, as occasion requires. The Franklin Rooms are in the fourth story, over the parlor. These are used for the smaller meetings of the society, and for classes. Public religious services, followed by social singing, are held regularly Sunday evenings in the Union Hall; at other times classes are formed for the study of German, French, Spanish, book-keeping, penmanship, sketching, vocal music, and so on; practical talks on science, political economy, history and art, are given; essays in practical ethics; and frequent lectures, readings, and other entertainments. During the winter season, monthly meetings of members and ladies are held for social intercourse; and during the summer, excursions are taken to points of interest in the vicinity of the city. There is a committee on benevolent action, an employment-bureau; a boarding-house department; a committee on churches, providing members with seats in any church of the city which they desire to attend, free or at a moderate expense; a bureau of reference for ladies; and other committees for various practical works. Young men, without regard to their religious belief or associations, are invited to become members. The fee for annual membership is $1, for subscription membership $5, and for life-membership $25. A subscription-membership for five successive years constitutes a life-membership. The total number of life-members on April 1, 1882, was 1,189; and the general membership was about 4,000. The present building was dedicated on March 15, 1876; and, though extensive, the need of additional room before long appeared. In April, 1882, the trustees called upon the friends of the Union for $70,000 to enable them to enlarge the present building, and within a month the entire amount was subscribed. Three estates in the rear of and adjoining the building have been purchased; and the building is to be so extended that the library, reading-room, main hall, gymnasium, and study-room will be enlarged, additional class-rooms secured, and a convenient entrance obtained from Washington Street through Boylston Square. The president of the Union is William H. Baldwin; vice-president, Henry H. Sprague, 14 Pemberton Square; secretary, William B. Clarke, No. 340 Washington Street; treasurer, William L. Richardson, No. 76 Boylston Street; and directors, the above officers and Frederic S. Clark, William F. Whitcomb, Calvin G. Hartshorn, Leonard Stone, Nathaniel B. Farrar, and George Peirce.

Young Men's Society for Home Study (The). — Established in January, 1881. In plan and purpose similar to the Society for Study at Home, established by Miss Ticknor some years ago for young women [see *Society for Study at Home*]. Its officers and members are scattered all over the country. Each member on entering pays a fee of $2, which is designed to meet the expense of printing, postage, etc. A member desiring to pursue any special line of study writes to the secretary, stating the branch on which he desires information or help, and is at once put into communication with some one of the many persons who volunteer to give the benefit of their knowledge to the society. Like the society for young women, the whole business is carried on by correspondence. Of the students in 1882, representing all sections of the country and parts of Canada, some were schoolboys, others college graduates; and various professions and occupations were represented, — there having been lawyers, commercial travellers, clergymen, teachers, merchants, mechanics, clerks, and artisans. The chairman of the society is Samuel Eliot of this city; among the advisory committee are Arthur Gilman of Cambridge, Oliver Wendell Holmes, William D. Howells, Charles Dudley Warner, and John Hay. Mr. Longfellow was at the time of his death a member of this committee, and so also was the late William B. Rogers. The executive committee consists of George H. Palmer, head of the department of history; Barrett Wendell, of the department of English literature; G. Francis Arnold, German literature; Samuel H. Scudder, natural science; and William E. Byerly, mathematics. Frederic Gardiner, jun., is the secretary.

Young's Hotel, directly in the rear of the Rogers Building on Washington Street, nearly opposite the head of State Street, and extending through to Court Square and Court Street, is a favorite down-town hotel, enjoying a wide reputation for the excellence of its accommodations, and the perfection of its *cuisine*. The house succeeded Taft's Coffee-house, a modest inn of years ago, and was established in 1845 by George Young, a born landlord of the old school, who acquired a competence in its conduct, and retired from business a few years ago, when he was succeeded by the present proprietors, Messrs. George G. Hall and Joseph Reed Whipple, formerly of the Parker House. Under Mr. Young's management the house was a small and cosey hostelry, hidden from the main thoroughfares by the tall buildings in front and on either side of it. It was famous for its good beds, its solid comforts, and its choice table. It was then, as it has ever since been, a favorite dining-place, much sought by *bon-vivants;* and its patronage came chiefly from business-men. The present proprietors, while well maintaining the features which made it so popular and inviting under the old landlord, and giving the same personal attention to details, have greatly increased its accommodations, enlarged its facilities, and built the addition — a stately structure itself — which fronts on Court Street and Court Square. The house is now not only one of the largest in the city, but one of the best equipped and most sumptuous in its furnishings and elegant in its interior decorations. The greater portion of the main street-floor of the hotel is devoted to dining and lunch rooms. The main business-entrance is, as formerly, at the old front, through the narrow passageways on either side of the Rogers Building; while the new and imposing entrance on Court Street is for ladies. Across the hall, directly opposite the business-entrance, is the large, finely decorated main dining-room for gentlemen; to the right of the hall is a large lunch and dining room, with a long oyster-counter at one side and end; through this room, towards Court Square, is a second lunch-room with a lunch-counter on one side. From the left of this is the large billiard-room with the bar on one side; and from the right is an entrance to the ladies' dining-room, the main entrance to which is from the vestibule of the ladies' entrance on Court Street. The smaller lunch-room, lunch-counter, billiard-room, and bar are also entered from the Court-square entrance. In the ladies' entrance vestibule and the ladies' dining-room, the art of the skilled decorator is elaborately displayed. The dining-room is a large and rather low room, broken by pilasters and beams into three bays. At the end of it is a long mantle and fireplace, while the light comes from windows on one side and end, leaving one long side quite unbroken, save by the entrance-doors and those for service and elevator. The ceiling of the three divisions is broken by mouldings into geometric patterns, whose panels are treated with freedom on surfaces of various textures, where metal plays an important part. On this are arabesques of conventional floral form, brightened by the introduction of glass jewels, glinting at intervals. The beams are given a light coloring; and the cornices with the mouldings are defined in more sombre shadings, to bring the ceilings into accord with the walls, which are covered above the red mahogany wainscot with stamped leather of golden arabesque figurings on a groundwork of reddish brown. The semi-circular arches over the windows are filled with stained glass in conventional cutting, where rare greens, blues, and ambers are relieved by a free use of opalescent tints. The centres of the bays are accented by the introduction of fruit into the sashes above; while below are low screens to prevent publicity, in which some delicately painted fish are thrown into a sea of glass; the opalescent glass again comes into the borders in shells. The screens of the other windows are more quietly worked out in dignified pattern. The mantle, which forms the central feature at the end of the room, is recessed on either side with high panel-work leading to the ceiling, by covered surfaces painted in wax, with cherubs, fruit, and flowers. The mantle curves into the room, and is supported by Ionic columns quite clear of the carved griffins. The fireplace is highly ornamental, and is built up of the Chelsea tile, the main feature of which is a bas-relief of dancing figures. Chandeliers and side-sconces of brass in dead finish brighten the room at the proper points, and the outer light is shaded by fleecy hangings. The floor carries out the general tone, with the carpet in quiet figure and blended coloring. This room is 100 feet long by 31 feet wide, and has tables of various size for seating 150 guests. Adjoining this dining-room is a small private one finished in similar style. Beside the several public dining-rooms on the ground-floor, there are a number of large private dining-rooms for the use of clubs, societies, and various organizations, with many smaller dining and supper rooms. On the second floor of the new portion are sumptuously furnished ladies' reception and public drawing-rooms. This addition, occupying the corner of Court Street and Court Square, was completed and opened for business on the 1st of August, 1882. It is seven stories in height, and is built of light sandstone. Its lofty roof commands a clear view of the harbor, the Blue Hills at the south, and numerous rural eminences at the north and north-west. Every room in the building has an open fireplace. Young's is conducted on the European plan. The prices of lodgings range from $1 to $5, according to the location of rooms.

Young Women's Christian Association. — Established in 1866, and incorporated in 1867. Its object is to care for the temporal, moral, and religious welfare of young women who are dependent upon their own exertions for support, and to help them in such a way that their self-respect shall not be hurt. The association maintains a house, No. 68 Warrenton Street, as a home for young women earning their own living, a much-prized feature of which is the reading-room, with its library; it also maintains an industrial department and training school at No. 66 Warrenton Street; and a boarding-house for transients, with a bureau of employment, chiefly for house-servants, at No. 92 Carver Street. In the home No. 68 Warrenton Street, a bureau of intelligence is conducted, which is crowded at all times with applicants. Here are to be found those seeking situations in all the various trades and occupations open to women, and often employers seeking for help. The parlor of the house No. 66 Warrenton Street is filled every Sunday afternoon by a Bible-class for girls not connected with any church or Sunday-school. The association has now outgrown its present quarters; and a new building specially designed for its work is planned, which shall contain a central office, library, reading-room, conversation-room, employment-office for house-service, employment-office for all other business, training-school, industrial class-rooms, gymnasium, hall for Bible-class, lecture and entertainments, dining-halls, laundry, and sleeping-room for at least one hundred. The work of the association has been extensive and steadily enlarging. In the department of the home alone, 9,790 women have for various lengths of time been members of its family in the seven years and a half since it was opened; and it is self-supporting.

Z.

Zion Church (Methodist-Episcopal). — North Russell Street. One of the oldest colored churches in the city. It was organized in 1836. It now occupies the old North-Russell-street church, West End, originally built for the Fourth, or Russell-street Methodist-Episcopal Church, organized about the year 1838. The church building was enlarged to its present proportions in 1844. Frequent services are held here Sundays, and the congregations are fair in numbers. The seats are free. There is, connected with the society, a very useful benefit organization of colored women. It is called the "United Daughters of Zion," and was first organized in 1845. Those paying $8 admission-fee, and the regular assessment of 25 cents per month, receive aid at once if taken ill; while those paying $4 admission-fee, and the regular monthly assessment, receive aid after a year's connection with the association, if taken ill. For funeral expenses, the sum of $20 is allowed; and if a member dies, leaving no relatives, full charge of the funeral is taken by the association, and all expenses met. The meetings of the "United Daughters of Zion" are held monthly in the vestry of Zion Church. The location of Zion Church is on the outskirts of the largest colored quarter of the city, which spreads up over the northerly slope of Beacon Hill.

Zion's Herald, the Methodist denominational newspaper, is published from Wesleyan Building, Bromfield Street, the Methodist headquarters in this city. It is a quarto. The leading editor is Rev. Bradford K. Peirce, D.D., and it has a large corps of assistant and contributing editors. The "Herald" was founded in 1823, by Rev. Adam Wilson (died in Waterville, Me., in 1871). Subsequently it was purchased by the Wesleyan Association, an organization of laymen connected with the Methodist Church, founded in 1831, which still owns it, together with other denominational property, including the Wesleyan Building. The first editor was John R. Cotton. A long line of editors succeeded Mr. Cotton: conspicuous among whom were Rev. Erastus O. Haven, D.D., LL.D.; and the late Rev. Gilbert Haven, D.D., both of whom afterwards became bishops. The full list of editors, in the order of their service, is as follows: Revs. John R. Cotton; Barber Badger; G. W. H. Forbes; Benjamin Jones; Shipley W. Wilson; Aaron Lummus; William C. Brown; Timothy Merritt; Samuel O. Wright; Benjamin Kingsbury; Abel Stevens, LL.D.; Daniel Wise, D.D.; Erastus O. Haven, D.D., LL.D.; Nelson E. Cobleigh, D.D.; Gilbert Haven, D.D., LL.D.; Bradford K. Peirce, D.D. "Zion's Herald" enjoys a large circulation and a wide popularity in the Methodist denomination. [See *Methodist Book-Depository*, and *Methodist-Episcopal Denomination* and its churches.]

Zoölogical Museum. — See Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, in the paragraphs on Harvard University.

Zoölogical Society (The Boston). — Established in 1880. A society composed of a limited number of members, whose object is the study of American zoölogy. It meets monthly at 285 Marlborough Street, Back-bay district; and papers are contributed by members, on results of their investigations into the special field of the society, which are published in the Quarterly Journal of the Society. The latter is edited by Arthur P. Chadbourne and A. C. Anthony, members of the society, and is published at the trifling price of 50 cents a year. The president of the society is Henry Savage; secretary, Roland Hayward; and treasurer, Arthur C. Anthony.

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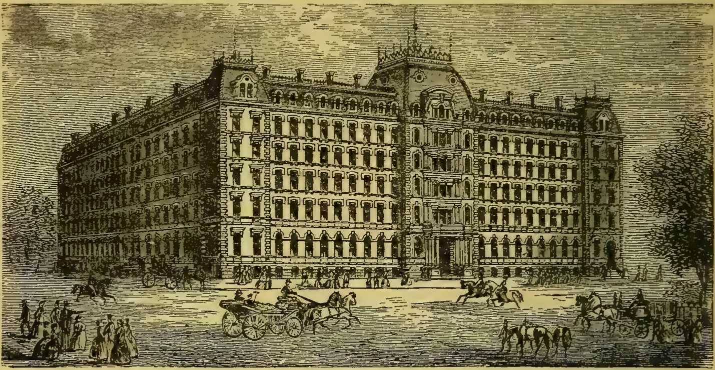

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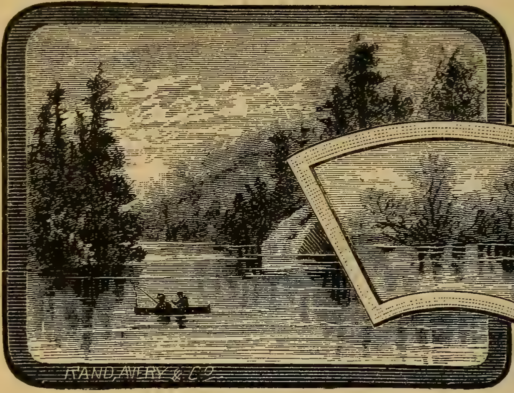
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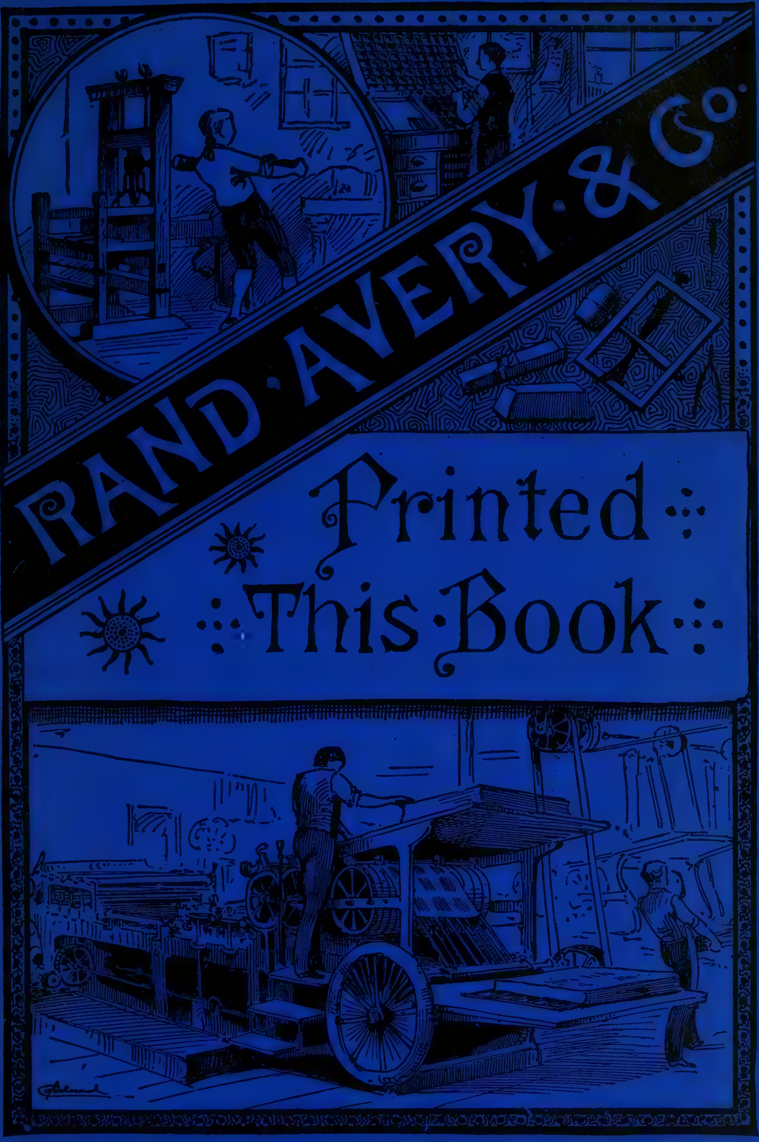
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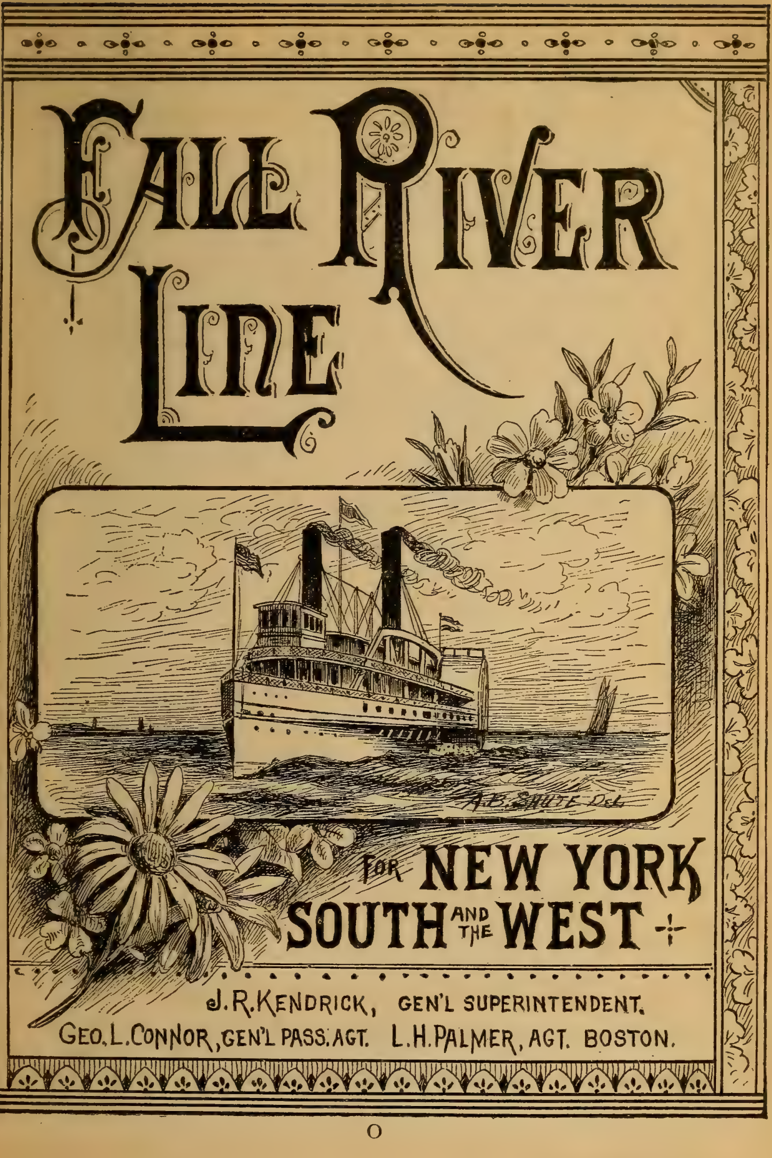
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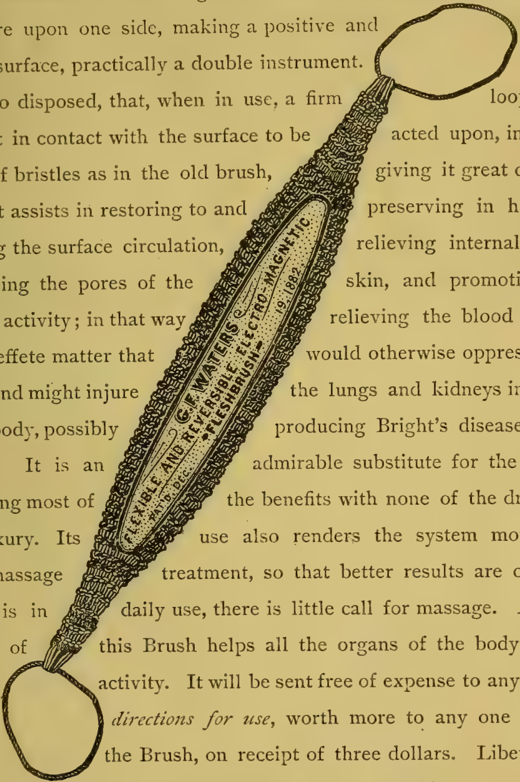
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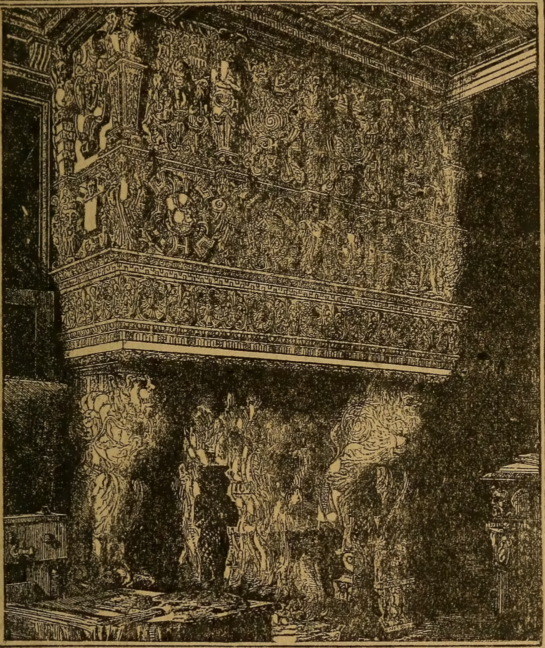

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